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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE
MCQs
Ch. Ahmad Najib
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Caravan's

Aptitude Tests

FOR

BBA, MBA, BBIT, BS, MBIT, MS, IBA, LUMS, GIK, CAT, ICMAP, NUST, KU, CBN, FAST, PIMS, IB, Banking & Finance, B.Com, PPT, LL.B (ET) ICMA, State Bank, Petroman, BCS, MCS, PGD & other NTS TESTS & BCAT.

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Preface

In the present age of competition the rating of mental ability to respond instantly and correctly through reflex actions, to different situations is of paramount importance. The ability & the potential of a candidate for a career examination is being evaluated & assessed these days mainly by means of Aptitude Tests.

In this context the material provided in this book has been so arranged as to meet the requirements adequately, help & assist the candidates seeking admission/entry in CA, ICMA, PPT, AAT, IBA MBA, BBA, BCS, B.Com., MCS, Bank Officers, Armed Forces & other competitive examinations. The book is designed to serve as a self-help guide to develop one's approach and prepare him to solve the given problems in the allotted limited time. Efforts have been made to provide all the relevant material in totality, under different chapters each with an introductory note, some solved examples plus comprehensive exercises for the readers to achieve smooth & prompt understanding of the problems.

Nevertheless there is always a room for improvement in any field and a book is no exception. Therefore, for improvement of the book in hand suggestions will be gratefully welcome.

Ch. Ahmad Najib

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SECTION I

ENGLISH VOCABULARY

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VOCABULARY BUILDER

The following set of words have been compiled from various sources. The major objective of this book is to enhance the word power of the reader and to guide him how to use a word in its proper context.

abase *lower, humiliate*. His refusal to abase himself in the eyes of his followers irritated the dictator, who wanted to humiliate the proud leader.

abash *embarrass*. He was not at all abashed by their open admiration.

abdicate *renounce*; give up. He abdicated the control of his company in favour of his son.

abeyance *suspended action*. The deal was held in abeyance till his arrival.

abhor *detest; hate*. He abhorred all forms of violence.

abjure *renounce upon oath*. He abjured his allegiance to the king.

abortive *unsuccessful; fruitless*. We had to abandon our abortive attempts to apprehend the culprit.

abrogate [illegible]n. The new government abrogated many la[illegible]de by previous government.

absc[illegible] *depart secretly and hide*. He absconded wi[illegible]e firm's money.

absolve *pardon (an offense)*. He was absolved of all blames.

abstinence *restraint from eating or drinking*. The doctor recommended total abstinence from salted foods.

accelerate *move faster*. The driver accelerated to pass the other car.

accessory *additional object; useful but not essential thing*. Things like bell, lamp are accessories of a bicycle.

accomplice *partner in crime*. Because he had provided the criminal with the lethal weapon, he was arrested as an accomplice in the murder.

accord *agreement*. He was in complete accord with the decision.

accretion *growth; increase*. The accretion of wealth marked the family's rise in power.

accrue *come about by addition*. You must pay the interest which has accrued on your debt as well as the principal sum.

acidulous *slightly sour; sharp, caustic*. Rashid was unpopular because of his sarcastic and acidulous remarks.

acknowledge *recognise; admit*. When pressed for an answer, he acknowledged the existence of another motive for the crime.

acquittal *deliverance from a charge*. His acquittal by the jury surprised those who had thought him guilty.

actuate *motivate*. I fail to understand what actuated you to reply to this letter so nastily.

adamant *hard; inflexible*. He was adamant in his determination to punish the wrongdoer.

adapt *alter; modify*. Some species of animals have become extinct because they could not adapt to a changing environment.

addiction *compulsive, habitual need*. His addiction to drugs caused his friends much grief.

adhere *stick fast to*. I will adhere to this opinion until proof that I am wrong is presented.

admonish *warn; reprove*. He admonished his listeners to change their wicked ways.

admonition *warning*. After repeated rejections of its admonitions, the country was forced to issue an ultimatum.

adroit *skillful*. His adroit handling of the delicate situation pleased his employers.

adulation *Flattery; admiration*. The official adulation of Stalin in Russia ended suddenly after his death.

adulterate *make impure by mixing with baser substances*. It is a crime to adulterate foods without informing the buyer.

advent *arrival*. Most of the world was unaware of the advent of the Nuclear Age until the news of Hiroshima spread.

adverse *unfavourable; hostile*. Adverse circumstances compelled him to close his business.

adversity *poverty*; misfortune. We must learn to meet adversity gracefully.

aesthetic *artistic*; dealing with or capable of appreciation of the beautiful. Because of his aesthetic nature, he was emotionally disturbed by ugly things.

affected *artificial*; pretended. His affected mannerisms irritated many of us who had known him before his promotion.

affidavit *written statement made under oath*. The court refused to accept his statement unless he presented it in the form of an affidavit.

affiliation *joining; associating with*. His affiliation with the political party was of short duration for he soon disagreed with his colleagues.

affinity *kinship*. He felt an affinity with all who suffered; their pains were his pains.

affirmation *solemn pledge by one who refuses to take an oath*. The Constitution of this country provides for oath or affirmation by elected members.

affluence *abundance*; wealth. We were amazed by the affluence and luxury of the American way of life.

agenda *items of business at a meeting*. We had so much difficulty agreeing upon an agenda that there was very little time for the meeting.

aggregate *sum; total*. The aggregate wealth of his company is staggering to the imagination.

aghast *horrified*. He was aghast at the nerve of the speaker who had insulted his host.

agility *quickness, nimbleness*. The agility of the acrobat amazed and thrilled the audience.

agitate *stir up; disturb*. His fiery remarks agitated the already angry mob.

agitation *strong feeling; excitement*. We felt that he was responsible for the agitation of the mob because of the inflammatory report he had issued.

alienate *make hostile; separate*. His attempts to alienate the two friends failed because they had complete faith.

allay *calm; pacify*. The crew tried to allay the fears of the passengers by announcing that the fire had been controlled.

allege *state without proof*. It is alleged that he had worked for the enemy.

alleviate *relieve*. This should alleviate the pain; if it does not, we shall have to use stronger drugs.

allocate *assign*. Even though the Red Cross had allocated a large sum for the relief of the sufferers of the disaster, many people perished.

alloy *a mixture as of metals*. Alloys of gold are used more frequently than the pure metal.

allude *refer indirectly*. Try not to allude to this matter in his presence because it annoys him to hear of it.

aloof *apart*; reserved. He remained aloof while all the rest conversed.

amalgamate *combine*; unite in one body. The unions will attempt to amalgamate their groups into one national union.

amass *collect*. The miser's aim is to amass and hoard as much gold as possible.

ambiguous *doubtful in meaning*. His ambiguous directions misled us; we did not know which road to take.

amenable *readily managed; willing to be led*. He was amenable to any suggestions which came from those he looked up to; he resented advice from his inferiors.

amiable *agreeable; lovable*. His amiable attitude pleased all who had dealings with him.

amicable *friendly*. The dispute was settled in an amicable manner with no harsh words.

amnesty *pardon*. When his first child was born, the king granted amnesty to all in prison.

ample *abundant*. There is ample room for the children on the back seat.

amplify *To make large, more powerful*. We need a microphone to amplify his voice because the room is much too large for us to hear him without one.

amputate *cut off part of body; prune*. When the doctors decided to amputate his leg to prevent the spread of gangrene, he cried that he preferred death to incapacity.

analgesic *causing insensitivity to pain*. The analgesic qualities of this lotion will provide temporary relief.

analogous *similar*. He called our attention to the things that had been done in an analogous situation and recommended that we do the same.

analogy *similarity; parallelism*. Your analogy is not a good one because the two situations are not similar.

anarchy *absence of governing body; state of disorder*. The assassination of the leaders led to a period of anarchy.

ancillary *serving as an aid or accessory; auxiliary*. In an ancillary capacity he was helpful; however, he could not be entrusted with leadership.

animated *lively*. Her animated expression indicated a keenness of intellect.

animosity *active enmity*. I could sense the animosity between than.

annihilate *destroy*. The enemy in its revenge tried to annihilate the entire population.

anonymous *having no name*. He tried to ascertain the identity of the writer of the anonymous letter.

antagonism *active resistance*. The employer's plan, provoked antagonism of the workers.

anticlimax *letdown in thought or emotion*. After the fine performance in the first act, the rest of the play was an anticlimax.

antipathy *aversion; dislike*. His extreme antipathy to dispute caused him to avoid argumentative discussions with his friends.

antithesis *contrast; direct opposite of or to*. This tyranny was the antithesis of all that he had hoped for, and he fought it with all his strength.

apathetic *indifferent*. He felt apathetic about the conditions he had observed and did not care to fight against them.

apostate *one who abandons his religious faith or political beliefs*. Because he switched from one party to another, his former friends discharged him as an apostate.

appease *pacify; soothe*. We have discovered that, when we try to appease our enemies, we encourage them to make additional demands.

append *attach*. I shall append this chart to my report.

apposite *appropriate; fitting*. He was always able to find the apposite phrase, the correct expression for every occasion.

appraise *estimate value of*. It is difficult to appraise the value of old paintings; it is easier to call them priceless.

apprehend *arrest (a criminal); dread; perceive*. The police will apprehend the culprit and convict him before long.

apprehensive *fearful; discerning*. His apprehensive glances at the people who were walking in the street revealed his nervousness.

apprise *inform*. When he was apprised of the dangerous weather conditions, he decided to postpone his trip.

aptitude *fitness; talent*. He showed great aptitude.

arbiter *a person with power to decide a dispute; judge*. As an arbiter in labour disputes, he has won the confidence of the workers and the employers.

arbitrary *fixed or decided; despotic*. Any arbitrary action on your part will be resented by the members of the board whom you do not consult.

arduous *hard; strenuous*. After we had arduously collected all these statistics, no one bothered to read them.

arrogance *haughtiness*. The arrogance of the nobility was resented by the middle class.

artisan *a manually skilled worker*. Artists and artisans alike are necessary to the development of a culture.

ascertain *find out for certain*. Please ascertain his present address.

ascribe *refer; attribute; assign*. I can ascribe no motive for his acts.

aspiration *noble ambition*. Man's aspirations should be as high as the stars.

assail *assault*. He was assailed with questions after his lecture.

assay *analyse; evaluate*. When they assayed the ore, they found that they had discovered a very rich vein.

assimilate *absorb; cause to become homogeneous*. The manner in which the Pakistan was able to assimilate the hordes of immigrants during partition will always be a source of pride.

atrocity *brutal deed*. In time of war, many atrocities are committed by invading armies.

attest *testify, bear witness*. The witness attested to the good character of the accused.

attribute *essential quality*. Generosity is but one of his many fine attributes.

audacity *boldness*. His audacity in this critical moment encouraged us.

augment *increase*. He tried to augment his income by buying and selling second hand cars.

auspicious *favourable*, promising. With favourable weather conditions it was an auspicious moment to set sail.

austerity *sternness; severity*. The austerity and dignity of the court were maintained by the new justices.

authenticate *prove genuine*. Has his signature been authenticated.

autocrat *monarch with supreme power*. The Tsars of Russia were autocrats.

autonomous *self-governing*. Government College, Lahore is an autonomous degree awarding body.

averse *reluctant*. He was averse to revealing the sources of his information.

awe *solemn wonder*. The tourists gazed with awe at the tremendous expanse of the Lahore Fort.

baffle *frustrate; perplex*. The new code baffled the enemy agents.

balk *foil*. When the Jail warden learned that several prisoners were planning to escape, he took steps to balk their attempt.

balmy *mild; fragrant*. A balmy breeze refreshed us after the sultry blast.

bantering *good-natured ridiculing*. They resented his bantering remarks because they thought he was being sarcastic.

beholden *obligated; indebted*. Since I do not wish to be beholden to anyone, I cannot accept this favour.

benefactor *gift giver; patron*. The new wing of the Hospital is the gift of generous benefactor.

benevolent *generous; charitable*. His benevolent nature prevented him from refusing any beggar who approached him.

benign *kindly; favourable; not malignant*. The old man was well liked because of his benign attitude toward friend and stranger alike.

berserk *frenzied*. Angered, he went berserk and began to wreck the room.

bifurcated *divided into two branches; forked*. With a bifurcated branch and a piece of elastic rubber, he made a crude but effective slingshot.

bigotry *stubborn intolerance*. Ahmad was shocked by the bigotry and narrowness expressed by his friend Rashid.

bizarre *fantastic; violently contrasting*. You look really bizarre in this dress.

blandishment *flattery*. Despite the salesperson's blandishments, the customer did not buy the dress.

blatant *loudly offensive*. I regard your remarks as blatant and ill-mannered.

bolster *support; prop up*. I do not intend to bolster your hopes with false reports of outside assistance; the truth is that we must face the enemy alone.

bombastic *pompous; using inflated language*. The orator spoke in a bombastic manner.

bountiful *generous; showing bounty*. She distributed gifts in a bountiful and gracious manner.

breach *breaking of contract or duty; fissure; gap*. There is breach in our security.

bungle *spoil by clumsy behaviour*. He bungled the deal and lost thousands of rupees.

bureaucracy *official working in a government department*. Many people fear that the constant introduction of federal agencies will create a government by bureaucracy.

cache *hiding place*. The detectives followed the suspect until he led them to the cache where he had stored his loot.

callous *hardened; unfeeling*. He had worked in the hospital for so many years that he was callous to the suffering in the wards.

candor *frankness*. The candor and simplicity of his speech impressed all.

capacious *spacious*. In the capacious areas of the rail-road terminal, thousands of travellers lingered while waiting for their train.

caricature *distortion; burlesque*. The cartoonist caricature senators sleeping on the job.

carnage *destruction of life*. The carnage that can be caused by atomic warfare adds to the responsibilities of world leaders.

carnivorous *meat-eating*. The lion is a carnivorous animal.

catastrophe *calamity* Sudden great disaster. His brother's death was a catastrophe for the family.

censor *Overseer of morals; person who reads to eliminate inappropriate remarks*. This film has been censored by the censor-board.

cession *yielding to another; ceding*. The cession of Alaska to the United States is discussed in this chapter.

checkered *marked by changes in fortune*. During his checkered career he had lived in palatial mansions and in dreary boardinghouses.

choleric *hot-tempered*. His flushed, angry face indicated a choleric nature.

chronic *long established as a disease*. She has developed a chronic chest congestion.

circumscribe *limit; confine*. His illness circumscribe his activities.

circumspect *prudent; cautious*. Investigating before acting, he tried always to be circumspect.

circumvent *outwit; baffle*. The swindler tried to circumvent the law.

coerce *force; repress*. Do not coerce me into doing this; I hate force.

cognizance *knowledge*. During the election campaign, the two candidates were kept in full cognizance of the international situation.

cohere *stick together*. Solids have a greater tendency to cohere than liquids.

cohesion *force which keeps parts together*. In order to preserve our cohesion, we must not let minor differences interfere with our major purposes.

coincident *occurring at the same time*. Our arrival at the same time was a coincident.

collaborate *work together*. Two writers collaborated in preparing this book.

collateral *security given for loan*. The sum you wish to borrow is so large that it must be secured by collateral.

collusion *conspiring in a fraudulent scheme*. The swindlers were found guilty of collusion.

comity *courtesy; civility*. A spirit of comity should exist among nations.

commensurate *equal in extent*. Your reward will be commensurated with your effort.

commodious *spacious and comfortable*. After sleeping in small roadside cabins, they found their hotel room commodious.

compatible *harmonious; in harmony with*. They were compatible neighbours, never quarreling over unimportant matters.

compilation *listing of statistical information in tabular or book form*. The compilation of data for the report took six months.

complacent *self-satisfied*. There was a complacent look on his face as he examined his paintings.

compute *reckon*, calculate. He failed to compute the interest.

conception *beginning; forming of an idea*. The conception of the plan occurred at a meeting of scientists.

conciliate *pacify; win over*. He tried to conciliate me with a gift.

concise *brief and compact*. The essay was concise and explicit.

concurrent *happening at the same time*. Fortunately, the dates of their holidays were concurrent.

condescend *bestow courtesies with a superior air*. The general condescend to eat with the soldiers.

condole *express sympathetic sorrow*. His friends gathered to condole with him over his loss.

condone *overlook; forgive*. We cannot condone your recent criminal cooperation with the gamblers.

confiscate *seize; commandeer*. The custom officer confiscated the smuggled goods.

conformity *harmony; agreement*. Every man must live in conformity with his own beliefs.

conjecture *surmise; guess*. I will end all your conjectures: I admit I am guilty as charged.

connivance *pretense of ignorance of something wrong; assistance; permission to offend*. The crime was committed with the connivance of his parents.

consensus *general agreement*. The consensus indicates that we are opposed to entering into this pact.

constraint *compulsion; repression of feelings*. He agreed to go only under constraints.

contaminate *pollute*. The river was contaminated with waste.

contentious *quarrelsome*. We heard loud and contentious noises in the next room.

contiguous *adjacent to; touching upon*. The two countries are contiguous for a few miles; then they are separated by the gulf.

contingent *conditional*. Whether the picnic is held or not is contingent on the weather.

contravene *contradict; infringe on*. I will not attempt to contravene your argument for it does not affect the situation.

controvert *oppose with arguments; contradict*. To controvert your theory will require much time but it is essential that we disprove it.

convene *assemble*. We'll convene a meeting of board of Directors.

conversant *familiar with*. The lawyer is conversant with all the evidences.

correlation *mutual relationship*. He sought to determine the correlation that existed between ability in algebra and ability to interpret reading exercises.

corroborate *confirm*. Unless we find a witness to corroborate your evidence, it will not stand up in court.

counterpart *a thing that completes another; things very much alike*. Night and day are counterparts.

covenant *agreement*. We must comply with the terms of the covenant.

covert *secret; hidden; implied*. He could understand the covert threat in the letter.

cower *shrink quivering, as from fear*. The frightened child cowered in the corner of the room.

cozen *cheat; hoodwink; swindle*. He was the kind of individual who would cozen his friends in a cheap card game but remain eminently ethical in all his business dealings.

creed *system of religious or ethical belief*. In any loyal Pakistani's creed, love of democracy must be emphasized.

criterion *standard used in judging*. What criterion did you use when you selected this essay as the prize winner?

crux *crucial point*. This is the crux of the entire problem.

cryptic *mysterious; hidden; secret*. The letter you sent was very cryptic.

cubicle *small chamber used for sleeping*. After his many hours of intensive study in the library, he retired to his cubicle.

culmination *attainment of highest point*. His book was the culmination of many years research.

curtail *shorten; reduce*. During the fuel shortage, we must curtail our use of this vital commodity.

daunt *intimidate*. Your threats cannot daunt me.

dearth *scarcity*. The dearth of skilled labour compelled the employers to open trade schools.

debacle *breaking up; downfall*. This debacle in the government can only result in anarchy.

decadence *decay*. The moral decadence of the people was reflected in the worthless literature of the period.

decimate *kill, usually one out of ten*. We do more to decimate our population in automobile accidents than we do in war.

defalcate *misuse money held in trust*. The court punished the broker who defalcated his clients' funds.

defamation *harming a person's reputation*. Such defamation of character may result in a slander suit.

default *failure to do*. As a result of her husband's failure to appear in court, she was granted a divorce by default.

delete *erase; strike out*. If you delete this paragraph, the composition will have more appeal.

delusion *false belief; hallucination*. His arguments were sound and convincing but are based on delusion.

demise *death*. Upon the demise of the dictator, a bitter dispute about succession to power developed.

deplete *reduce; exhaust*. We must wait until we deplete our present stock before we order replacement.

deranged *insane*. He was mentally deranged.

derogatory *expressing a low opinion*. I resent your derogatory remarks.

detraction *slandering; aspersion*. He is offended by your frequent detractions of his ability as a leader.

detriment *harm; damage.* Your acceptance of his support will ultimately prove to be a detriment rather than an aid to your cause.

devious *going astray; erratic.* Your devious behaviour in this matter puzzles me since you are usually direct and straightforward.

devoid *lacking.* He was devoid of any personal desire for gain in his endeavour to secure improvement in the community.

dictum *authoritative and weighty statement.* He repeated the statement as though it were the dictum of the most expert worker in the group.

diffidence *shyness.* You must overcome your diffidence if you intend to become a salesperson.

diffusion *wordiness; spreading in all directions like a gas.* Your composition suffers from a diffusion of ideas; try to be more compact.

dilemma *problem; choice of two unsatisfactory alternatives.* In this dilemma, he knew no one to whom he could turn for advice.

dint *means; effort.* He succeeded by dint of sheer hard work.

dire *disastrous.* People ignored his dire predictions of an approaching depression.

disdain *treat with scorn or contempt.* You make enemies of all you disdain.

dismember *cut into small parts.* The hungry lion dismembered the deer.

disparity *difference; condition of inequality.* The disparity in their ages made no difference at all.

dissimulate *pretend; conceal by feigning.* She tried to dissimulate her grief by her gay attitude.

dissolute *loose in morals.* The dissolute life led by these people is indeed shocking.

distortion *twisting out of shape.* It is difficult to believe the newspaper accounts of this event because of the distortions and exaggerations written by the reporters.

distraught *upset; distracted by anxiety.* The distraught parents searched the jungle for their lost child.

diverse *differing in some characteristics; various.* There are diverse ways of approaching this problem.

docile *obedient; easily managed.* As docile as he seems today, that old lion was once a ferocious, snarling beast.

dogmatic *positive; arbitrary.* Do not be so dogmatic about that statement; it can be easily refuted.

dormant *sleeping; lethargic; torpid.* Sometimes dormant talents in our friends surprise those of us who never realize; how gifted our acquaintances really are.

dubious *doubtful.* I am dubious about the wisdom of the action.

duplicity *double-dealing hypocrisy.* People were shocked and dismayed when they learned of his duplicity in this affair for he had always seemed honest and straightforward.

dynamic *active; efficient.* A dynamic government is necessary to meet the demands of a changing society.

ejaculation *exclamation.* He could not repress an ejaculation of surprise when he heard the news.

elation *a rise in spirits; exaltation.* He felt no elation at finding his lost purse.

elusive *evasive; baffling; hard to grasp.* His elusive dreams of wealth were costly to those of his friends who supported him financially.

emancipate *set free.* At first, the attempts of the Abolitionists to emancipate the slaves were unpopular in New England as well as in the South.

embezzlement *diverting (money etc.) fraudenty to one's own use.* The firm's accountant confessed his embezzlement of the funds.

embryonic *undeveloped; rudimentary.* The evil of class and race hatred must be eliminated while it is still in an embryonic state; otherwise, it may grow to dangerous proportions.

eminent *high; lofty.* After his appointment to this eminent position, he seldom had time for his former friends.

emolument *salary; compensation.* His emolument as a part time lecturer amounts to Rs. 75000 a year.

encroachment *gradual intrusion.* The encroachment of the factories upon the neighbourhood lowered the value of the real estate.

energize *invigorate; make forceful and active.* We shall have to re-energize our activities by getting new members to carry on.

enhance *advance; improve.* Your chances for promotion in this department will be enhanced if you take some more courses in evening school.

enigma *puzzle*. He has worked here for years but he is still an enigma to all of us.

enigmatic *obscure; puzzling*. Many have sought to fathom the enigmatic smile of the Mona Lisa.

enormity *hugeness (in a bad sense)*. He did not realize the enormity of his crime until he saw what suffering he had caused.

ensue *follow*. The evils that ensued were the direct result of the miscalculations of the leaders.

epilogue *short speech at conclusion of dramatic work*. The audience was so disappointed in the play that many did not remain to hear the epilogue.

equity *fairness; justice*. Our courts guarantee equity to all.

erode *eat away*. The limestone was eroded by the dripping water.

ethnic *relating to races*. Intolerance between ethnic groups is deplorable and usually is based on lack of information.

evasive *not frank; eluding*. Your evasive answers convinced the judge that you were withholding important evidence.

ex *officio by virtue of one's office*. The Mayor was ex officio chairman of the committee that decided the annual tax rate.

exasperate *vex*. Rashid often exasperates his mother with his mischievous tricks.

exchequer *treasury*. There is not much left in exchequer.

exemplary *serving as a model; outstanding*. Her exemplary behaviour was praised at commencement.

exonerate *acquit; exculpate*. I am sure this letter will exonerate you of the charge.

exorbitant *excessive*. The people grumbled at his exorbitant prices but paid them because he had a monopoly.

expediency *that which is advisable or practical*. He was guided by expediency rather than by ethical considerations.

expeditiously *rapidly and efficiently*. Please adjust this matter as expeditiously as possible as it is delaying important work.

explicit *definite; open*. Your remarks are explicit; no one can misinterpret them.

expunge *cancel; remove*. If you behave, I will expunge this bad report from your record.

extort *wring from; get money by threats, etc*. The blackmailer extorted money from his victim.

extricate *free; disentangle*. He found that he could not extricate himself from the trap.

extrovert *person interested mostly in external objects and actions*. A good salesman is usually an extrovert, who likes to mingle with people.

exuberant *abundant; effusive; lavish*. His speeches were famous for his exuberant language and vivid imagery.

fabricate *build; lie*. I do not want to attend the meeting and shall fabricate some excuse.

facetious *humorous; jocular*. Your facetious remarks are not appropriate at this serious moment.

facilitate *make less difficult*. He tried to facilitate matters at home by getting a part-time job.

faction *party; clique; dissension*. The quarrels and bickering of the two small factions within the club disturbed the majority of the members.

fanaticism *excessive zeal*. Fanaticism is the cause of most religious hatered.

fancied *imagined; unreal*. You are resenting fancied insults. No one has ever said such things about you.

feasible *practical*. This is an entirely feasible proposal. I suggest we adopt it.

feint *trick; shift; sham blow*. He made a feint in my direction, then ran towards the house.

fiasco *total failure*. Our ambitious venture ended in a fiasco.

figment *invention; imaginary thing*. That incident is a figment of your imagination.

finite *limited*. Human knowledge is finite.

flagging *weak; drooping*. The encouraging cheers of the crowd lifted the team's flagging spirits.

flair *talent*. He has an uncanny flair for discovering new artists before the public has become aware of their existence.

flinch *hesitate; shrink*. He did not flinch in the face of danger but fought back bravely.

fluency *smoothness of speech*. He spoke French with fluency and ease.

fluster *confuse*. The teacher's sudden question flustered him and he stammered his reply.

flux *flowing; series of changes*. While conditions are in such a state of flux, I do not wish to commit myself too deeply in this affair.

foolhardy *rash*. Don't be foolhardy. Get the advice of experienced people before undertaking this venture.

forbearance *patience*. We must use forbearance in dealing with him because he is still weak from his illness.

formidable *menacing; threatening*. We must not treat the battle lightly for we are facing a formidable enemy.

fortitude *bravery; courage*. He was awarded the medal for his fortitude in the battle.

frantic *wild*. At the time of the collision, many people became frantic with fear.

fraudulent *cheating; deceitful*. The government seeks to prevent fraudulent and misleading advertising.

frenzied *madly excited*. As soon as they smelled smoke, the frenzied animals milled about in their cages.

friction *clash in opinion; rubbing against*. At this time when harmony is essential, we cannot afford to have any friction in our group.

fulminate *thunder; explode*. The people against whom he fulminated were innocent of any wrongdoing.

galvanize *stimulate by shock; stir up*. In 1965 entire nation was galvanized into strong military activity by the news of Indian attack.

generality *vague statement*. This report is filled with generalities; you must be more specific in your statements.

geniality *cheerfulness; kindliness; sympathy*. This restaurant is famous and popular because of the geniality of the proprietor who tries to make everyone happy.

ghastly *horrible*. He made a ghastly mistake.

gist *essence*. She was asked to give the gist of the essay in two sentences.

glossary *brief explanation of words used in the text*. I have found the glossary in this book very useful; it has eliminated many trips to the dictionary.

glut *overstock; fill to excess*. They glutted the market with apples.

gregarious *sociable*. He was not gregarious and preferred to be alone most of the time.

grimace *a facial distortion to show feeling such as pain, disgust, etc*. Even though he remained silent, his grimace indicated his displeasure.

gruesome *horrible*. People screamed when his gruesome appearance was flashed on the screen.

gruff *rough-mannered*. Although he was blunt and gruff with most people, he was always gentle with children.

guile *deceit; duplicity*. He achieved his high position by guile and treachery.

haggard *wasted away; gaunt*. After his long illness, he was pale and haggard.

haggle *argue about prices*. She was haggling with the shopkeeper over the price of cloth.

hallucination *a vision or illusion of something which does not exist*. I think you were frightened by a hallucination which you created in your own mind.

haphazard *disorganized, random accidental mere chance; by chance*. His haphazard reading left him unacquainted with the subject.

haughtiness *pride; arrogance*. I resent his haughtiness because he is no better than we are.

hazardous *dangerous*. Your occupation is too hazardous for insurance companies to consider your application.

heedless *not noticing; disregarding*. He drove on, heedless of the warnings placed at the side of the road that it was dangerous.

heinous *atrocious; hatefully bad*. Hitler's heinous crimes will never be forgotten.

heterogeneous *dissimilar*. In heterogeneous groupings, we have an unassorted grouping, while in homogeneous groupings we have people or things which have common traits.

hoax *trick; practical joke*. Embarrassed by the hoax, he reddened and left the room.

holocaust *destruction by fire*. When the hotel burned down, fifty six people died in the holocaust.

homogeneous *of the same kind*. Educators try to put pupils of similar abilities into classes because they believe that this homogeneous grouping is advisable.

hoodwink *deceive; delude.* Having been hoodwinked once by the fast-talking salesman, he was extremely cautious when he went to purchase a used car.

humility *humbleness of spirit.* He spoke with a humility and lack of pride which impressed his listeners.

hypothecate *mortgage; pledge as security.* I have no authority to hypothecate this property as security for the loan.

hypothetical *based on assumptions or hypotheses.* Why do we have to consider hypothetical cases when we have actual case histories which we may examine?

ideology *ideas of a group of people.* That ideology is dangerous to any country which embraces undemocratic philosophies.

ignominious *disgraceful.* The country smarted under the ignominious defeat and dreamed of the day when it would be victorious.

immaculate *pure; spotless.* The Army cadets were immaculate as they lined up for inspection.

imminent *about to occur, near at hand.* Unless it stops raining by tommorow flood appears imminent.

impair *worsen; diminish in value.* His illness has impaired his efficiency.

impartial *not favouring one more than another.* Mr. Rabbani is a good empire; he is always as impartial as possible.

impassive *without feeling; not affected by pain.* He looked at me impassively.

Impeach *charge with crime in office; indict.* The angry member of Assembly wanted to impeach the President.

imperturbable *calm; placid.* He remained imperturbable and in full command of the situation in spite of the hysteria and panic all around him.

implement *carryout, into effect supply what is needed; furnish with tools.* I am unwilling to implement this plan until I have assurances that it has the full approval of your officials.

implication *Involving or being involved.* The trial resulted in the implication of several political figures.

implicit *understood but not stated.* It is implicit that you will come to our aid if we are attacked.

imply *suggest a meaning not expressed; signify.* Even though your statement does not declare that you are at war with that country, your actions imply that is the actual situation.

impregnable *invulnerable.* Until the development of the airplane as a military weapon, the fort was considered impregnable.

improvise *compose on the spur of the moment.* We slept by the road an improvised shelter.

impute *attribute; ascribe.* If I wished to impute blame to the officers in charge of this program, I would come out and state it definitely and without hesitation.

incentive *spur; motive.* The promise of bonus acted a an incentive to greater efforts.

incidence *falling on a body; a casual occurrence.* We must determine the angle of incidence of the rays of light.

incisive *cutting; sharp.* His incisive remarks made us see the weakness in our plans.

incorrigible *uncorrectable.* Because he was an incorrigible criminal, he was sentenced to life imprisonment.

incredible *hard to believe.* These results are incredible; I can not believe that they are accurate.

incredulous *not willing or able to believe; withholding belief; skeptical.* The incredulous judge refused to accept the statement of the defendant.

increment *increase.* The new contract calls for a 10 per cent increment in salary for each employee for the next two years.

incriminate *accuse.* His statement to the police incriminated his brother.

indemnify *make secure against loss; compensate for loss.* The city will indemnify all home owners whose property is spoiled by this project.

indict *charge.* If the grand jury indicts the suspect, he will go to trial.

Indigenous *native.* Tobacco is one of the indigenous plants which the early explorers found in this country.

inertia *lack of vigour, lethargy, tendency to remain unchanged.* Our inertia in this matter may prove disastrous; we must move to resolve it immediately.

infer *deduce; conclude.* We must be particularly cautious when we infer that a person is guilty on the basis of circumstantial evidence.

inflated *enlarged (with air or gas).* After the balloons were inflated, they were distributed among the children.

influx *flowing into.* The influx of refugees into the country has taxed the resources of the country.

innovation *change; introduction of something new.* He loved innovations just because they were new.

Inquisitive *asking many question; curios.* Haris is a very inquisitive child; he never tires of asking question.

insatiable *not easily satisfied; greedy.* His thirst for knowledge was insatiable; he was always in the library.

insolent *haughty and contemptuous.* I resent your insolent manners.

instigate *urge; start; provoke.* I am afraid that this increase in the electricity rates will instigate an agitation by apposition.

instrinsic *belonging to a thing in itself; inherent.* The necklace was made of glass, not diamonds, so it is little intrinsic worth.

Integrate *make whole; combine; make into one unit.* He tried to integrate all their activities into one programme.

integrity *wholeness; purity; uprightness.* He was a man of great integrity.

intelligentsia *the intelligent and educated classes [often used derogatorily].* He preferred discussions about sports and politics to the literary conversations of the intelligentsia.

interim *meantime.* The company will not consider our proposal until next week; in the interim, let us proceed as we have in the past.

intimate *hint.* She intimated rather than stated her preferences.

introvert *one who is introspective; inclined to think more about oneself.* In this poetry, he reveals that he is an introvert by his intense interest in his own problems.

Intrude *to enter without invitation; to be an obstacle.* Please forgive me; I did not mean to intrude.

invalidate *weaken; destroy.* The relatives who received little or nothing sought to invalidate the will by claiming that the deceased had not been in his right mind when he had signed the document.

Invariable *always the same*; He does his work with such invariable accuracy that it is never necessary to make any corrections.

inverse *opposite.* There is an inverse ratio between the strength of light and its distance.

irrevocable *unalterable.* Let us not brood over past mistakes since they are irrevocable.

isotope *varying form of an element.* The study of the isotopes of uranium led to the development of the nuclear bomb.

jeopardy *exposure to death or danger.* Many people put their lives in jeoprdy by driving undor the influence of alcolol.

jubilation *rejoicing.* There was great jubilation when the result of election wan announced.

judicious *wise; determined by sound judgment.* I believe that this plan is not judicious; it is too risky.

juncture *crisis; joining point.* At this critical juncture, let us think carefully before determining the course we shall follow.

jurisprudence *science of law.* He was more a student of jurisprudence than a practitioner of the law.

latitude *freedom from narrow limitations.* I think you have permitted your son too much latitude in this matter.

lavish *liberal; wasteful.* The actor's lavish gifts pleased her.

lethal *deadly.* It is unwise to leave lethal weapons where children may find them.

liaison *Communication and co-operation between units of an organization.* There is very little liaison between the two branches of the firm.

linguistic *pertaining to language.* The modern tourist will encounter very little linguistic difficulty as English has become an almost universal language.

litigation *lawsuit.* I do not want to start litigation.

loath *averse; reluctant.* I am loath to spend money on such on old car.

loathe *detest; hate.* We loathed the wicked villain.

lucrative *profitable.* Dealing in scrap metal is a very lucrative business.

luminous shining; issuing light. The sun is a luminous body.

lustrous *shining.* Her large and lustrous eyes gave a touch of beauty to an otherwise drab face.

magnitude *greatness; extent.* It is difficult to comprehend the magnitude of his crime.

malicious *dictated by hatred or spite.* He spread malicious rumours.

malign *speak evil of; defame.* Because of her hatred of the family, she maligns all who are friendly to them.

malignant *having an evil influence; virulent.* This is a malignant disease; we may have to use drastic measures to stop its spread.

mandate *order; charge.* In his inaugural address, the Prime Minister stated that he had a mandate from the people to seek an end to social evils such as poverty, poor housing, etc.

mandatory *obligatory, required by law.* These instructions are mandatory; any violation will be severely punished.

manifest *understandable; clear.* His evil intentions were manifest and yet we could not stop him.

manifesto *declaration; statement of policy.* This statement may be regarded as the manifesto of the party's policy.

manifold *numerous; varied.* I cannot begin to tell you how much I appreciate your manifold kindnesses.

manipulate *operate with the hands.* How do you manipulate these puppets?

maxim *proverb; a truth pithily stated.* "Waste not, want not" is favourite maxim.

mediate *settle a dispute through the services of an outsider.* Let us mediate our differences rather than engage in a costly strike.

mediocre *ordinary; commonplace.* We were disappointed because he gave a rather mediocre performance in this role.

mercantile *concerning trade.* I am more interested in the opportunities available in the mercantile field than I am in those in the legal profession.

mercenary *interested in money or gain.* I am certain that your action was prompted by mercenary motives.

mesmerize *v. hypnotize.* The audience were mesmerized by his speech.

metaphor *implied comparison.* "He soared like an eagle" is an example of a simile, "He is an eagle in flight," a metaphor.

meticulous *excessively careful.* He was meticulous in checking his accounts.

militant *combative; bellicose.* Although at this time he was advocating a policy of neutrality, one could usually find him adopting a more militant attitude.

millennium *thousand-year period; period of happiness and prosperity.* I do not expect the millennium to come during my lifetime.

mirage *unreal reflection; optical illusion.* The lost treveller was fooled by a mirage in the desert.

miscreant *wretch; villain.* His kindness to the miscreant amazed all of us who had expected to hear severe punishment pronounced.

misgivings *doubts, suspicion or distrust.* I have serious misgiving about taking the job.

mitigate *appease; pacify.* Nothing he did could mitigate her wrath; she was unforgiving.

mollify *soothe.* We tried to mollify the hysterical child by promising her many gifts.

momentous *very important.* On this momentous occasion, we must be very solemn.

momentum *quantity of motion of a moving body; impetus.* The car lost momentum as it tried to ascend the steep hill.

monetary *pertaining to money.* She was in complete charge of all monetary matters affecting the household.

moodiness *fits of depression or gloom.* We could not discover the cause of his recurrent moodiness.

moratorium *legal delay of payment.* If the government declare a moratorium and delay collection of debts for six months, I am sure the farmers will be able to meet their bills.

morbid *sickly, unhealthy (mind thoughts).* These morbid speculations are dangerous; we must lighten our thinking by emphasis on more pleasant matters.

muddle *confuse; mix up.* His thoughts were muddled and chaotic.

nefarious *very wicked.* He was generally feared because of his many nefarious deeds.

nepotism *favoritism (to a relative).* Rehman left his position with the company because he felt that promotion was based on nepotism rather than ability.

nettle *annoy.* Do not let him nettle you with his sarcastic remarks.

nicety *precision minute distinction.* I cannot distinguish between such niceties of reasoning.

nomadic *wandering.* Several nomadic tribes of Indians would hunt in this area each year.

nominal *in name only, trifling.* He offered to drive her to the airport for only a nominal fee.

nonchalance *indifference, lack of interest.* Few people could understand how he could listen to the news of the tragedy with such nonchalance; the majority regarded him as callous and unsympathetic.

noncommittal *neutral; unpledged; undecided.* We were annoyed by his noncommittal for we had been led to expect definite assurance of his approval.

nonplus *bring to a halt by confusion.* In my efforts to correct this situation I felt nonplussed by the stupidity of my assistant.

notoriety *disrepute; ill fame.* To him, any publicity was good publicity: if he could't have a good reputation, he'd settle for notoriety.

novelty *something new, newness.* The computer is no longer a novelty around the office.

novice *beginner.* Even a novice can do good work if he or she follows these simple direction.

nurture *bring up, feed, educate.* We must nurture the young so that they will develop into good citizen.

nutrient *providing nourishment.* During the convalescent period, the patient must be provided with nutrient foods.

objurgate *scold; rebuke severely.* I am afraid he will objurgate us publicly for this offense.

objurgation *severe rebuke; scolding.* Objurgations and even threats of punishment did not deter the young gangster.

obligatory *binding; required.* It is obligatory that books borrowed from the library be returned within two weeks.

obliquity *departure from right principles; perversity.* His moral decadence was marked by his obliquity from the ways of integrity and honesty.

obnoxious *offensive.* I find your behaviour obnoxious; please amend your ways.

obsession *fixed idea; continued brooding state of being obsessed.* His obsession with computers began six months ago.

obsolete *no longer used, out of date.* That word is obsolete; do not use it.

obstinate *stubborn; unyielding.* Zain is such an obstinate person, I know that we will never be able to change his mind.

obviate *make unnecessary; get rid of.* I hope this contribution will obviate any need for further collections of funds.

ominous *threatening.* These clouds look ominous; it will probably rain before evening.

omnipotent all-powerful. The monarch regarded himself as omnipotent and responsible to no one for his acts.

onslaught *vicious assault.* We suffered many casualties during the unexpected onslaught of the enemy troops.

optimum *most favourable.* If you wait for the optimum moment to act, you may never begin your project.

ordinance *decree.* Passing a red light is a violation of a city ordinance.

Outrageous *very offensive; shocking.* She was offended by his outrageous remarks.

overt *unconcealed,* done openly. His jokes got more and more overtly malicious.

panacea *cure-all; remedy for all diseases.* There is no easy panacea that will solve our complicated economic situation.

paradox *statement that looks false but is actually correct; a contradictory statement.* It is a paradox that in such a rich country there should be so many poor people.

paragon *model of perfection.* The class disliked him because the teacher was always pointing to him as a paragon of virtue.

paraphernalia *equipment; collection of objects often tools.* His desk was cluttered with paper, pen, ink, dictionary and other paraphernalia of the writing craft.

parasite *animal or plant living on another; a useless person supported by efforts of others.* He is parasite on society.

parity *equality; close resemblance*. I find your analogy in accurate because I do not see the parity between the two illustrations.

patent *a licence from government to make and sell something and prevent others to produce or sell this article*. If you don't patent your invention, someone might steel the idea.

pathetic *causing sadness, compassion, pity; touching*. Everyone in the auditorium was weeping by the time he finished his pathetic tale about the orphaned boy.

pathological *pertaining to disease*. As we study the pathological aspects of this disease, we must not overlook the psychological elements.

perjury *false testimony while under oath*. When several witnesses appeared to challenge his story, he was indicted for perjury.

permeable *porous; allowing passage through*. Glass is permeable to light.

perquisite *any gain above stipulated salary*. The perquisite attached to this job make it even more attractive than the salary indicates.

pertinent *relevant; to the point*. The lawyer wanted to know all the pertinent details.

perversion *corruption; turning from right to wrong*. His craving for Publicity has become almost a perversion.

philanthropist *lover of mankind; doer of good*. As he grew older, he became famous as a philanthropist and benefactor of the needy.

phobia *morbid fear*. His fear of flying was more than mere nervousness; it was a real phobia.

plebiscite *expression of the will of a people by direct election*. I think this matter is so important that it should be decided not by a handful of legislators but by a plebiscite of the entire nation.

polity *form of government of nation or state*. Our polity should be devoted to the concept that the government should strive for the good of all citizens.

polyglot *speaking several languages*. Karachi is a polyglot community because of the thousands of immigrants who settle there.

preamble *introductory statement*. In the preamble to the Constitution, the purpose of the document is set forth.

precarious *uncertain; risky*. I think investment in stock market is a precarious investment and advise against its purchase.

precedent *something preceding in time which may be used as an authority or guide for future action*. This decision sets a precedent for future cases of a similar nature.

precipitate *headlong; rash*. Do not be precipitate in this matter; investigate further.

preclude *make impossible; eliminate*. This contract does not preclude my being employed by others at the same time that I am working for you.

prelude *introduction; forerunner*. I am afraid that this border raid is the prelude to more serious attacks.

preponderate *be superior in power; outweigh*. I feel confident that the forces of justice will preponderate eventually in this dispute.

preposterous *absurd; ridiculous*. The excuse he gave for his lateness was so preposterous that everyone laughed.

prerogative *privilege; unquestionable right*. The Prime Minister cannot levy taxes; that is the prerogative of the National Assembly.

prestige *impression produced by achievements or reputation*. The wealthy man sought to obtain social prestige by contributing to popular charities.

presumption *arrogance; effrontery*. She had the presumption to disregard our advice.

probe *explore with tools*. The surgeon probed the wound for foreign infection before stitching it.

prodigal *wasteful; reckless with money*. The prodigal son squandered his inheritance.

profusion *lavish expenditure; overabundant condition*. Seldom have I seen food and drink served in such profusion.

projectile *missile*. Man has always hurled projectiles at his enemy whether in the form of stones or of highly explosive shells.

promulgate *make known by official proclamation or publication*. As soon as the Civil Service Commission promulgates the names of the successful candidates, there training will start.

propound *put forth for analysis*. In your discussion, you have propounded several questions; let us consider each one separately.

propulsive *driving forward*. The jet plane has a greater propulsive power than the engine-driven plane.

protocol *diplomatic etiquette*. Foreign deligation was given full protocol.

prototype *original work used as a model by others*. The crude typewriter on display in this museum is the prototype of the elaborate machines in use today.

provident *displaying foresight; thrifty; preparing for emergencies*. In his usual provident manner, he had insured himself against this type of loss.

proviso *stipulation*. I am ready to accept your proposal with the proviso that you meet your obligations within the next two weeks.

provocation *cause for anger or retaliation*. In order to prevent a sudden outbreak of hostilities, we must give our enemy no provocation.

proximity *nearness*. The deer sensed the hunter's proximity and bounded away.

psychiatrist *a doctor who treats mental diseases*. A psychiatrist often needs long conferences with his patient before a diagnosis can be made.

punitive *punishing*. He asked for punitive measures against the offender.

quack *charlatan; impostor*. Do not be misled by the exorbitant claims of this quack.

quandary *dilemma*. When the two colleges to which he had applied accepted him, he was in a quandary as to which one he should attend.

quibble *equivocate; play on words*. Do not quibble; I want a straightforward and definite answer.

quirk *startling twist; caprice*. By a quirk of fate, he found himself working for the man whom he had discharged years before.

quizzical *bantering; comical; humorously serious*. I could see from his quizzical glance that he knew exactly what was going on.

quorum *number of members necessary to conduct a meeting*. The senator asked for a roll call to determine whether a quorum was present.

ramification *branching out; subdivision*. We must examine all the ramifications of this problem.

rancor *bitterness; hatred*. Let us forget our rancor and cooperate in this new endeavor.

rapprochement *reconciliation*. Both sides were eager to effect a rapprochement but did not know how to undertake a programme designed to bring about harmony.

rationalise *reason; justify an improper act*. Do not try to rationalise your behaviour by blaming your companions.

rationalization *bringing into conformity with reason*. All attempts at rationalization at this time are doomed to failure; tempers and emotions run too high for intelligent thought to prevail.

ravage *plunder; to ruin and destroy*. Bands of soldiers ravaged the countryside.

reactionary *opposing progress or reform, retrograde*. His program was reactionary since it sought to abolish many of the social reforms instituted by the previous administration.

rebate *discount*. We offer a rebate of ten per cent to those who pay cash.

recapitulate *summarise*. These points will recapitulate what has been established so far.

reciprocal *mutual; exchangeable; interacting*. The two nations signed a reciprocal trade agreement.

reconcile *make friendly after quarrel; correct inconsistencies*. Each month we reconcile our checkbook with the bank statement.

reconnaissance *survey of enemy by soldiers; reconnoitering*. If you encounter any enemy soldiers during your reconnaissance, capture them for questioning.

recourse *resorting to help when in trouble*. The boy's only recourse was to appeal to his father for aid.

rectify *correct*. I want to rectify my error before it is too late.

redress *remedy; compensation*. Do you mean to tell me that I can get no redress for my injuries?

redundant *superfluous; excessively wordy; repetitious*. Your composition is redundant; you can easily reduce its length.

refractory *stubborn; unmanageable*. The refractory horse was eliminated from the race.

rehabilitate *restore to proper condition*. They are trying their best to rehabilitate the flood victims.

reimburse *repay*. Let me know what you have spent on my behalf and I will reimburse you.

reiterate *repeat.* I shall reiterate this message until all have understood it.

relegate *banish*; consign to inferior position. If we relegate these experienced people to positions of unimportance because of their political persuasions, we shall lose the services of valuably trained personnel.

relinquish *abandon.* I will relinquish my claims to this property if you promise to retain my employees.

relish *savor; enjoy.* I relish a good joke as much as anyone else.

remonstrate *protest.* I must remonstrate about the lack of police protection in this area.

rendezvous *meeting place.* The two fleets met at the rendezvous at the appointed time.

renounce *abandon; discontinue; disown; repudiate.* He renounced his religion and became a Muslim.

renunciation *giving up; renouncing.* Do not sign this renunciation of your right to sue until you have consulted a lawyer.

repercussion *rebound; reverberation; reaction.* I am afraid that this event will have serious repercussions.

replenish *fill up again.* The end of rationing enabled us to replenish our supply of flour.

replica *exact copy.* He made a replica of second World War plane.

reprove *censure; rebuke.* The principal reproved the students when they became unruly in the auditorium.

repugnance *loathing; feeling of strong dislike.* She looked at the snake with repugnance.

requisite *necessary requirement.* He has not got the requisite qualification for this job.

residue *remainder; balance.* In his will, he requested that after payment of debts, taxes and funeral expenses, the residue be given to his wife.

respite *delay in punishment; interval of relief; rest.* The judge granted the condemned man a respite to enable his attorneys to file an appeal.

restive *unmanageable; fretting under control.* We must quiet the restive animals.

resurgent *rising again after defeat, etc.* The resurgent nation surprised everyone by its quick recovery after total defeat.

retaliate *repay in kind (usually for bad treatment).* Fear that we will retaliate immediately deters our enemy from attacking us.

retraction *withdrawal.* He dropped his libel suit after the newspaper published a retraction of its statement.

retrieve *recover; find and bring in.* The dog was intelligent and quickly learned to retrieve the bird killed by the hunter.

retrograde *going backwards; degenerating.* Instead of advancing, our civilisation seems to have retrograded in ethics and culture.

retrospective *looking back on the past.* It is only when we become retrospective that we can appreciate the tremendous advances made during this century.

rubble *fragments broken stones or bricks.* Ten years after World War II, some of the rubble left by enemy bombings could still be seen.

ruthless *pitiless.* The escaped convict was a dangerous and ruthless murderer.

sadistic *inclined to cruelty.* If we are to improve conditions in this prison, we must first get rid of the sadistic warden.

sagacious *keen; shrewd; having insight.* He is much too sagacious to be fooled by a trick like that.

salient *prominent.* One of the salient features of that newspaper is its excellent editorial page.

salvage *rescue from loss.* All attempts to salvage the wrecked ship failed.

sardonic *disdainful; sarcastic; full of scorn, mocking.* He said nothing although she smiled sardonically.

saturate *soak.* Their clothes were saturated by the rain.

saunter *stroll slowly.* As we sauntered through the park, we stopped frequently to admire the spring flowers.

scavenger *collector and disposer of refuse; animal that devours refuse and carrion.* The municipal corporation of the area is responsible for the collection and disposal of the city's garbage.

scourge *lash; whip; severe punishment.* They feared the plague and regarded it as a deadly scourge.

scrupulous *conscientious; extremely careful.* I can recommend him for a position of responsibility for I have found him a very scrupulous young man.

secular *worldly; not religious temporal.* Secular believes the religion has nothing to do with every day life.

serenity *calmness; placidity.* The serenity of the sleepy town was shattered by a tremendous explosion.

shimmer *glimmer intermittently.* The moonlight shimmered on the water as the moon broke through the clouds for a moment.

sinister *evil.* We must defeat the sinister forces that seek our downfall.

skeptic *doubter, person who suspends judgment until he has examined the evidence supporting a point of view.* In this matter, I am a skeptic; I want proof.

slander *defamation; utterance of false and malicious statements.* Unless you can prove your allegations, your remarks constitute slander.

sojourn *temporary stay.* We sojourned in Swat for two weeks.

sophistication *artificiality; unnaturalness; act of employing sophistry in reasoning.* Sophistication is an acquired characteristic, found more frequently among city dwellers than among residents of rural areas.

spasmodic *fitful; periodic.* The spasmodic coughing in the auditorium annoyed the performers.

splenetic *spiteful, irritable; peevish.* People shunned him because of his splenetic temper.

sporadic *occurring irregularly.* Although there are sporadic outbursts of shooting, we may report that the major rebellion has been defeated.

squander *waste.* The government has been squandering the tax-payers money.

stalemate *deadlock.* Negotiations between the union and the employers have reached a stalemate; neither side is willing to budge from previously stated positions.

stalwart *strong, brawny; steadfast.* His consistent support of the party has proved that he is a stalwart and loyal member.

stereotyped *fixed and unvarying representation.* My chief objection to the book is that the characters are stereotyped.

stigma *mark of shame or disgrace; brand.* I do not attach any stigma to the fact that you were accused of this crime; the fact that you were acquitted clears you completely.

stigmatize *brand; mark as wicked.* I do not want to stigmatize this young offender for life by sending him to prison.

stipend *pay for services.* There is a nominal stipend attached to this position.

stratum *layer of earth's surface; layer of society.* Unless we alleviate conditions in the lowest stratum of our society, we may expect grumbling.

stringent *binding; rigid.* I think these regulations are too stringent.

subjective *occurring or taking place within the subject; unreal.* Your analysis is highly subjective; you have permitted your emotions and your opinions to colour your thinking.

subjugate *conquer; bring under control.* It is not our aim to subjugate our enemy; we are interested only in establishing peaceful relations.

sublime *exalted; noble; uplifting.* We must learn to recognize sublime truths.

subsidiary *subordinate; secondary.* This information may be used as subsidiary evidence but is not sufficient by itself to prove your argument.

subsidy *direct financial aid by government, etc.* Without this subsidy. Pakistani garments manufacturers would not be able to compete in world markets.

subsistence *existence; means of support; livelihood.* In these days of inflated prices, my salary provides a mere subsistence.

substantiate *verify; support.* I intend to substantiate my statement by producing witnesses.

subversive *tending to overthrow or ruin.* We must destroy such subversive publications.

sumptuous *lavish; rich.* I cannot recall when I have had such a sumptuous feast.

superficial *trivial, shallow.* Since your report gave only a superficial analysis of the problem, I cannot give you more than a passing grade.

supersede *cause to be set aside; replace.* This regulation will supersede all previous rules.

surmise *guess.* I surmise that he will be late for this meeting.

surveillance watching; guarding. [illegible] police kept the house under constant surveillance in the hope of capturing all the criminals at one time.

sustenance *means of support, food, nourishment.* We drive our sustenance from the land.

synthetic *artificial; resulting from synthesis.* During the twentieth century, many synthetic products have replaced the natural products.

tantalize *tease; torture with disappointment.* Javaid loved to tantalize his younger brother.

tantamount *equal.* Your ignoring their pathetic condition is tantamount to murder.

tenacious *holding fast.* I had to struggle to break his tenacious hold on my arm.

tentative *provisional; experimental.* Your tentative plans sound reasonable.

terminology *terms used in a science or art.* The special terminology developed by some authorities in the field has done more to confuse the layman than to enlighten him.

timidity *lack of self-confidence or courage.* If you are to succeed as a salesman, you must first lose your timidity.

tranquillity *calmness; peace.* After the commotion and excitement of the city, I appreciate the tranquillity of these fields and forests.

transcribe *copy.* When you transcribe your notes, please send a copy to Mr. Rashid and keep the original for our files.

transgression *violation of a law; sin.* Forgive us our transgressions.

transition *going from one state of action to another.* During the period of transition from oil heat to gas heat, the furnace will have to be shut off.

transmute *change; convert to something different.* He was unable to transmute his dreams into actualities.

transpire *exhale; become known; happen.* In spite of all our efforts to keep the meeting a secret, news of our conclusions transpired.

traumatic *pertaining to an injury caused by violence.* In this nightmares, he kept on recalling the traumatic experience of being wounded in battle.

truculent *aggressive; savage.* They are a truculent people, ready to fight at any moment.

turbulence *state of violent [illegible]* we were frightened by the turbulence of the ocean during the storm.

ulterior *situated beyond; unstated.* You must have an ulterior motive for your behaviour.

unassuming *modest.* He is so unassuming that some people fail to realize how great a man he really is.

uncanny *strange; mysterious.* You have the uncanny knack of reading my innermost thoughts.

unequivocal *plain; obvious.* My answer to your proposal is an unequivocal and absolute "No".

untoward *unfortunate; annoying.* Untoward circumstances prevent me from being with you on this festive occasion.

upbraid *scold; reproach.* I must upbraid him for his misbehaviour.

usurpation *act of seizing power and rank of another.* The revolution ended with the usurpation of the power by the victorious rebel leader.

utopia *imaginary land with perfect social and political system.* Politicians are trying to create a political utopia.

validate *confirm; ratify.* I will not publish my findings until I validate my results.

vanguard *forerunners; advance forces.* We are the vanguard of a tremendous army that is following us.

vantage *position giving an advantage.* They fired upon the enemy from behind trees, walls and any other point of vantage they could find.

vassal *in feudalism, one who held land of a superior lord.* The lord demanded that his vassals contribute more to his military campaign.

vehement *impetuous; with marked vigor.* He spoke with vehement eloquence in defense of his client.

vendetta *feud; private warfare.* The vendetta continued for several generations despite all attempts by authorities to end the killings.

venerable *deserving high respect.* We do not mean to be disrespectful when we refuse to follow the advice of our venerable leader.

verbatim *word for word.* He repeated the message verbatim.

versatile *having many talents; capable of working in many fields.* He was a versatile athlete; at college

he had\earned many medals in baseball, football, and cricket.

viable *capable of maintaining life; feasible, workable*. The company is yet to establish the commercial viability of their next product.

vindicate *clear of charges*. I hope to vindicate my client and return him to society as a free man.

vindictive *revengeful*. He was very vindictive and never forgave an injury.

virus *disease communicator*. The doctors are looking for a specific medicine to control this virus.

vociferous *clamorous; noisy*. The crowd grew vociferous in its anger and threatened to take the law into its own hands.

volatile *changing quickly; mercurie*; Because of his volatile personality he is always very difficult to handle.

vulnerable *susceptible to wounds*. Young birds are very vulnerable to predators.

zealot *fanatic; person who shows excessive zeal*. It is good to have a few zealots in our group for their enthusiasm is contagious.

zenith *point directly overhead in the sky; summit*. When the sun was at its zenith, the glare was not as strong as at sunrise and sunset.

SYNONYMS

Directions: Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in bold letters, followed by four lettered words. Choose the lettered word that is most nearly same in meaning to word printed in bold letters.

A

1. **A bolt from the blue**
(a) bad luck
(b) God sent gift
(c) a feared event
(d) sudden unwelcome event

2. **A french leave**
(a) a leave with permission
(b) a leave without permission
(c) privileged leave
(d) casual leave

3. **Abandon**
(a) give up (b) pursue
(c) collect (d) hunt

4. **Abasement**
(a) incurrence (b) taxation
(c) humility (d) humiliation

5. **Abate**
(a) rebate (b) lessen
(c) essence (d) obvious

6. **Abbreviation**
(a) Short form (b) long form
(c) medium form (d) Para phrase

7. **Abdicate**
(a) to resign (b) refuse
(c) disperse (d) turn aside

8. **Abduct**
(a) kidnap (b) deliver
(c) collect (d) pickup

9. **Abeyance**
(a) obedience (b) discussion
(c) excitement (d) suspended action

10. **Abhor**
(a) adorn (b) difference
(c) hate (d) unpleasant

11. **Abjure**
(a) discuss (b) renounce
(c) run off secretly (d) perjure

12. **Ablution**
(a) censure (b) mutiny
(c) survival (d) washing

13. **Abolish**
(a) nullify (b) build
(c) erase (d) disappear

14. **Abortive**
(a) unsuccessful (b) consuming
(c) financing (d) familiar

15. **Abrogate**
(a) cancel (b) established
(c) decorate (d) explain

16. **Abscond**
(a) conceal one self (b) remain
(c) abstract (d) fabricate

17. **Absolve**
(a) discharge (b) penalize
(c) digest (d) concentrate

18. **Abstemious**
(a) moderate (b) diligent
(c) indulgent (d) sophisticated

19. **Abstinence**
(a) restrained eating or drinking
(b) vulgar display
(c) department
(d) reluctance

20. **Abstruse**
(a) complex (b) disgusting
(c) stubborn (d) obvious

21. **Abundance**
(a) scarcity (b) plenty
(c) excess (d) access

22. **Accentuate**
(a) to speed up (b) emphasize
(c) agree (d) act strongly

23. **Access**
(a) an elongated addition
(b) means of entering

(c) large surplus
(d) a keeping in repair

24. Acclamation
(a) harmony of feeling
(b) possession of something new
(c) appointment
(d) enthusiastic approval

25. Acclimation
(a) Storm's end (b) keenness
(c) decline (d) adaptation

26. Accolade
(a) balcony (b) outer garment
(c) drink (d) honour

27. Accomplice
(a) friend
(b) fatalist
(c) companion in crime
(d) hardworking

28. Accrue
(a) come about by addition
(b) reach summit
(c) create a crisis
(d) process

29. Accumulate
(a) to select (b) to collect
(c) to pile (d) to stock

30. Acerbic
(a) boorish (b) bitter
(c) innane (d) ingratiating

31. Acidulous
(a) witty (b) realistic
(c) slightly sour (d) very generous

32. Acquaintance
(a) familiarity (b) ignorance
(c) connection (d) intelligent

33. Acquittal
(a) clearance (b) conviction
(c) execution (d) conventional

34. Acrimonious
(a) bitter (b) agitative
(c) expansive (d) volatile

35. Acumen
(a) cleverness (b) obtuseness
(c) adamant (d) astute

36. Adamant
(a) good natured (b) lovely
(c) stubborn (d) ugly

37. Addicted
(a) habitually dependent
(b) furiously concentrating
(c) upset or disturbed
(d) despairing

38. Addle
(a) to confuse (b) shake up
(c) increase (d) add

39. Adhere
(a) give up (b) stick
(c) criticise (d) appear

40. Adjacent
(a) contiguous (b) cut off
(c) sharpened (d) lazy

41. Admiration
(a) respect (b) disregard
(c) hate (d) flattery

42. Admonitory
(a) insulting (b) angry
(c) high-handed (d) warning

43. Adorable
(a) attractive (b) boring
(c) adjustable (d) permissible

44. Adroit
(a) interested (b) efficient
(c) skilful (d) amusing

45. Adulterate
(a) to cook partially
(b) to add water
(c) smoke foods
(d) to poor the quality by adding another substance

46. Adverse
(a) not eager (b) to the point
(c) not connected (d) opposite

47. Adversity
(a) opponent (b) hardship
(c) opening (d) agency

48. Aerobic
(a) sky diving (b) flying
(c) physical exercise (d) self-defense

49. Affectation
(a) pretense (b) reality
(c) standing (d) adverse effect

50. Affiliate
(a) annex (b) justify
(c) antiquate (d) support

51. Affinity
(a) liking (b) similarity
(c) connection (d) resemblance

52. Affluence
(a) wealth (b) fear
(c) persuasion (d) consideration
(e) neglect

53. Aftermath
(a) consequences (b) declaration
(c) solicitous (d) predisposition

54. Agast
(a) horrified (b) pleased
(c) happy (d) down cost

55. Aggravate
(a) to make good (b) to make worse
(c) to advise (d) to runaway

56. Aggression
(a) attack (b) revenge
(c) lazy (d) hard working

57. Agitate
(a) arouse (b) tranquillise
(c) torture (d) pacify

58. Agony
(a) anguish (b) peace
(c) injury (d) fury

59. Alienate
(a) to join with
(b) sicken
(c) estrange
(d) banish from the country

60. Align
(a) motivate (b) desert
(c) join (d) depart

61. Allegiance
(a) obligation (b) allegation
(c) state (d) narrate

62. Alleviate
(a) mollify (b) aggravate
(c) dissolve (d) replace

63. Alliance
(a) marriage (b) separation
(c) depart (d) unite

64. Allude
(a) pass (b) refer
(c) limit (d) allow

65. Allure
(a) to respect (b) tempt
(c) seek (d) decorate

66. Allusion
(a) fantasy (b) baseless
(c) fact (d) reference

67. Ally
(a) friend (b) colleague
(c) partner (d) companion

68. Altercation
(a) adjustment (b) repair
(c) quarrel (d) split personality

69. Amalgam
(a) mixture (b) confusion
(c) orderly (d) problem

70. Amalgamate
(a) to crush
(b) separate
(c) combine into uniform whole
(d) melt

71. Amateur
(a) professional (b) non-professional
(c) artist (d) layman

72. Ambiguous
(a) dubious (b) clear
(c) orduous (d) cordial

73. Ambition
(a) desire (b) ordinary
(c) supplement (d) uphold

74. Ameliorate
(a) understand (b) eliminate
(c) camouflage (d) improve

75. Amenities
(a) accessories (b) concession
(c) agreements (d) pleasant qualities

76. Amicable
(a) courteous (b) flexible
(c) reserve (d) hostile

77. Ampere
(a) rotation (b) light
(c) electricity (d) level

78. Analogue
(a) final report (b) catalogue
(c) similar to other (d) detailed summary

79. Anguish
(a) confuse (b) pain
(c) torment (d) anxiety

80. Animate
(a) gladden (b) humiliate
(c) enliven (d) misbehave

81. Animation
(a) cartoons (b) mixing
(c) current (d) hard

82. Animosity
(a) enmity (b) moral strength
(c) disunity (d) piety

83. Annex
(a) to reduce (b) construct
(c) add to (d) explain

84. Annexation
(a) expansion (b) contraction
(c) destroy (d) suppress

85. Annihilation
(a) total destruction
(b) digestion
(c) insult
(d) of any

86. Annoy
(a) make angry (b) demand
(c) attach (d) detach

87. Anti-Oxidant
(a) pollution (b) vacuum
(c) preservative (d) bully

88. Antipathy
(a) hostility (b) disliking
(c) unsystemic (d) apathy

89. Antiquity
(a) common (b) ancient past
(c) innovation (d) youthfulness.

90. Antithesis
(a) conclusion (b) opposite
(c) agreement (d) resemblance

91. Anxiety
(a) apprehension (b) tranquility
(c) carelessness (d) fury

92. Anxious
(a) concerned (b) eager
(c) negligent (d) heedless

93. Apathy
(a) indifference (b) climax
(c) concern (d) unease

94. Ape
(a) to taunt (b) cheapen
(c) mimic (d) steal

95. Apologist
(a) evasive
(b) is excessively strong
(c) never makes excuses
(d) defends an idea

96. Apology
(a) evade (b) approval
(c) request (d) retire

97. Apostle
(a) opposite (b) rival
(c) missionary (d) enemy

98. Appease
(a) mitigate (b) join
(c) aggravate (d) approve

99. Appetite
(a) craving (b) contentment
(c) rage (d) calmness

100. Applaud
(a) clap (b) chat
(c) laugh (d) contribute

101. Apprehend
(a) tear (b) fear
(c) shear (d) catch

102. Apprehension
(a) prediction (b) appreciation
(c) persecution (d) feeling of anxiety

103. Appropriate
(a) confiscate (b) release
(c) praise (d) obscure

104. Aptitude
(a) attitude (b) multitude
(c) tendency (d) typical

105. Arbitrator
(a) refree (b) refined
(c) domineering (d) perceptible

106. Arcane
(a) piece of art (b) antique
(c) sharp (d) mysterious

107. Arduous
(a) strenuous (b) absurd
(c) simple (d) complicated

108. Aroma
(a) sweet taste
(b) spice
(c) pleasant fragrance
(d) steam or vapor

109. Artful
(a) crafty (b) illogical
(c) naive (d) charming

110. Articulate
(a) coherent (b) manipulate
(c) assimilate (d) complicate

111. Ascent
(a) highest point (b) verbal agreement
(c) act of rising (d) consent

112. Asinine
(a) bitter (b) insulting
(c) unintelligent (d) humorous

113. Asperity
(a) roughness (b) dream
(c) ambition (d) sarcastic remark

114. Aspersion
(a) a spreading out (b) ambition
(c) slander (d) breathing

115. Aspiration
(a) ambition (b) stimulous
(c) annoyance (d) insulting remark

116. Assault
(a) demand (b) assert
(c) attack (d) somersault

117. Assent
(a) consent (b) resent
(c) steep climb (d) a going down

118. Assertive
(a) insistent (b) distractive
(c) diffident (d) imaginary

119. Assimilate
(a) adapt (b) absorb
(c) reject (d) digest

120. Astound
(a) bewilder (b) foolish
(c) stubborn (d) exquisite

121. At Bay
(a) vacationing (b) cornered
(c) baffled (d) completed

122. At sixes and sevens
(a) in proper order
(b) in disorderly manner
(c) in a row
(d) one another

123. Atone
(a) remove (b) compensate
(c) divide (d) multiply

124. Atrocious
(a) brutal (b) prudent
(c) discerning (d) perceptive

125. Attribute
(a) to praise or admire
(b) study
(c) give proof of
(d) assign or ascribe to

126. Attrition
(a) addition (b) regret
(c) attitude (d) abrasion

127. Attune
(a) to stretch
(b) bring into harmony
(c) hum
(d) be alert to

128. Auditory
(a) checking (b) of hearing
(c) regulated (d) editing

129. Aural
(a) ear (b) throat
(c) sky (d) dawn

130. Auspicious
(a) fortunate (b) despairing
(c) impressive (d) unfortunate

131. Auxiliary
(a) accessory (b) chasteness
(c) authentic (d) primary

132. **Averse**
(a) anxious (b) unwilling
(c) unhappy (d) unable

133. **Aversion**
(a) revert (b) subvert
(c) diversion (d) hatred

134. **Avert**
(a) hatred (b) avoid
(c) degenerate (d) fall

135. **Axis**
(a) straight (b) zig-zag
(c) at right angles (d) slanted

B

1. **Baffle**
(a) to joke (b) knock about
(c) confuse (d) resist

2. **Baleful**
(a) arrogant (b) sarcastic
(c) ominous (d) hefty

3. **Balm**
(a) soothes (b) covers
(c) irritates (d) blesses

4. **Banish**
(a) recall (b) black list
(c) digest (d) exonerate

5. **Baroque**
(a) polished (b) constant
(c) transformed (d) omate

6. **Barrister**
(a) specialist (b) teacher
(c) attomey (d) conductor

7. **Bearing**
(a) background (b) weight
(c) difficulty (d) relevance

8. **Befit**
(a) to equip (b) place beside
(c) be suitable for (d) upset

9. **Beguile**
(a) to amuse (b) charm
(c) paralyze (d) lament

10. **Belittled**
(a) illuminated (b) disparaged
(c) declared (d) diminished
(e) inveighed

11. **Bemuse**
(a) to tease (b) entertain
(c) deceive (d) bewilder

12. **Benediction**
(a) denunciation (b) marriage
(c) original (d) blessing

13. **Benevolence**
(a) kindness (b) inhumanity
(c) maline (d) abundance

14. **Beneficiary**
(a) successor (b) devoted
(c) subordinate (d) mendicant

15. **Benign**
(a) tenfold (b) peaceful
(c) blessed (d) gentle

16. **Berate**
(a) to underestimate (b) classify
(c) scold (d) corrupt

17. **Beveled**
(a) smooth (b) sloping
(c) enjoyable (d) grouped together

18. **Bewilder**
(a) mystery (b) enlighten
(c) frightened (d) confuse

19. **Bias**
(a) implied (b) prejudice
(c) deputy (d) plot

20. **Bicker**
(a) to bargain (b) offend
(c) fright (d) squabble

21. **Biennial**
(a) yearly (b) every two years
(c) favourable (d) impressive

22. **Bigot**
(a) racist (b) individual
(c) strong (d) coward

23. **Bigotry**
(a) arrogance (b) approval
(c) mourning (d) intolerance

24. **Belligerent**
(a) aggressive (b) friendly
(c) dishearted (d) instigator

25. **Binary**
(a) complicated elements

(b) two things
(c) binding force
(d) many parts

26. Biofeedback
(a) structural analysis
(b) control of brain waves
(c) nutrition
(d) math formula

27. Bland
(a) mild (b) meager
(c) soft (c) uncooked

28. Blatant
(a) conspicuous (b) hidden
(c) ruthless (d) faulty

29. Bleary
(a) blurred (b) bloated
(c) boorish (d) expansive

30. Blemish
(a) defect (b) visible
(c) gloat (d) brusque

31. Bliss
(a) pleasure (b) pain
(c) slow (d) direct

32. Blithe
(a) spiritual (b) profuse
(c) gay (d) hybrid

33. Bluff
(a) rocky island (b) cliff
(c) deceive (d) plateau

34. Blustering
(a) speaking loudly
(b) lying or misleading
(c) noisily aggressive
(d) over powering

35. Boisterous
(a) conflicting (b) noisy
(c) testimonial (d) grateful

36. Bolster
(a) strengthen (b) rest on
(c) support (d) straddle

37. Bombastic
(a) sensitive (b) pompous
(c) rapid (d) sufficient

38. Bonafide
(a) secured by a bond
(b) legal document
(c) in good faith
(d) vivid

39. Botch
(a) to bungle (b) stroke
(c) impure (d) prevent

40. Bowdlerize
(a) to censor (b) confiscate
(c) augment (d) riot

41. Brace
(a) strengthen (b) degeneration
(c) embrace (d) advance

42. Brandish
(a) excommunicate (b) display
(c) curb (d) noisy

43. Brazen
(a) shameless (b) quick
(c) modest (d) pleasant

44. Brevity
(a) conciseness (b) confusion
(c) dull (d) determination

45. Bridle
(a) restrain (b) active
(c) free (d) fragile

46. Brittle
(a) fragile (b) flexible
(c) glorious (d) sturdy

47. Broach
(a) open (b) avoid
(c) postpone (d) prolong

48. Browse
(a) to sleep (b) complain
(c) examine leisurely (d) excite

49. Brusque
(a) discourteous (b) polite
(c) stubborn (d) intelligent

50. Bulwark
(a) protector (b) haughty
(c) inhuman (d) stupid

51. Buoyance
(a) sadness (b) durability
(c) cheerfulness (d) simplicity

52. Burgeon
(a) flourish (b) prody
(c) arrogant (d) intimidate

53. Burly
(a) husky (b) fat
(c) bad-tempered (d) crude

54. Buxom
(a) voluminous (b) indecisive
(c) convincing (d) plump

C

1. Cache
(a) lock (b) hiding place
(c) tide (d) automobile

2. Cachet
(a) hiding place (b) book
(c) prestige (d) automobile

3. Cacophony
(a) discord (b) dance
(c) applause (d) type of telephone

4. Cadge
(a) to enclose (b) track
(c) trick (d) beg

5. Caesarean
(a) craftiness (b) short tempered
(c) surgical operation (d) outspokenness

6. Cajole
(a) coax (b) capacity
(c) slander (d) profuse

7. Calamity
(a) disaster (b) cold weather
(c) scourge (d) injury

8. Callous
(a) liberal (b) ignorant
(c) responsible (d) insensitive

9. Callow
(a) rough (b) inexperienced
(c) superficial (d) sticky

10. Cameo
(a) comedy role (b) witty saying
(c) minor role (d) type of geometry

11. Candid
(a) straight forward and simple
(b) candidature
(c) frank and honest
(d) smooth and fluent

12. Capacious
(a) cramped (b) extensive
(c) enchanting (d) overturn

13. Caparison
(a) to adorn (b) jump in
(c) contrast (d) weaken

14. Captivate
(a) enchant (b) disgust
(c) enslave (d) freak

15. Carapace
(a) soft covering (b) thin layer
(c) bony covering (d) space object

16. Cardinal
(a) principal (b) antique
(c) obvious (d) cordial

17. Caress
(a) erase (b) scratch
(c) love (d) fondle

18. Castellated
(a) like a castle (b) imprisoned
(c) disgraced (d) permanently altered

19. Casuistry
(a) offhand manner
(b) dishonest reasoning
(c) emergency
(d) casual attitude

20. Catastrophe
(a) expedition (b) courtly
(c) calamity (d) troublemaker

21. Catatonic
(a) stupor (b) teasing
(c) violent (d) anger

22. Cater
(a) to control (b) degrade oneself
(c) try to satisfy (d) lure on

23. Catharsis
(a) emotional release
(b) extreme exhaustion
(c) personality analyses
(d) exhibition of courage

24. Celebrated
(a) function (b) cleared
(c) famous (d) notorious

25. Celerity
(a) quickness (b) resourcefulness
(c) pragmatism (d) compunction

26. Celibacy
(a) bachelorhood (b) important
(c) married state (d) engagement

27. Censor
(a) type of vase
(b) official who examines information
(c) consultant
(d) official incharge of census

28. Centenary
(a) central (b) necessary
(c) hundred years (d) some period

29. Centrifugal
(a) inward movement
(b) rapid
(c) moving away from a centre
(d) Airjet fuel

30. Cessation
(a) strictness (b) annexation
(c) stoppage (d) death

31. Chafe
(a) to become irritated
(b) tease
(c) outer covering of grain
(d) dispute

32. Chaos
(a) avoid (b) abyss
(c) complete disorder (d) order

33. Chaotic
(a) disordered (b) fervent
(c) unclear (d) noisy

34. Chasten
(a) disciplined (b) pursue
(c) sanctify (d) stop

35. Chip
(a) image (b) satellite
(c) silicon wafer (d) risk

36. Choke
(a) strangle (b) tighten
(c) throttle (d) stifle

37. Chronic
(a) short lived (b) temporary
(c) up-tight continually (d) happening

38. Circumlocution
(a) grammatical error (b) caution
(c) diversity (d) wordiness

39. Cite
(a) area (b) analyze
(c) quote (d) locate

40. Clumsy
(a) heavy (b) slow
(c) awkward (d) harsh

41. Co-incidence
(a) deliberate (b) chance
(c) adversity (d) skirmish

42. Coagulate
(a) collect (b) solidify
(c) melt (d) mix

43. Coalition
(a) intimidation (b) affiliation
(c) composition (d) intrigue

44. Coarse
(a) unrefined (b) elegant
(c) passage (d) syllabus

45. Coax
(a) indulge (b) beguile
(c) force (d) compel

46. Coddle
(a) close the opening
(b) mislead
(c) restrain
(d) with great care and tenderness

47. Codger
(a) brave (b) wooden cart
(c) eccentric man (d) intelligent person

48. Codicil
(a) tabulation (b) summary
(c) supplement (d) international agreement

49. Cogent
(a) humorous (b) convincing
(c) disorganized (d) premature

50. Cognisant
(a) conversant (b) articulate
(c) unaware (d) casual

51. Coherence
(a) adherence (b) isolation
(c) roughness (d) break

52. **Coin**
(a) to invent (b) simulate
(c) pay (d) stick together

53. **Collateral**
(a) key (b) secret agreement
(c) proposal (d) security for a loan

54. **Collusion**
(a) consistence (b) confrontation
(c) connivance (d) bustle

55. **Colossus**
(a) mixed (b) Greek column
(c) important person (d) warehouse

56. **Combat**
(a) movement (b) struggle
(c) fight (d) effort

57. **Combination**
(a) reconciliation (b) strike
(c) merger (d) memorandum

58. **Comestible**
(a) edible (b) attractive
(c) flammable (d) slick

59. **Commemorate**
(a) requisition (b) honour
(c) appropriate (d) consolidate

60. **Commensurate**
(a) approximate (b) previous
(c) equal (d) appropriate

61. **Compassion**
(a) gentleness (b) mild
(c) sympathy (d) eagerness

62. **Compatible**
(a) Accountable
(b) not needing adaptations
(c) organized
(d) easily understood

63. **Compete**
(a) rival (b) contend
(c) contest (d) race

64. **Compile**
(a) to analyse (b) enclose
(c) collect (d) complaint

65. **Complacent**
(a) self-satisfied (b) disturbed
(c) proud (d) enforce

66. **Complaisant**
(a) selfish (b) obliging
(c) docile (d) arrogant

67. **Complement**
(a) which completes (b) free
(c) praise (d) respect

68. **Complex**
(a) a truth (b) question
(c) root (d) complicated whole

69. **Compliment**
(a) flatter (b) commend
(c) praise (d) censure

70. **Comply**
(a) disagree (b) agree
(c) disobey (d) defend

71. **Comport**
(a) to transfer (b) announce
(c) reassure (d) behave

72. **Comprehend**
(a) perceive (b) apprehend
(c) understand (d) create

73. **Compromise**
(a) concession (b) compensation
(c) mediation (d) settlement

74. **Concerted**
(a) combined (b) melodic
(c) pleasant (d) separated

75. **Conciliate**
(a) to combine (b) win over
(c) conform (d) advise

76. **Concoct**
(a) to hide (b) deceive
(c) make up (d) accelerate

77. **Concord**
(a) unity (b) variance
(c) consent (d) discord

78. **Condense**
(a) thick (b) shorten
(c) epitomize (d) squeeze

79. **Conditional**
(a) seasonal (b) flimsy
(c) unconventional (d) provisional

80. **Condominium**
(a) deep-sea diving apparatus
(b) life-supporting environment

(c) to condone
(d) type of apartment

81. Condone
(a) stop (b) evaluate
(c) infuriate (d) overlook

82. Confer
(a) to suggest (b) discuss
(c) verify (d) give

83. Confess
(a) admit (b) own
(c) concede (d) refute

84. Confirm
(a) verify (b) substantiate
(c) strengthen (d) fix

85. Confiscate
(a) discuss (b) discover
(c) seize (d) exist

86. Confiscatory
(a) whatever is unfair
(b) seizure of property
(c) navigation
(d) philanthropy

87. Conflicting
(a) interfering (b) opposite
(c) jarring (d) disagreeable

88. Conform
(a) agree (b) deform
(c) reform (d) perform

89. Conformity
(a) agreement (b) ambition
(c) confinement (d) pride

90. Confound
(a) to assent (b) bewilder
(c) nullify (d) lie

91. Conjecture
(a) explanation (b) pledge
(c) joint (d) guess

92. Conjugal
(a) friendship (b) law
(c) magic (d) marriage

93. Conscientious
(a) uncorrupt (b) profligate
(c) vile (d) attentive

94. Consensus
(a) general agreement
(b) project
(c) insignificance
(c) sheaf

95. Consistency
(a) harmony (b) attentiveness
(c) discord (d) reliance

96. Conspicuous
(a) hard (b) peculiar
(c) conspirator (d) significant

97. Construe
(a) explain (b) promote
(c) reserve (d) erect

98. Consummate
(a) consume (b) perfect
(c) retaliate (d) reciprocate

99. Contaminate
(a) arrest (b) prepare
(c) pollute (d) beam
(e) inform

100. Contemplate
(a) to infer (b) hesitate
(c) enjoy (d) ponder

101. Contempt
(a) attempt (b) hatred
(c) prompt (d) encourage

102. Contentious
(a) rambunctious (b) vociferous
(c) quarrelsome (d) humourous
(e) garrulous

103. Continence
(a) humanity (b) research
(c) embryology (d) self-restraint

104. Contort
(a) to twist (b) remove
(c) hurt (d) race

105. Contradict
(a) to scorn (b) avoid
(c) qualify (d) deny

106. Contrary
(a) similar (b) opposite
(c) delighted (d) deserve

107. Contretemps
(a) illegal goods
(b) embarrassing mishap

(c) restless quality
(d) revolt

108. Controvert
(a) turn over (b) contradict
(c) mind (d) explain

109. Conversant
(a) ignorant (b) speaking
(c) incorporated (d) familiar

110. Convey
(a) to guide (b) communicate
(c) deliver (d) assign

111. Copse
(a) thicket (b) box
(c) policeman (d) dead body

112. Cordial
(a) hearty (b) formal
(c) impair (d) achievable

120. Cower
(a) to flaunt (b) hide
(c) cringe (d) run away

121. Coy
(a) brave (b) sophisticated
(c) shy (d) decisive

122. Craving
(a) creating (b) desire
(c) create (d) caught

123. Crick
(a) muscle cramp (b) steep trail
(c) pinched toe (d) rubdown table

124. Critique
(a) critical analysis
(b) irrefutable proof
(c) thorough evaluation
(d) act of disclosing

125. Crucible

(c) restless quality
(d) revolt

108. Controvert
(a) turn over (b) contradict
(c) mind (d) explain

109. Conversant
(a) ignorant (b) speaking
(c) incorporated (d) familiar

110. Convey
(a) to guide (b) communicate
(c) deliver (d) assign

111. Copse
(a) thicket (b) box
(c) policeman (d) dead body

112. Cordial
(a) hearty (b) formal
(c) impair (d) achievable

113. Corollary
(a) natural consequence
(b) relevant
(c) rose petal
(d) contradiction

114. Counter
(a) to consider
(b) link
(c) oppose
(d) place on top of one another

115. Counterpart
(a) playing of different melodies simultaneously
(b) substitute
(c) difference
(d) duplicate

116. Course
(a) to mar (b) shuffle
(c) track (d) flow

117. Court-martial
(a) military trial (b) protocol
(c) procession (d) public square

118. Courtly
(a) foolish (b) raffish
(c) snobbish (d) dignified

119. Covenant
(a) prayer (b) law
(c) agreement (d) principle

120. Cower
(a) to flaunt (b) hide
(c) cringe (d) run away

121. Coy
(a) brave (b) sophisticated
(c) shy (d) decisive

122. Craving
(a) creating (b) desire
(c) create (d) caught

123. Crick
(a) muscle cramp (b) steep trail
(c) pinched toe (d) rubdown table

124. Critique
(a) critical analysis
(b) irrefutable proof
(c) thorough evaluation
(d) act of disclosing

125. Crucible
(a) metal sheet (b) severe test
(c) piece of jewellery (d) buttress

126. Crux
(a) acne (b) spark
(c) events (d) crucial point

127. Cryptic
(a) obscure (b) written
(c) copied (d) dead

128. Cue
(a) dive (b) game
(c) hint (d) artificial

129. Culinary
(a) cooking (b) selectivity
(c) the unusual (d) improvement

130. Culminate
(a) to reach the lowest point
(b) to reach in between
(c) to reach the highest point
(d) to reach no where

131. Culpable
(a) free (b) guilty
(c) vindicable (d) wholesome

132. Culprit
(a) cruel person (b) one who argues
(c) victim (d) offender

133. Cumulus
(a) air current (b) cloud form
(c) heavy (d) aggregate

134. Curdle
(a) circles (b) boil
(c) put into layers (d) turn sour

135. Curiosity
(a) interest (b) indifference
(c) nicety (d) slenderness

136. Cursory
(a) detailed (b) harmful
(c) hurried (d) thoughtful

137. Cybernetics
(a) cylinders
(b) communicating systems
(c) construction
(d) influential

138. Cyclone
(a) cloud base (b) eye of hurricane
(c) storm (d) jet stream

139. Cyclotron
(a) atomic-particle accelerator
(b) bicycle race track
(c) hailstorm
(d) picture on a circular wall

140. Cynical
(a) mocking (b) mad
(c) foolish (d) amiable

D

1. Dampen
(a) ruffle (b) censure
(c) depress (d) debonair

2. Data
(a) ideas (b) facts
(c) messages (d) statistics

3. Daunt
(a) haunt (b) dismay
(c) heartened (d) overawe

4. Dawdle
(a) to loiter (b) scribble
(c) wrangle (d) shy away from

5. Debacle
(a) confusion
(b) complication
(c) disastrous collapse
(d) rubble

6. Debase
(a) disgrace (b) impassive
(c) hamper (d) elevate

7. Debug
(a) to become less strict
(b) spying
(c) pull back
(d) to correct faults

8. Decade
(a) rotten
(b) a period of ten years
(c) stale
(d) decay

9. Decay
(a) deterioration (b) insecurity
(c) elegance (d) dispute

10. Decipher
(a) to swindle (b) be precise
(c) decode (d) add to

11. Decompress
(a) to decay (b) lift
(c) reduce pressure (d) expand

12. Decorous
(a) adorned (b) ugly
(c) insane (d) proper

13. Decry
(a) weep (b) condemn
(c) shout (d) applaud

14. Dedicate
(a) love (b) transfer
(c) devoted (d) oblige

15. Defamation
(a) derogation (b) accusation
(c) laziness (d) praise

16. Deference
(a) obedience (b) indifference
(c) inference (d) disregard

17. Deficient
(a) deface (b) lacking
(c) discover (d) defective

18. Defraud
(a) to undress (b) to undermine
(c) cheat (d) insult

19. Delectable
(a) dainty (b) elaborate
(c) healthful (d) delicious

20. Delete
(a) to register (b) to include
(c) to remove (d) to translate

21. Delicacy
(a) refinement (b) inelegance
(c) joy (d) bliss
(e) ravishment

22. Delinquent
(a) criminal (b) delicate
(c) intelligent (d) coreless

23. Delirious
(a) frantic (b) brave
(c) cohesent (d) sane

24. Deliverance
(a) sincere (b) freedom
(c) transfer (d) support

25. Demise
(a) residence (b) dismissal
(c) accident (d) death

26. Democracy
(a) republic (b) mobocracy
(c) autocracy (d) aristocracy

27. Denunciation
(a) accusation (b) elaboration
(c) announcement (d) termination

28. Deprivation
(a) dissociation (b) displeasure
(c) departure (d) dispossession

29. Derogatory
(a) insulting (b) attractive
(c) flattering (d) illustrative

30. Despair
(a) dejection, (b) rude
(c) optimism (d) vivacity

31. Despondent
(a) dejected (b) gay
(c) hopeful (d) impetuous

32. Despotic
(a) inflexible (b) destructive
(c) tyrannical (d) fearless

33. Desultory
(a) disconnected (b) decisive
(c) slanderous (d) spreading

34. Detention
(a) lessening of concentration
(b) easing of tension
(c) safe keeping
(d) act of confining

35. Deteriorate
(a) to expose to danger
(b) scold
(c) become worse
(d) overthrow

36. Detestable
(a) abhorrent (b) variable
(c) adorable (d) baleful

37. Detrimental
(a) harmful (b) ingenious
(c) outrageous (d) indicative

38. Deterrent
(a) check (b) injurious
(c) fiendish (d) distinctive

39. Deviate
(a) move away (b) devise
(c) divide (d) join

40. Devise
(a) to amend (b) move
(c) plan (d) counsel

41. Devoid
(a) deficient (b) inept
(c) endowed (d) invalid

42. Dexterous
(a) dangerous (b) skilful
(c) just (d) honest

43. Diagnosis
(a) identification of an illness
(b) prophecy
(c) plan
(d) likeness

44. Dicker
(a) to complain (b) waver
(c) instigate (d) bargain

45. Dictate
(a) delusion (b) learned treatise
(c) guiding principle (d) [illegible] statement

46. Dictatorial
(a) offensive (b) wordy
(c) cranky (d) domineering

47. Diction
(a) pronounce words (b) edition
(c) command (d) research

48. Dictum
(a) command (b) expression
(c) grasp (d) reluctant

49. Diffidence
(a) ignorance (b) timidity
(c) indifference (d) indolence

50. Digit
(a) gadget (b) murmur
(c) two-sided object (d) numeral

51. Dispense with
(a) relinquish (b) accept
(c) consume (d) discredit

52. Dire
(a) extreme (b) straight
(c) humiliating (d) dreadful

53. Discard
(a) reject (b) renounce
(c) accept (d) disagree

54. Discern
(a) discard (b) arrange
(c) determine (d) debate

55. Disconcert
(a) sing in harmony
(b) pretend
(c) cancel programme
(d) confuse

56. Discord
(a) cordless (b) insult
(c) disagreement (d) cure

57. Discreet
(a) separate (b) cautious
(c) mixed (d) sensitive

58. Discrete
(a) charming (b) tactful
(c) different (d) inconsiderate

59. Discretionary
(a) forget to do
(b) pay for
(c) meet unexpectedly
(d) arbitrarily

60. Discriminate
(a) decide (b) distinguish
(c) absolve (d) dispose

61. Disguise
(a) deceive (b) reveal
(c) repol (d) extricate

62. Disoriented
(a) freed from illusion
(b) disorganized
(c) excluded from a group
(d) having lost a sense of direction

63. Disparage
(a) condemn (b) mental illness
(c) playful (d) notorious

64. Disparity
(a) argumentation (b) difference
(c) belittlement (d) harmony

65. Dispassionate
(a) scatter (b) detached
(c) immoral (d) vague

66. Dissembling
(a) dispersing (b) pretending
(c) taking apart (d) scattering

67. Dissent
(a) impose (b) disappear
(c) disagree (d) disdain

68. Dissertation
(a) provocation (b) entertainment
(c) thesis (d) to defect

69. Dissuaded
(a) protected (b) ostracized
(c) deterred (d) requested

70. Distill
(a) to puff out
(b) separate by evaporation
(c) combine or join
(d) purify

71. Distinct
(a) divide (b) clear
(c) supreme (d) manage

72. Distress
(a) agony (b) harass
(c) distract (d) delirium

73. **Dither**
(a) disgusting (b) exasperation
(c) calm scrutiny (d) flustered excitement

74. **Ditto**
(a) fake (b) the whole
(c) the same (d) an opposite

75. **Divest**
(a) excel (b) exult
(c) variety (d) rob

76. **Divination**
(a) supreme (b) foretelling future events
(c) sanctification (d) state of bliss

77. **Divulge**
(a) look (b) refuse
(c) deride (d) reveal

78. **Dog-Eared**
(a) easily influenced (b) packed together
(c) persistent (d) shabby

79. **Dogmatic**
(a) benign (b) canine
(c) impatient (d) arbitrary

80. **Doldrums**
(a) frustration (b) richness
(c) ebullience (d) stagnation

81. **Domestic**
(a) Residence (b) native
(c) inactive (d) exotic

82. **Domicile**
(a) home (b) submissive
(c) soiree (d) secret file

83. **Dormant**
(a) selective (b) elective
(c) inactive (d) effective

84. **Double-Engender**
(a) double character
(b) boring repetition
(c) alternate meanings
(d) double standard

85. **Dowser**
(a) one who searches for water
(b) lazy
(c) fountain
(d) heavy tropical rainfall

86. **Drain**
(a) killer (b) taking away
(c) poisonous (d) to draw off by degrees

87. **Dreadful**
(a) Poisonness (b) horrible
(c) illusory (d) lifeless

88. **Dross**
(a) drudgery (b) consolidate
(c) shine (d) impurity

89. **Dubious**
(a) external (b) straight
(c) sincere (d) doubtful

90. **Dunce**
(a) unbalanced personality
(b) cranky
(c) gloomy
(d) ignorant

91. **Dupe**
(a) Addict (b) a decoy
(c) a habitual liar (d) easily fooled

92. **Duplicity**
(a) two-pronged spear
(b) mimeograph
(c) hypocrisy
(d) candor

93. **Dynamic**
(a) energetic (b) strong
(c) necessary (d) pure

E

1. **Eager**
(a) anxious (b) careless
(c) loath (d) agile

2. **Earnest**
(a) determined (b) apathetic
(c) diverse (d) excel

3. **Economise**
(a) save (b) squander
(c) channelise (d) cosling

4. **Ecstatic**
(a) diversive (b) bewildered
(c) spellbound (d) fitful

5. **Effigy**
(a) uncertain (b) inscription
(c) central idea (d) crude image

6. **Effrontery**
(a) futile effort
(b) shameless insolence

(c) aggressive attitude
(d) outward show

7. **Effusive**
(a) misleading (b) confused
(c) overly emotional (d) easily offended

8. **Elaborate**
(a) detailed (b) simple
(c) complicate (d) understand

9. **Elated**
(a) debased (b) respectful
(c) drooping (d) gay

10. **Electrode**
(a) polling booth (b) electric conductor
(c) electrical terminal (d) Nucleus

11. **Elevated**
(a) excited (b) attenuated
(c) dejected (d) illustrated

12. **Elicit**
(a) to evoke (b) explain
(c) break the law (d) demand

13. **Elucidate**
(a) clarify (b) obscure
(c) remind (d) recall

14. **Elusive**
(a) deadly (b) eloping
(c) evasive (d) simple

15. **Emaciated**
(a) garrulous (b) primeval
(c) vigorous (d) thin

16. **Emanates**
(a) fluctuates (b) merges
(c) mitigates (d) originates

17. **Emancipate**
(a) deliver (b) enslave
(c) debilitate (d) frustrate

18. **Embark**
(a) to enforce (b) to board a ship
(c) to develop (d) to exempt

19. **Embellish**
(a) to flourish (b) insult
(c) enfold (d) decorate

20. **Emend**
(a) cherish (b) repose
(c) correct (d) assure

21. **Eminent**
(a) purposeful (b) famous
(c) delectable (d) curious

22. **Emission**
(a) warning (b) discharge
(c) allow (d) leaving

23. **Emolument**
(a) allowance (b) indulgence
(c) allegation (d) assuaging

24. **Emphasis**
(a) importance (b) activity
(c) bother (d) assistance

25. **Enchanted**
(a) fascinated (b) fatigue
(c) repulsed (d) flattered

26. **Encroach**
(a) to infest (b) sored out
(c) weaken (d) trespass

27. **Encumber**
(a) to take control (b) resist
(c) unload (d) burden

28. **Endeavour**
(a) effort (b) captivate
(c) intrude (d) strengthen

29. **Endorse**
(a) ratify (b) support
(c) criticise (d) reject

30. **Endowed**
(a) wedded (b) blessed
(c) enquiry (d) intrigue

31. **Endure**
(a) ensure (b) tolerate
(c) attach (d) delay

32. **Enervate**
(a) intimidate (b) invigorate
(c) weaken (d) incite

33. **Engender**
(a) to expand (b) weaken
(c) surround (d) cause

34. **Engrossed**
(a) disturbed (b) absorbed
(c) fatigued (d) successful

35. Enhance
(a) improve (b) doubt
(c) scuff (d) gasp

36. Enigma
(a) problem (b) work
(c) solution (d) question

37. Enigmatic
(a) difficult to understand
(b) potential
(c) causing panic
(d) problem solving

38. Enmity
(a) hostility (b) confidence
(c) activity (d) timidity

39. Entail
(a) to wrap up (b) necessitate
(c) conclusion (d) enclose

40. Entitlement
(a) label (b) legal benefit
(c) tax liability (d) credit limit

41. Envisage
(a) to visualize (b) inspect
(c) surround (d) investigate

42. Ephemeral
(a) enervated (b) irresolute
(c) fridolous (d) transitory

43. Equable
(a) unvarying (b) dispensable
(c) fair and just (d) compatible

44. Equilibrium
(a) balance (b) imbalance
(c) obedience (d) aspersion

45. Equitable
(a) impartial (b) unfair
(c) oblique (d) righteous

46. Eradicate
(a) improve (b) remove
(c) discover (d) announce

47. Erode
(a) to leave (b) wear away
(c) stimulate (d) stop or end

48. Erroneous
(a) fallacious (b) correct
(c) gigantic (d) unconcerned

49. Escalate
(a) expand (b) diminish
(c) expell (d) scrape

50. Eschew
(a) abandon (b) embrace
(c) digest (d) obliterate

51. Esoteric
(a) akin to something ancient
(b) difficult to understand
(c) alien
(d) misfit

52. Espionage
(a) probing (b) antagonise
(c) exhume (d) exaggerate

53. Essay
(a) to divert (b) suggest
(c) compose (d) try

54. Estrange
(a) antagonise (b) bind
(c) congratulate (d) remove

55. Evocative
(a) extremely demanding
(b) provocating
(c) stimulating memories
(d) speaking clearly

56. Evolution
(a) gradual development
(b) investigation
(c) revelation
(d) exaggeration

57. Exacerbate
(a) to grind thoroughly
(b) make worse
(c) demand
(d) exempt

58. Exaggerate
(a) to make great (b) overemphasise
(c) to play (d) to magnify

59. Exalt
(a) to oppose (b) specialize
(c) praise highly (d) exaggerate

60. Exasperation
(a) disgust (b) calmness
(c) embellish (d) effectuation

61. **Execrable**
(a) dispensable (b) detestable
(c) painful (d) fine

62. **Exhilarate**
(a) energise (b) discourage
(c) inflame (d) impoverish

63. **Exonerate**
(a) absolve (b) incriminate
(c) instigate (d) invigorate

64. **Expedient**
(a) precise (b) expert
(c) expendable (d) advisable

65. **Expedite**
(a) do (b) to complete
(c) run (d) to do immediately

66. **Expend**
(a) to spend (b) discredit
(c) overload (d) be careless

67. **Expletive**
(a) self explanatory (b) swear word
(c) detailed description (d) excuse

68. **Expose**
(a) repose (b) depose
(c) disclose (d) extort

69. **Expound**
(a) to be angry (b) release
(c) explain (d) expel

70. **Expunge**
(a) rationalize (b) purge
(c) exhale (d) eradicate

71. **Exquisite**
(a) admirable (b) poor
(c) adaptable (d) revealing

72. **Extravagant**
(a) spendthrift (b) miser
(c) mean (d) provident

73. **Extrinsic**
(a) external (b) extraordinary
(c) inborn (d) valueless

74. **Extrude**
(a) to leak (b) force out
(c) untangle (d) bind

75. **Exult**
(a) to love or admire (b) rejoice greatly
(c) mourning (d) sing loudly

F

1. **Facetious**
(a) fake
(b) poisonness
(c) grimacing
(d) inappropriately humorous

2. **Facsimile**
(a) duplicate (b) similar
(c) refractory (d) real

3. **Factitious**
(a) fabricated (b) genuine
(c) dissident (d) rival

4. **Faculty**
(a) ability (b) department
(c) disguise (d) proficiency

5. **Faladeral**
(a) folk dance (b) mere nonsense
(c) an unfolding (d) exasperating

6. **Fallacious**
(a) illogical (b) false
(c) unassuming (d) useless

7. **Falsification**
(a) adulteration (b) purifying
(c) accusation (d) illusion

8. **Fanatical**
(a) obsessive (b) moderate
(c) eager (d) rebellious

9. **Fanfare**
(a) mobile markets
(b) exaggeration
(c) ostentatious display
(d) popular item

10. **Farce**
(a) unattainable (b) unsuitability
(c) absurd sham (d) social blunder

11. **Fastidious**
(a) critical (b) undemanding
(c) deceptive (d) assumed

12. **Fatuous**
(a) silly (b) avarice
(c) nefarious (d) impetuous

13. **Faze**
(a) to upset (b) period
(c) harm (d) fade away

14. **Feasible**
(a) theoretical (b) impatient
(c) practical (d) constant

15. **Fecund**
(a) fruitful (b) moveable
(c) decayed (d) strong

16. **Feeble**
(a) frail (b) robust
(c) meek (d) vigorous

17. **Feign**
(a) deserve (b) condemn
(c) pretend (d) condone

18. **Felicity**
(a) happiness (b) importance
(c) witty (d) cordial

19. **Ferment**
(a) to separate (b) press down
(c) form alcohol (d) bake slowly

20. **Fervour**
(a) eagerness (b) apathy
(c) merciless (d) pretend

21. **Fiasco**
(a) festival (b) lucky stroke
(c) failure (d) state of confusion

22. **Fickle**
(a) dishonest (b) steadfast
(c) magnificent (d) changing

23. **Fiction**
(a) fabrication (b) reality
(c) foul (d) rigid

24. **Fidelity**
(a) dedication (b) conviction
(c) treachery (d) strength

25. **Finicky**
(a) choosy (b) easy-going
(c) foolish (d) friendly

26. **Flabbergasted**
(a) astonished (b) adamant
(c) animated (d) hysterical

27. **Flimsy**
(a) inadequate (b) sturdy
(c) flabby (d) positively

28. **Flounder**
(a) to struggle awkwardly
(b) come apart
(c) to mismanage
(d) excite or stir up

29. **Flurry**
(a) diffusion (b) foggy
(c) commotion (d) cloudy

30. **Folklore**
(a) folk songs (b) rumours
(c) whimsical notion (d) traditional beliefs

31. **Foolhardy**
(a) strong (b) unwise
(c) brave (d) futile

32. **Foretaste**
(a) bitterness (b) anticipation
(c) strength (d) sweetness

33. **Forfeit**
(a) to destroy (b) waste
(c) lose (d) agitate

34. **Formidable**
(a) dangerous (b) outlandish
(c) grandiloquent (d) impenetrable

35. **Fortitude**
(a) braveness (b) cowardice
(c) obliged (d) feebleness

36. **Fortuitous**
(a) lucky (b) accidental
(c) rich (d) prearranged

37. **Fossil**
(a) bit of pottery
(b) prehistoric ruins of buildings
(c) cave painting
(d) prehistoric remnant of an animal or plant

38. **Foster**
(a) speed (b) fondle
(c) become infected (d) raise

39. **Founder**
(a) to sink (b) waver
(c) search out (d) fold

40. **Franchise**
(a) subway (b) kiosk
(c) license (d) reason

41. Frivolous
(a) foolish (b) serious
(c) miser (d) short tempered

42. Frugality
(a) extravagance (b) ripening
(c) thrift (d) resentment

43. Frustration
(a) satiety (b) facility
(c) thwarting (d) nostalgia

44. Functionary
(a) an official (b) an architect
(c) an administrator (d) an engineer

45. Futility
(a) uselessness (b) prudence
(c) profitability (d) unclear

G

1. Gall
(a) to ingratiate (b) nauseate
(c) irritate (d) proud

2. Galvanize
(a) to gain power (b) hurl
(c) stimulate (d) mesmerize

3. Garish
(a) unusual (b) boring
(c) confused (d) flashy

4. Garnish
(a) to harvest (b) decorate
(c) select (d) pressure

5. Garrison
(a) to execute by choking
(b) decorate or embellish
(c) station troops
(d) gather up and store

6. Garrulity
(a) credulity (b) senility
(c) loquaciousness (d) speciousness

7. Gastronomic
(a) a picky eater (b) chewing slowly
(c) gorging (d) eating well

8. Gauche
(a) clumsy (b) graceful
(c) haggard (d) lavish

9. Gawky
(a) funny (b) thin
(c) awkward (d) lose-limbed

10. Genesis
(a) creation (b) end
(c) analysis (d) nobility

11. Genteel
(a) aristocratic (b) ability
(c) exciting (d) considerate

12. Geopolitics
(a) nationalism
(b) local events
(c) geographical features
(d) scientific studies

13. Germane
(a) confusing (b) relevant
(c) harmonious (d) inaccurate

14. Gimmick
(a) stunt (b) fiction
(c) puzzle (d) simplicity

15. Gingerly
(a) recklessly (b) cautiously
(c) sedentarily (d) slowly

16. Gist
(a) chaff (b) summary
(c) expostulation (d) expiation

17. Glib
(a) slippery (b) fashionable
(c) antiquated (d) articulate

18. Glint
(a) premonition (b) chip
(c) tinge (d) sparkle

19. Gloat
(a) to humiliate
(b) feel malicious pleasure
(c) mock
(d) get even

20. Global
(a) of the globe (b) worldly
(c) earthly (d) heavenly

21. Gloomy
(a) dim (b) dark
(c) sad (d) thin

22. **Glutinous**
(a) peculiar (b) robust
(c) sensual (d) disappointing

23. **Goodwill**
(a) benevolence (b) impressive
(c) good looking (d) ill-will

24. **Gorgeous**
(a) magnificent (b) disgusting
(c) maladroit (d) lovely

25. **Gradient**
(a) hint (b) ray of light
(c) slope (d) chance

26. **Grandeur**
(a) pride (b) peaceful
(c) splendor (d) energy

27. **Graphics**
(a) music (b) graph movement
(c) diagrams (d) filters

28. **Grapple**
(a) hang on (b) impress
(c) irritate (d) grasp

29. **Grasp**
(a) understand (b) catch
(c) hinder (d) grip

30. **Gratitude**
(a) rectitude (b) geometrical carves
(c) fullness (d) gratefulness

31. **Gregarious**
(a) cordial (b) unsociable
(c) gluttonous (d) dreadful

32. **Grit**
(a) skill (b) wilt
(c) pluck (d) biscuit

33. **Grouchy**
(a) bad-tempered (b) regretful
(c) obsurd (d) heinous

34. **Gruesome**
(a) painful (b) horrible
(c) repulsive (d) rude

35. **Guile**
(a) irritate (b) deceit
(c) duplicate (d) conceit

36. **Guilty**
(a) suspicious (b) daring
(c) culpable (d) ruthless

37. **Gutsy**
(a) courageous (b) timid
(c) rueful (d) grouchy

38. **Gyrate**
(a) to move in circles (b) elaborate on
(c) negotiate (d) produce

H

1. **Haggard**
(a) gaunt (b) irascible
(c) wise (d) sluggish

2. **Halcyon**
(a) calm (b) noisy
(c) shimmering (d) enormous

3. **Hallucination**
(a) fantasy
(b) devouring
(c) mispronunciation
(d) melodious

4. **Haphazard**
(a) by chance (b) safe
(c) unsystematic (d) dangerous

5. **Harass**
(a) annoy (b) harness
(c) involve (d) injure

6. **Harmonious**
(a) jarring (b) coherent
(c) happy (d) playful

7. **Heady**
(a) aggressive (b) cocksure
(c) exciting (d) stubborn

8. **Heartfelt**
(a) sincere (b) foolish
(c) energetic (d) sad

9. **Heinous**
(a) vicious (b) famous
(c) foolish (d) sceptical

10. **Hector**
(a) to harass (b) strain
(c) produce index (d) serve in the military

11. Hedge
(a) barrier (b) support
(c) agreement (d) conformity

12. Hedonist
(a) pleasure seeker (b) non-believer
(c) evasive (d) adventurer

13. Henchman
(a) hunter (b) right-hand man
(c) pacesetter (d) nobleman

14. Herald
(a) courier (b) strong
(c) stalwart (d) dissident

15. Herbivore
(a) chemical weedkiller
(b) natural cure
(c) wildmushroom hunter
(d) plant-eating animal

16. Herculean
(a) very strong (b) effortless
(c) related to hunting (d) romantic

17. Heretic
(a) free thinker (b) conformist
(c) classic (d) cautious

18. Hermetic
(a) silent (b) airtight
(c) slow (d) fast

19. Hiatus
(a) high point (b) a pause
(c) starting point (d) an advance

20. Hie
(a) to leave (b) cry out
(c) exult (d) hurry

21. Hilarious
(a) very funny
(b) absurd
(c) mentally disturbed
(d) elevated

22. Hoax
(a) rumor (b) mystery
(c) lie (d) trick

23. Holistic
(a) relaxation (b) safety
(c) the sacred (d) the parts to the whole

24. Holocaust
(a) devastation (b) hooligan
(c) postulated (d) grumpy

25. Homogeneous
(a) heterogeneous (b) motley
(c) scrambled (d) similar

26. Hoodwink
(a) deceive (b) petrify
(c) glance through (d) pleasure seeking

27. Hostile
(a) hospitable (b) aggressive
(c) stable (d) volatile

28. Hover
(a) to remain in the air above one spot
(b) shake or move gently
(c) cover carefully
(d) to take care

29. Hubbub
(a) noise and confusion
(b) loud music
(c) argument
(d) sports activity

30. Humane
(a) decent (b) weak
(c) self-effacing (d) kind

31. Husbandry
(a) partnership (b) farming
(c) gentleness (d) virility

32. Hyperbole
(a) obvious exaggeration
(b) turning point
(c) excitement
(d) medical instrument

33. Hypocrisy
(a) deception (b) humility
(c) distraction (d) insistence

34. Hypocritical
(a) sincere (b) deceiving
(c) shameful (d) critical

35. Hypothermia
(a) heat rash
(b) insulation for clothing
(c) subnormal body temperature
(d) muscular stiffness

36. Hypothetical
(a) imaginary (b) discernible
(c) salubrious (d) actual

I

1. Idealist
(a) enthusiast
(b) achiever
(c) person having highstandard
(d) problem solver

2. Ignominious
(a) disgraceful (b) triumphant
(c) sluggishness (d) inrealistic

3. Ignorant
(a) clueless (b) wise
(c) humble (d) disgraceful

4. Illegible
(a) indistinct (b) unsound
(c) clear (d) hideous

5. Illicit
(a) self explanatory (b) illiterate
(c) broad-minded (d) unlawful

6. Illusion
(a) misconception or delusion
(b) high ideal
(c) impressionistic drawing
(d) clarification

7. Illusive
(a) not real
(b) distinguished
(c) hard to express
(d) beyond comprehension

8. Illustrious
(a) brilliant (b) inglorious
(c) deceptive (d) self explanatory

9. Immaculate
(a) flawless (b) contaminated
(c) juvenile (d) infinite

10. Immensity
(a) enormousness (b) holdness
(c) minuteness (d) prudence

11. Imminent
(a) threatening (b) inevitable
(c) unlikely (d) instantly

12. Immobile
(a) motionless (b) unsteady
(c) dynamic (d) hanging

13. Immunity
(a) facility
(b) protection from a disease
(c) permanence
(d) privacy

14. Immutable
(a) variable (b) silent
(c) unchangeable(d) unattractive

15. Impaired
(a) defective (b) enhanced
(c) intolerant (d) hardened

16. Impeccable
(a) poverty-stricken (b) faultless
(c) dirty (d) criminal

17. Impede
(a) subdue (b) overcome
(c) hinder (d) cancel

18. Impediment
(a) implement (b) complement
(c) obstruction (d) supplement

19. Impertinence
(a) boldness (b) coyness
(c) neutrality (d) fairness

20. Implement
(a) to enforce (b) to make better
(c) to obstruct (d) to clear

21. Implicate
(a) to insult (b) doubt
(c) explain (d) incriminate

22. Implicit
(a) ample (b) implied
(c) modest (d) explanatory

23. Import
(a) meaning (b) insert
(c) sufficient (d) excitement

24. Impound
(a) to break up
(b) deny
(c) take into custody
(d) mixture of compound

25. Impregnable
(a) vulnerable (b) weak
(c) unconquerable (d) unconvinceable

26. Impromptu
(a) careful (b) habitual
(c) premeditated (d) spontaneous

27. Improvise
(a) device (b) rehearse
(c) induct (d) imitate

28. Impunity
(a) confidence
(b) gratuity
(c) casual calmness
(d) exemption from harm

29. Impute
(a) dispute (b) calculate
(c) pardon (d) ascribe

30. Inadequate
(a) enough (b) additional
(c) insufficient (d) unsatisfactory

31. Inane
(a) lifeless (b) senseless
(c) hopeless (d) faithless

32. Inanimate
(a) docile (b) nonliving
(c) noisy (d) wild

33. Inaugurate
(a) opening ceremony
(b) amalgamate
(c) begin
(d) work

34. Incendiary
(a) dramatic (b) by chance
(c) unfair (d) causing fire

35. Incense
(a) interfere (b) enrage
(c) complicate (d) comprehend

36. Incentive
(a) objective (b) goad
(c) stimulation (d) beginning

37. Incitement
(a) prudence (b) check
(c) instigation (d) discouragement

38. Incognito
(a) aware (b) exceptional
(c) disguised (d) unconquerable

39. Incompatible
(a) capable (b) reasonable
(c) faulty (d) indifferent

40. Inconsequential
(a) disorderly (b) insignificant
(c) subsequent (d) insufficient

41. Incorrigible
(a) narrow (b) straight
(c) inconceivable (d) unreformable

42. Incredible
(a) unbelievable (b) complicated
(c) brilliant (d) famous

43. Incriminate
(a) exacerbate (b) involve
(c) intimidate (d) lacerate

44. Inculcate
(a) exculpate (b) educate
(c) exonerate (d) prepare

45. Indelible
(a) eradicable (b) undisputable
(c) permanent (d) complicated

46. Index
(a) astrological reading
(b) soft reply
(c) alphabetical list
(d) suggestion

47. Indicate
(a) defend (b) show
(c) involve (d) pressurize

48. Indicative
(a) uncertain (b) threatening
(c) suggestive of (d) strong

49. Indict
(a) to reprove (b) rumour
(c) cause (d) accuse

50. Indictment
(a) carefulness (b) exoneration
(c) inclusion (d) accusation

51. Indigenous
(a) wealthy (b) having stomach trouble
(c) native (d) scholarly

52. Indigent
(a) lazy (b) pusillanimous
(c) penurious (d) affluent

53. Indignity
(a) pomposity (b) bombast
(c) obeisance (d) insult

54. Indiscriminate
(a) unselective (b) divide
(c) careful

55. Indite
(a) to cut notches (b) obscure
(c) put into writing (d) point out

56. Indolence
(a) laziness (b) poverty
(c) latitude (d) aptitude

57. Induce
(a) control (b) clean
(c) cause (d) stop

58. Indulgence
(a) too much love (b) carelessness
(c) hatred (d) interference

59. Indurate
(a) flexible (b) diligent
(c) weak (d) hardened

60. Inertia
(a) infallibility (b) agility
(c) exhaustion (d) sluggishness

61. Inevitable
(a) that must happen (b) equal
(c) high (d) low

62. Infatuated
(a) indifferent (b) mysterious
(c) fascinated (d) foolproof

63. Inference
(a) reasoned deduction
(b) secret
(c) reservation
(d) idea

64. Infested
(a) loaded (b) full of
(c) past (d) favour

65. Infidel
(a) criminal (b) conformist
(c) terrorist (d) unbeliever

66. Infinite
(a) verbal (b) indefinite
(c) endless (d) strange

67. Infliction
(a) imposition (b) incitement
(c) implication (d) application

68. Infrastructure
(a) ruin or great damage
(b) partition
(c) an organization's composition
(d) type of beam

69. Infringe
(a) forfeit (b) break
(c) frustrate (d) adore

70. Ingenuous
(a) sophisticated (b) clever
(c) cunning (d) naive

71. Inhabit
(a) habitual (b) popular
(c) to live (d) habit

72. Inquest
(a) deposition (b) conversation
(c) investigation (d) arrest

73. Inquisitive
(a) complex (b) brilliant
(c) mature (d) curious

74. Insanity
(a) clarity (b) clumsiness
(c) madness (d) wisdom

75. Insatiable
(a) having strong feelings
(b) ruthless
(c) greedy
(d) unfriendly

76. Insensate
(a) ruthless (b) angry
(c) picky (d) unfeeling

77. Instantaneous
(a) immediate (b) sudden
(c) conditions (d) momentary

78. Instigate
(a) prompt (b) contact
(c) check (d) accuse

79. Integral
(a) gather (b) divine
(c) necessary (d) essential

80. Integrate
(a) tolerate (b) unite
(c) flow (d) copy

81. Intemperate
(a) external (b) nobel
(c) restless (d) unrestrained

82. Interdict
(a) accusation of bad behaviour
(b) whatever is temporary

(c) decree forbidding something
(d) request

83. Interface
(a) a malfunction (b) computer programme
(c) illusion (d) connecting device

84. Interjection
(a) interfere (b) stimulation
(c) banter (d) exclamation

85. Intermediate
(a) ugly
(b) situated between
(c) tending to interfere
(d) temporary

86. Interpolate
(a) mix (b) elaborate
(c) reverse (d) insert

87. Intimacy
(a) primacy (b) closeness
(c) privacy (d) lunacy

88. Intractable
(a) timid (b) bemused
(c) ascetic (d) stubborn

89. Intrepid
(a) dramatic (b) honest
(c) tasteless (d) very brave

90. Intricate
(a) complicated (b) dispassionate
(c) delicate (d) imaginary

91. Intrinsic
(a) combined (b) gained
(c) inerrant (d) undivided

92. Intrude
(a) find fault (b) disagree
(c) be in the way (d) leave quickly

93. Intuitive
(a) impulsive (b) secretive
(c) initiative (d) instinctive

94. Inured
(a) authoritative (b) dissolute
(c) bereft (d) sensitive

95. Invalid
(a) careful (b) unlawful
(c) without a pattern (d) not true

96. Inversion
(a) reversal (b) diversification
(c) introvert (d) vortex

97. Invested
(a) interested (b) investigate
(c) endowed (d) sealed

98. Invincible
(a) impregnable (b) beatable
(c) vulnerable (d) illogical

99. Irrevocable
(a) irreconcilable (b) irrelevant
(c) unfaithful (d) unalterable

100. Irritable
(a) drowzy (b) grouchy
(c) dizzy (d) silly

J

1. Jaunt
(a) outing (b) attractive appearance
(c) interior (d) tedious

2. Jeer
(a) sneer (b) laugh at
(c) erude (d) knock out

3. Jeopardise
(a) endanger (b) protect
(c) celeberate (d) authorise

4. Jesting
(a) Joking (b) tragedy
(c) liberal (d) suspicious

5. Jittery
(a) vulnerability (b) confident
(c) bitter (d) edgy

6. Jovial
(a) relaxed (b) healthy
(c) rude (d) jolly

7. Jubilation
(a) elation (b) lamenation
(c) extenuation (d) vindication

8. Judicious
(a) blithe (b) rapturous
(c) indiscreet (d) careful

9. Jurisdiction
(a) authority (b) conjunction
(c) co-operation (d) contiguity

K

1. **Karma**
(a) type of vegetable
(b) racist
(c) ancient tale
(d) fate

2. **Kindle**
(a) inflame (b) satisfy
(c) tease (d) satiate

3. **Kinescope**
(a) promoter (b) listening device
(c) movie (d) panorama

4. **Knead**
(a) to desire (b) flatten
(c) massage (d) deform

5. **Knack**
(a) ability (b) manipulate
(c) imperfection (d) regue

6. **Knave**
(a) intellectual (b) gentlemen
(c) intelligent (d) scoundrel

L

1. **Labyrinth**
(a) confusion (b) model
(c) muze (d) complicated path

2. **Labyrinthine**
(a) shining (b) complicated
(c) pathetic (d) unusual

3. **Lair**
(a) den (b) trap
(c) false story (d) pattern

4. **Languid**
(a) leap out (b) listless
(c) soft spoken (d) enchanting

5. **Lapidary**
(a) imaginary
(b) overloading
(c) pertaining to polished gems
(d) hard to understand

6. **Laudable**
(a) exorbitant (b) meticulous
(c) unwavering (d) exemplary

7. **Lavish**
(a) demolish (b) excellent
(c) futile (d) extravagant

8. **Laxity**
(a) looseness (b) immoral
(c) paucity (d) lean

9. **Leach**
(a) to filter or dissolve
(b) stretch a cloth
(c) pauper
(d) penalty

10. **Legacy**
(a) heritage (b) indolence
(c) fictitious (d) history

11. **Legitimate**
(a) authentic (b) basic
(c) legalize (d) invalid

12. **Lesion**
(a) injury (b) support
(c) cooperation (d) division

13. **Levy**
(a) to keep within limits
(b) envy
(c) impose
(d) change

14. **Libellous**
(a) defamatory (b) obscene
(c) lascivious (d) landable

15. **Lien**
(a) false and malicious statement
(b) impose
(c) legal claim
(d) account statement

16. **Limber**
(a) agile (b) comprehensible
(c) bearable (d) perfusion

17. **Limelight**
(a) prominence (b) unimportance
(c) gleaming (d) perfusion

18. **Liquidate**
(a) prosecute (b) resolve
(c) dissolve (d) decide

19. **Litigation**
(a) lawsuit (b) investigation
(c) complaint (d) reconciliation

20. **Loath**
(a) encourage (b) notice
(c) hate (d) begin

21. **Loch**
(a) mountain valley (b) lake
(c) mythical dragon (d) loathe

22. **Locus**
(a) a place (b) presence
(c) dumb (d) lobby

23. **Longing**
(a) guess work (b) big
(c) desire (d) fear

24. **Loquacious**
(a) luminating (b) good at languages
(c) loveable (d) talkative

25. **Lucid**
(a) brilliant (b) murky
(c) mouth-watering (d) dull

26. **Lucrative**
(a) attractive (b) beautiful
(c) rewarding (d) easy

27. **Lumbering**
(a) awkward (b) nimble
(c) glowing (d) agile

28. **Luminary**
(a) celebrity (b) shinning
(c) lamp stand (d) planet

29. **Lurid**
(a) sensational (b) non sensical
(c) esoteric (d) unrealistic

30. **Lustrous**
(a) dazzling (b) greedy
(c) mean (d) lckluster

M

1. **Macrobiotics**
(a) physical science (b) surgery
(c) antibiotic (d) dietary system

2. **Magnanimous**
(a) generous (b) mean
(c) gigantic (d) overblown

3. **Mainstay**
(a) strong resistance
(b) stimulant
(c) chief support
(d) conclusion

4. **Make angry**
(a) motivate (b) intensity
(c) infuriate (d) instigate

5. **Makeshift**
(a) unstable (b) finished
(c) permanent (d) improvised

6. **Malediction**
(a) a curse
(b) obscene language
(c) mispronunciation
(d) sweet sounding

7. **Malice**
(a) kind (b) hatred
(c) pleasant surprise (d) desire

8. **Malign**
(a) co-operate (b) condemn
(c) reconcile (d) disagree

9. **Malignant**
(a) destructive (b) kind
(c) misconduct (d) loafer

10. **Mandarin**
(a) instrument (b) sedative
(c) excuse (d) influential person

11. **Mandate**
(a) authority to command
(b) order
(c) grapple
(d) concept

12. **Manifest**
(a) conspicuous (b) unclear
(c) wake up (d) emphasis

13. **Manumit**
(a) discover (b) rescue
(c) enslave (d) procure

14. **Martial**
(a) tropical tree (b) manliness
(c) war (d) marriage

15. **Mastermind**
(a) conceive (b) control
(c) snobbisk (d) prodigy

16. **Maudlin**
(a) examplenary (b) sentimental
(c) eccentric (d) sensitive

17. *Maze*
(a) corn (b) torture
(c) pain (d) labyrinth

18. Meagre
(a) sufficient (b) strong
(c) small (d) thin

19. Median
(a) conciliatory (b) small
(c) middle (d) thoughtful

20. Melancholy
(a) wishful (b) sad
(c) misinterpretation (d) petulant

21. Melodramatic
(a) exaggerated (b) melodious
(c) transfigurative (d) fundamental

22. Memoir

30. *Meticulous*
(a) painstaking *(b) careless*
(c) fussy (d) slapdash

31. Micro
(a) big (b) small
(c) hard (d) metallic

32. Mince
(a) to mix (b) chop fine
(c) squeeze (d) trim a crust

33. Mirth
(a) ridicule (b) liveliness
(c) kindness (d) merriment

34. Misapprehension
(a) mistaken idea (b) worry
(c) anxiety (d) unfair distribution

35. Miscreant
(a) criminal (b) worthy

17. *Maze*
(a) corn (b) torture
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21. Melodramatic
(a) exaggerated (b) melodious
(c) transfigurative (d) fundamental

22. Memoir
(a) biographical sketch
(b) reminder
(c) special locket
(d) cover-up

23. Memorabilia
(a) tribute
(b) art of communication by
(c) things worth remembering
(d) meditation

24. Menace
(a) rebellious (b) disgust
(c) disaster (d) threat

25. Mendacious
(a) false (b) adulterated
(c) uncommon (d) spontaneous

26. Mendicants
(a) baggers (b) criminals
(c) vendors (d) drunkards

27. Mesh
(a) to combine harmoniously
(b) crush
(c) nasty
(d) mix haphazardly

28. Mesmerize
(a) to change (b) memorize
(c) daze (d) hypnotize

29. Meteorologist
(a) space (b) earth crust expert
(c) planets (d) weather forecaster

30. *Meticulous*
(a) painstaking (b) careless
(c) fussy (d) slapdash

31. Micro
(a) big (b) small
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32. Mince
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(a) ridicule (b) liveliness
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34. Misapprehension
(a) mistaken idea (b) worry
(c) anxiety (d) unfair distribution

35. Miscreant
(a) criminal (b) worthy
(c) naughty (d) stubborn

36. Mite
(a) involve (b) handful
(c) power (d) small object

37. Mitigate
(a) humiliate (b) lessen
(c) simplify (d) resolve

38. Mockery
(a) distrust (b) ludatory
(c) ridicule (d) respect

39. Mode
(a) method (b) extort
(c) tool (d) distort

40. Modest
(a) humble (b) pretentions
(c) law (d) degraded

41. Modify
(a) improve (b) change
(c) discover (d) enlarge

42. Module
(a) outline (b) modernize
(c) imitation (d) standardized unit

43. Modus Vivendi
(a) way of getting along
(b) to change
(c) compromise
(d) modest character

44. Mollify
(a) sweeten (b) appease
(c) applaud (d) worry

45. Monetarism
(a) loyalty (b) money
(c) grace (d) earth

46. Morose
(a) calm (b) gloomy
(c) misty (d) damp

47. Mosaic
(a) crystal (b) oily surface
(c) bits of tile (d) tempera

48. Mosey
(a) to amble (b) desirable
(c) poke around (d) slippery surface

49. Mourn
(a) triumph (b) rejoice
(c) lament (d) suppress

50. Multifaceted
(a) two-faced
(b) moody
(c) having many aspects
(d) speaking many languages

51. Multimedia
(a) modes of communication
(b) famous
(c) political expedients
(d) large number of people

52. Muster
(a) pledge (b) fake
(c) display (d) gather

53. Muted
(a) fondle (b) muffled
(c) hypothetical (d) noisy

N

1. Nascent
(a) developing (b) measurable
(c) well regarded (d) informative

2. Native
(a) original (b) alien
(c) dumb (d) loving

3. Nettlesome
(a) soothing (b) irritating
(c) befuddled (d) eccentric

4. Nimble
(a) active (b) sluggish
(c) docile (d) alert

5. Nodule
(a) a lump (b) scheme
(c) unit (d) part of computer

6. Nomenclature
(a) terminology (b) pseudonym
(c) stubborn (d) basic facts of matter

7. Non-aligned
(a) neutral (b) partial
(c) fixed (d) intertwined

8. Non-proliferation
(a) absent (b) adulterated
(c) noise pollution (d) limitation

9. Nonchalance
(a) unconcern
(b) non-classified
(c) earnest endeavour
(d) attentiveness

10. Nonchalant
(a) calm and casual (b) listless
(c) apprehensive (d) unmoved

11. Nonpareil
(a) affecting the senses
(b) unequaled
(c) docile
(d) troublesome

12. Nostrum
(a) over-curious (b) quack medicine
(c) pulpit (d) external opening in the nose

13. Notable
(a) intelligent (b) dubious
(c) worthy of notice (d) irritating

14. Notion
(a) impression (b) fact
(c) formula (d) variety

15. Notorious
(a) a bad reputation
(b) honor and acclaim
(c) popular
(d) graceful

16. Numismatics
(a) pamper (b) collector of coins
(c) mathematics (d) science of coins

O

1. **Obdurate**
(a) ambiguous (b) demoralized
(c) stubborn (d) inimitable

2. **Oblique**
(a) to the point (b) rub out
(c) changing quickly (d) indirect or evasive

3. **Oblivious**
(a) forgetful (b) observant
(c) imminent (d) indispensible

4. **Obscure**
(a) doubtful (b) intelligible
(c) hidden (d) distinct

5. **Obsequious**
(a) very disagreeable
(b) excessively submissive
(c) disrespectful
(d) observant

6. **Obviate**
(a) to point out (b) make unnecessary
(c) indispensable (d) slow to understand

7. **Occlude**
(a) saturate (b) defy
(c) reflect (d) block

8. **Odious**
(a) hateful (b) respectful
(c) offensive (d) charming

9. **Offended**
(a) defended (b) made angry
(c) suspended (d) decent

10. **Ombudsman**
(a) priest (b) chief of protocol
(c) nursery-man (d) complaint receiver

11. **Omnipresent**
(a) knowing every thing
(b) present everywhere
(c) bias
(d) hovering

12. **Omnivorous**
(a) ubiquitous (b) meat-eating
(c) powerful (d) devouring indiscriminately

13. **Onerous**
(a) oppressive (b) kind
(c) straight forward (d) stubborn

14. **Op Art**
(a) classical art
(b) creates optical illusions
(c) is a series of the same portrait
(d) is furniture

15. **Opportune**
(a) occasional (b) awkward
(c) timely (d) optimum

16. **Opulence**
(a) exaggerated display
(b) wealth
(c) hazy
(d) squaltor

17. **Oracle**
(a) round opening
(b) wise person
(c) idiot
(d) speaker

18. **Oral**
(a) unnatural (b) spoken
(c) formal (d) written

19. **Orthodox**
(a) conventional (b) stubborn
(c) laughter (d) ancient minded

20. **Osmosis**
(a) instrument disease of the joints
(b) act of withdrawing
(c) diffusion of fluids
(d) query

21. **Oval**
(a) shaped like an egg
(b) verbal
(c) working
(d) cast

22. **Ovation**
(a) applause (b) face lifting
(c) prize (d) banquet

23. **Overwhelm**
(a) pass for (b) over-power
(c) over loaded (d) surprise

P

1. **Palliative**
(a) reduces bad effects
(b) is painful
(c) seductive
(d) accommodative

2. **Pallid**
(a) energetic (b) pale
(c) depressing (d) encouraging

3. **Palpitate**
(a) to flutter or beat rapidly
(b) feeling with the hand
(c) heart sinking
(d) twist back and forth

4. **Panorama**
(a) narrow piece ofland
(b) beautiful view
(c) extensive view
(d) splendid array

5. **Paradigm**
(a) perfect person
(b) model
(c) exactitude
(d) story about moral truth

6. **Parameter**
(a) distance measuring device
(b) guideline
(c) simultaneous occurrence
(d) opposite side parallel to each other

7. **Paraphrase**
(a) to shorten (b) elaborate
(c) reword (d) poetical

8. **Paucity**
(a) honesty (b) abundance
(c) scarcity (d) hardly

9. **Pause**
(a) abandon (b) break
(c) connect (d) continue

10. **Peal**
(a) thin slice (b) cheerful
(c) ringing sound (d) skin

11. **Pejorative**
(a) hot (b) full of praise
(c) clear (d) derogatory

12. **Penance**
(a) rejoice (b) offence
(c) repentance (d) anger

13. **Pendulous**
(a) quivering (b) hard
(c) thoughtful (d) hanging down loosely

14. **Pensive**
(a) cheerful (b) thoughtful
(c) depressed (d) confused

15. **Perennial**
(a) rare (b) permanent
(c) temporary (d) transferable

16. **Perforate**
(a) to make believe
(b) to make accessible
(c) to make holes
(d) to make out

17. **Peripatetic**
(a) confused expression
(b) permanent
(c) on the outskirts
(d) walking or moving about

18. **Permeable**
(a) porous (b) adaptable
(c) variable in order (d) long

19. **Perpetual**
(a) ancient (b) rhythmic
(c) leisurely (d) constant

20. **Perpetuate**
(a) permanent (b) peaceful
(c) continue (d) influence

21. **Persevere**
(a) to equalize (b) persist
(c) deserve (d) reserve

22. **Persiflage**
(a) banter (b) irritating
(c) utter nonsense (d) serene

23. **Persistent**
(a) unceasing (b) by chance
(c) authoritative (d) periodic

24. **Pert**
(a) maladroit (b) lively
(c) unusual (d) respectful

25. **Pertinent**
(a) close (b) clear
(c) practicable (d) relevant

26. **Phase**
(a) confusion of mind
(b) stage of development
(c) fizzle
(d) level

27. Phlegmatic
(a) sick (b) ignorant
(c) sluggish (d) bloated

28. Piazza
(a) cheese dish (b) unit of money
(c) public square (d) flamboyance

29. Piedmont
(a) Sharp pointed instrument
(b) open market
(c) top of the hill
(d) area at the base of a mountain

30. Placate
(a) soothe (b) loathe
(c) settle (d) forgive

31. Placid
(a) calm (b) hard working
(c) boring (d) rough

32. Plaintiff
(a) is sad (b) defendant
(c) sues (d) judge

33. Platitude
(a) clear (b) freedom to behave
(c) concession (d) commonplace

34. Platonic
(a) intellectual (b) peaceful
(c) constant (d) dull

35. Pledge
(a) plain (b) rough
(c) an oath (d) playful

36. Plenary
(a) winding trail (b) limited
(c) florid (d) full

37. Pluck
(a) good luck
(b) agreeability
(c) touchiness
(d) gather or remove something

38. Plunge
(a) dive (b) preside
(c) pick-up (d) bear

39. Polemic
(a) not appropriate
(b) polite but frank
(c) a glossing over mistakes
(d) argument against a belief

40. Pollute
(a) disinfect (b) soil
(c) infect (d) pretty

41. Polymath
(a) mathematician (b) great scholar
(c) efficient (d) ignorant

42. Ponder
(a) consume (b) consider
(c) condone (d) codify

43. Ponderous
(a) thoughtful (b) dull
(c) quick (d) yielding

44. Posh
(a) elegant (b) essential
(c) swindler (d) snobbish

45. Potsherd
(a) artificial
(b) large, wooden bowl
(c) material
(d) fragment of pottery

46. Pre-eminent
(a) superficial (b) possessive
(c) out-of-date (d) outstanding

47. Precarious
(a) dilapidated (b) wary
(c) ill (d) risky

48. Precarious
(a) harsh (b) wary
(c) ill (d) risky

49. Preceding
(a) coming after (b) succeeding
(c) proceeding (d) coming earlier

50. Precipitation
(a) slow reaction (b) humidity
(c) fall of rain (d) evaporation

51. Precis
(a) elaborate (b) summary
(c) distorted (d) erratic

52. Precise
(a) exact (b) usually
(c) occasionally (d) monthly

53. Predicament
(a) impose (b) pleasant situation
(c) mystery (d) difficulty

54. Prejudice
(a) bias (b) pressure
(c) prelude (d) affectionate

55. Premature
(a) untimely (b) slow
(c) overdue (d) unpresentable

56. Preoccupied
(a) lost in thought (b) done with care
(c) conquest (d) former

57. Prerogative
(a) licensed (b) special right
(c) wrong (d) misgiving

58. Presentiment
(a) proceeding (b) donation
(c) authorization (d) hunch

59. Prestigious
(a) conjurer (b) notorious
(c) honored (d) wise

60. Pretense
(a) provoke
(b) arrogance
(c) something pretended
(d) sincerity

61. Pretext
(a) real reason (b) respect
(c) excuse (d) strength

62. Prior
(a) nearby (b) higher
(c) previous (d) important

63. Privilege
(a) free for all (b) general right
(c) duty (d) special rights

64. Proclivity
(a) aversion (b) skill
(c) inlimation (d) tendency

65. Proclivity
(a) aversion (b) pretension
(c) exclamation (d) tendency

66. Procrastinate
(a) outclass (b) delay
(c) prompt (d) persuade

67. Proctor
(a) supervisor of exams
(b) go-between
(c) programmer
(d) ambassador-at-large

68. Procure
(a) repair (b) collect
(c) obtain (d) hold back

69. Prodigious
(a) required (b) unchanging
(c) enormous (d) immature

70. Profane
(a) to struggle against
(b) humble
(c) treat with respect
(d) treat with disrespect

71. Proficient
(a) expert (b) efficient
(c) qualified (d) far reaching

72. Proficient
(a) efficient (b) clumsy
(c) well versed (d) quick

73. Profuse
(a) scarce (b) strange
(c) depressed (d) lavish

74. Prohibit
(a) prevent (b) tolerate
(c) slow (d) determine
(e) permit

75. Prompt
(a) immediate (b) adopt
(c) quick (d) pre-empt

76. Promulgate
(a) informally discuss
(b) quickly contact
(c) officially declares
(d) critically reviews

77. Pronouncement
(a) conviction (b) transmission
(c) part of speech (d) formal statement

78. Propensity
(a) hatred (b) consumption
(c) inclination (d) attraction

79. Prophetic
(a) angry (b) ancient
(c) predicting (d) obscure

80. Proprietary
(a) self-centered (b) respectable
(c) aggressive (d) privately owned

81. Propriety
(a) privileged (b) appropriate
(c) misappropriate (d) offending

82. Prorata
(a) to conform
(b) relevant
(c) arrange sequentially
(d) proportional

83. Prosaic
(a) special place (b) romantic
(c) efficient (d) unimaginative

84. Prostrate
(a) to plead (b) lay flat
(c) strengthen (d) demonstrate

85. Protectorate
(a) dictatorship (b) protector
(c) legal fee (d) colony

86. Protract
(a) to wait (b) forecast
(c) extend (d) precise

87. Protrude
(a) smooth surface (b) obstruct
(c) stick out (d) suppress

88. Proverb
(a) peaceful (b) familiar saying
(c) comment (d) joke

89. Providence
(a) ill fate
(b) sacred law of the state
(c) act of kindness
(d) nature's way of protecting its creature

90. Provincial
(a) temporary (b) prepared
(c) old fashioned (d) modern

91. Provocative
(a) sophisticated (b) abusive
(c) stimulating (d) annoying

92. Provoke
(a) to make angry (b) to compromise
(c) to insult (d) to decide

93. Proximity
(a) interest (b) similarity
(c) nearness (d) usefulness

94. Prudent
(a) clever (b) wealthy
(c) careful (d) dishonest

95. Putative
(a) reputed (b) dependable
(c) punishable (d) avoidable

Q

1. Quaff
(a) taking small sips
(b) extinguish
(c) strong
(d) drink heartily

2. Quantum leap
(a) slow progress (b) measure
(c) breakthrough (d) stupid

3. Quarry
(a) trend (b) prey
(c) decoy (d) seeking explanation

4. Quasi
(a) certain (b) seeming to be
(c) satisfactory (d) feeling nauseated

5. Queer
(a) familiar (b) pleasant
(c) strange (d) ordinary

6. Quench
(a) to extinguish (b) to increase
(c) kindle (d) suppress

7. Queue
(a) haphazard arrangement
(b) worthy
(c) oval
(d) line of people

8. Quid Pro Quo
(a) tit for tat
(b) announcement
(c) one thing in return for another
(d) bargain

9. Quorum
(a) proxy
(b) bid
(c) necessary minimum number
(d) public meeting

R

1. **Radiant**
(a) shining (b) content
(c) helpful (d) jovial

2. **Radical**
(a) Basic (b) advance
(c) disgusting (d) loveable

3. **Raft**
(a) devastate (b) large amount
(c) bribery (d) pillar

4. **Raillery**
(a) commutation (b) abusive
(c) banter (d) disgusting

5. **Rambunctious**
(a) tough (b) to the point
(c) boisterous (d) confused

6. **Random**
(a) with equivalent space
(b) done without method
(c) widespread
(d) done in a systematic way

7. **Rarefied**
(a) expanded (b) radiating heat
(c) highly dense (d) less dense

8. **Ratify**
(a) negotiate (b) denounce
(c) approve (d) challenge

9. **Rational**
(a) guided by reason
(b) emotional
(c) sincere
(d) logical

10. **Rationale**
(a) practicality (b) justification
(c) random choice (d) baseless

11. **Ravening**
(a) circling (b) unwinding
(c) greedy (d) delirious

12. **Reassess**
(a) to encourage (b) sum up
(c) comment on (d) evaluate anew

13. **Rebate**
(a) argument (b) partial refund
(c) bet (d) payment of a debt

14. **Rebuff**
(a) insult (b) polish
(c) snub (d) revise

15. **Recherche**
(a) old-fashioned (b) jolly
(c) choice or rare (d) proper

16. **Reckless**
(a) unlimited (b) stubborn
(c) rash (d) ashamed

17. **Reclamation**
(a) passing of new law
(b) declaration
(c) proposal
(d) recovering possession

18. **Reclusive**
(a) elusive (b) intelligent
(c) hermitlike (d) partyman

19. **Reconcile**
(a) to bring into harmony with
(b) disagreement
(c) submit
(d) shrink from

20. **Recrimination**
(a) an accusation for accusation
(b) diversion
(c) humiliation
(d) mishandling

21. **Redolence**
(a) peaceful (b) quietness
(c) prosperity (d) strong suggestion of

22. **Redundant**
(a) unnecessary (b) defective
(c) overflowing (d) turning back

23. **Refute**
(a) to complain (b) defy
(c) reject (d) disprove

24. **Regime**
(a) military group (b) summary
(c) rule (d) estimate
(e) manor

25. **Regress**
(a) renovate (b) revert
(c) apologize (d) redress

26. **Rejoinder**
(a) reply (b) outcome
(c) reconnect (d) reminder

27. Relative
(a) unknown (b) comparative
(c) mutual (d) insult

28. Relegate
(a) to honor
(b) convey
in an inferior position

40. Repository
(a) storage place (b) vacant place
(c) alliance (d) imposing

41. Rescinded
(a) renegotiated (b) withdrew
(c) reinstated (d) rethought

42. Rescue
(a) reject (b) reform
(d) result

27. Relative
(a) unknown (b) comparative
(c) mutual (d) insult

28. Relegate
(a) to honor
(b) convey
(c) assign to an inferior position
(d) assign an important task

29. Reliance
(a) dependence (b) resent
(c) to give away (d) renunciation

30. Relinquish
(a) give up (b) struggle for
(c) aggravate (d) to give away

31. Remorse
(a) arrogance (b) compunction
(c) feel proud of (d) dejection

32. Remote
(a) ancient (b) unknown
(c) far removed (d) accessible

33. Remunerate
(a) salary (b) commission
(c) wages (d) compensate

34. Renascent
(a) connected with the past
(b) showing renewed vigor
(c) obedient
(d) having a broad education

35. Repeal
(a) abolish (b) change
(c) improve (d) recall

36. Repel
(a) to relinquish (b) revoke
(c) descend (d) drive back

37. Repentance
(a) regret (b) abuse
(c) loathe (d) pleasure

38. Replete
(a) reduce (b) full of
(c) deplete (d) related

39. Repose
(a) rest (b) impose
(c) repair (d) alarm

40. Repository
(a) storage place (b) vacant place
(c) alliance (d) imposing

41. Rescinded
(a) renegotiated (b) withdrew
(c) reinstated (d) rethought

42. Rescue
(a) reject (b) reform
(c) save (d) result

43. Restitution
(a) cancellation (b) inclination
(c) repayment (d) feeling of shame

44. Retard
(a) initiate (b) stunt
(c) benefit (d) slow

45. Retreat
(a) to move back (b) to push forward
(c) to rush (d) to divide

46. Retrospect
(a) special kind of telescope
(b) microscope
(c) prism
(d) review of the past
(e) forecast of future events

47. Reveal
(a) hide (b) disclose
(c) desire (d) resist

48. Revel
(a) to resist (b) enjoy
(c) annoy (d) envy

49. Reverie
(a) daydream
(b) odious
(c) awakening call
(d) unpleasant thoughts

50. Reversal
(a) withdraw (b) adversity
(c) revision (d) fortunate

51. Revitalize
(a) reconstruct
(b) review
(c) make up lost ground
(d) regenerate

52. Revive
(a) to finish off (b) bask
(c) bring back to life (d) to see through

53. Rile
(a) to warble (b) annoy
(c) amuse (d) sympathize

54. Roster
(a) speaker's platform
(b) rash
(c) cock
(d) list

55. Rout
(a) passage (b) withdraw
(c) defeat (d) miscarriage

56. Rowdy
(a) rough and disorderly
(b) mismanaged
(c) systematic person
(d) late

57. Ruckus
(a) flat piece of wood
(b) assortment
(c) rough and tough
(d) uproar

58. Rueful
(a) depressed (b) sensitive
(c) regretful (d) romantic

59. Ruminate
(a) ameliorate (b) linger
(c) repeal (d) contemplate

60. Runnel
(a) long tube
(b) secretive
(c) attractive appearance
(d) small stream

61. Russet
(a) whispering sound
(b) friendly
(c) reddish brown colour
(d) furious

62. Rustic
(a) slow (b) difficult
(c) simple (d) happy

63. Rut
(a) exciting way of life
(b) stampede
(c) mating season
(d) cruel

S

1. Sabbatical
(a) studious
(b) daily walk
(c) leave of absence
(d) ethical

2. Sagacity
(a) satire (b) foolishness
(c) prudence (d) endurance

3. Sally
(a) trouble journey
(b) sudden attack
(c) argument
(d) ill humoured remark

4. Salutary
(a) salutation
(b) good
(c) having a bad effect
(d) alarming

5. Salvation
(a) reclamation (b) loss
(c) reverence (d) reparation

6. Sang-Froid
(a) calmness in emergency
(b) friendliness
(c) humorous
(d) religious

7. Sapient
(a) courageous (b) truthful
(c) purposeful (d) wise

8. Satiated
(a) craving (b) thirsty
(c) satisfied (d) sufficient

9. Satire
(a) sarcasm (b) celebrate
(c) permeate (d) rumour

10. Saturation
(a) thorough soaking
(b) mistaken idea
(c) unfair distribution
(d) overflow

11. Scanty
(a) sparing (b) abundant
(c) lavish (d) sardonic

12. Scenario
(a) landscape
(b) imagined sequence of future events
(c) beautiful scene
(d) symphony

13. Sceptical
(a) dubious (b) naive
(c) convinced (d) startled

14. Schedule
(a) list (b) request
(c) obligate (d) load

15. Scoff
(a) Scowl (b) eat greedily
(c) dressing (d) fight with

16. Scold
(a) admonish (b) repair
(c) lavish (d) improve

17. Scourge
(a) to disfigure (b) overlook
(c) whip (d) careless

18. Scrabble
(a) miser
(b) mix in a confused way
(c) become confused
(d) to get hold of

19. Scrimp
(a) frugal (b) miser
(c) heartless (d) lavish

20. Scrupulous
(a) annoying (b) reckless
(c) conscientious (d) devious

21. Secular
(a) democratic
(b) having nothing to do with religion
(c) rash
(d) cunning

22. Sedate
(a) mean (b) impressive
(c) calm (d) clumsy

23. Sedentary
(a) creative (b) lazy
(c) inactive (d) pleasing

24. Seethe
(a) cleanse
(b) remain inert
(c) be extremely upset
(d) relaxed

25. Segment
(a) proportion (b) portion
(c) piece of pottery (d) decision

26. Seize
(a) confiscate (b) discard
(c) conceal (d) destroy

27. Sensor
(a) demographic officer
(b) smoke detector
(c) one who criticizes

28. Sententious
(a) exciting
(b) ready to argue
(c) pompous and moralizing
(d) carried away by emotions

29. Sequel
(a) sound with a sharp note
(b) continuation
(c) alternate
(d) complicated

30. Serene
(a) happy (b) calm and peaceful
(c) smooth (d) alluring

31. Sever
(a) to damage (b) twist
(c) cut off (d) severe

32. Severe
(a) vague (b) harsh
(c) diverse (d) covert

33. Sheath
(a) blade (b) protective covering
(c) an unfolding (d) decayed

34. Sheepish
(a) embarrassed (b) futile
(c) cowardly (d) harmless

35. Shenanigans
(a) sophisticated
(b) interference
(c) mischievous nonsense
(d) bad weather

36. Shimmer
(a) to shine with a soft, quivering light
(b) waver
(c) show through
(d) tremble

37. Shrapnel
(a) enchanting (b) to dice game
(c) booster rocket (d) artillery shell

38. Shunt
(a) to move out of the way
(b) dispute
(c) pay no attention to
(d) waste

39. Silhouette
(a) dagger (b) abstract art
(c) perfume (d) dark outline picture

40. Simile
(a) expose something
(b) discloses something
(c) to comparison of one thing with another
(d) contains wisdom

41. Skulk
(a) to lurk (b) feeling proud
(c) balk (d) pretend

42. Slew
(a) an opening (b) waste material
(c) large number (d) a scattering

43. Slue
(a) to lag behind (b) twist or skid
(c) challenge (d) to cut

44. Sluggish
(a) slow (b) hurt
(c) careful (d) worried

45. Smug
(a) clown (b) hypocritical
(c) self-satisfied (d) foolish

46. Software
(a) computer programs
(b) easy wear
(c) perishables
(d) soft sole shoe

47. Solemn
(a) ceremonies (b) irreverent
(c) consistent (d) persistent

48. Solipsistic
(a) selfish (b) grecarious
(c) self-centered (d) easily convinced

49. Sophisticated
(a) well-made
(b) clever
(c) complicated and refined
(d) superficial

50. Sophomoric
(a) complex (b) sophisticated
(c) tactful (d) immature

51. Soporific
(a) nexious (b) sedative
(c) inimical (d) poignant

52. Spasmodic
(a) convulsive (b) uninterrupted
(c) plausible (d) intensive

53. Spate
(a) argument (b) sudden fast rush
(c) recoil (d) narrow passage

54. Spew
(a) to scatter (b) spit out
(c) swallow (d) reload

55. Spirited
(a) clairvoyant (b) restless
(c) lively (d) human soul

56. Spontaneous
(a) on the spot (b) suddenly
(c) immediate (d) natural

57. Sportive
(a) games (b) playful
(c) active (d) helpful

58. Spurt
(a) to push away (b) speed up
(c) control (d) slow down

59. Squabble
(a) dispute (b) dissipate
(c) protest (d) squawk

60. Squall
(a) loud scream of pain
(b) painful
(c) injury
(d) healing

61. Squelch
(a) to inform on

(b) give a high-pitched sound
(c) swoop down upon
(d) repress or silence

62. **Squib**
(a) short news story (b) bellow
(c) quick effort (d) bird eye view

63. **Stamina**
(a) enthusiasm (b) quickness
(c) strength (d) endurance

64. **Startled**
(a) afraid (b) full of energy
(c) wonder (d) sudden surprise

65. **Static**
(a) confusing
(b) collecting statistics
(c) standing straight
(d) inactive

66. **Stigma**
(a) precision (b) disgrace
(c) obstruction (d) respect

67. **Stimulate**
(a) instigate (b) oppress
(c) disguade (d) seduce

68. **Stipulate**
(a) to elaborate (b) fix
(c) specify (d) advise

69. **Stoop**
(a) donation (b) flexible
(c) to bow (d) tamper

70. **Straddle**
(a) to bring to a halt
(b) have one leg on either side of
(c) confined
(d) in a fix

71. **Straits**
(a) alluring (b) shocks
(c) rigidity (d) difficulty

72. **Stratagem**
(a) arrangement (b) scheme to deceive
(c) layout (d) goal

73. **Stricture**
(a) an order (b) serious error
(c) breaking away (d) severe criticism

74. **Stringent**
(a) severe (b) reserved
(c) utilized (d) soft

75. **Subjugate**
(a) overcome (b) free
(c) restrained (d) conquer

76. **Subside**
(a) fall
(b) resign
(c) to become less agitated
(d) join

77. **Subterfuge**
(a) irony (b) an excuse
(c) retreat (d) tricky

78. **Subtle**
(a) sympathetic (b) clever
(c) friendly (d) stubborn

79. **Subvert**
(a) to divide (b) undermine
(c) humble oneself (d) change direction

80. **Sultry**
(a) hot and moist (b) obnoxious
(c) disgraceful (d) unquenched

81. **Summit**
(a) slope (b) top
(c) head (d) destination

82. **Sumptuous**
(a) swampy (b) irritable
(c) meagre (d) splendid

83. **Supplant**
(a) strengthen (b) replace
(c) encourage (d) conceal

84. **Supple**
(a) synchronized (b) quick
(c) flexible (d) stiff

85. **Surmise**
(a) dawn
(b) plan
(c) unexpected event
(d) guess

86. **Surmount**
(a) to overcome (b) influence
(c) understand (d) calculate

87. **Surplus**
(a) extra (b) hard working
(c) immeasurable (d) subsidize

88. Surreptitious
(a) controversial (b) secret
(c) religious (d) satisfied

89. Susceptible
(a) defenceless (b) insensitive
(c) dubious (d) irregular

90. Synchronous
(a) at random (b) unnecessary
(c) simultaneously (d) systematically

91. Syndrome
(a) effects (b) timing devices
(c) resemblance (d) symptoms

92. Synopsis
(a) gist (b) summary
(c) blending (d) conclusion

93. Syntax
(a) a point (b) grammar
(c) hope (d) noise

94. Synthesizer
(a) to harmonize (b) visual effects
(c) sounds (d) timing device

T

1. Table D'Hote
(a) Full meal (b) large table
(c) restaurant (d) place setting

2. Tangible
(a) real (b) flexible
(c) assumption (d) profitable

3. Tarry
(a) to penalize (b) count
(c) delay (d) query

4. Tart
(a) sour (b) smart dress
(c) syrupy (d) crispy

5. Telecommunications
(a) electronic message
(b) telepathy
(c) explanations
(d) efficient communication

6. Temirity
(a) rashness (b) meekness
(c) self-denial (d) roberness

7. Temper
(a) change (b) mood
(c) rhythm (d) extremity

8. Temperate
(a) moderate (b) extreme
(c) docile (d) moody

9. Tempo
(a) desposition (b) pace
(c) mood (d) secular

10. Tendency
(a) rumour (b) trend
(c) prejudice (d) security

11. Tendentious
(a) biased (b) controversial
(c) lengthy (d) boring

12. Tendinitis
(a) sympathetic response
(b) leaning or inclination
(c) inflamed tendon
(d) irritable heart

13. Tenuous
(a) tentative (b) insubstantial
(c) lucrative (d) salient

14. Tepid
(a) slightly warm (b) very hot
(c) slightly cool (d) lukewarm

15. Testimony
(a) evidence (b) after thought
(c) proclivity (d) propensity

16. Tether
(a) crow-bar (b) rope or chain
(c) rubber ball (d) pulley

17. Theocracy
(a) religion (b) industry
(c) aristocracy (d) idealism

18. Thermal
(a) daytime
(b) night-time
(c) barometric pressure
(d) heat

19. Thrive
(a) to struggle toward
(b) turn
(c) prosper
(d) pulsate

20. Timid
(a) coy (b) forward
(c) careful (d) considerate

21. Titan
(a) giant (b) great warrior
(c) small (d) wise person

22. To stand on ceremony
(a) observance (b) solemnity
(c) formality (d) rites

23. Torpid
(a) sluggish (b) rapid
(c) explosive (d) heavy

24. Torsd
(a) hips (b) trunk
(c) waist (d) large muscles

25. Tortuous
(a) [illegible] (b) sadistic

26. Touchstone
(a) goal post (b) worry bead
(c) magic jewel (d) standard or criterion

27. Tout
(a) to carry (b) spar with
(c) suppress (d) praise

28. Tout
(a) to carry (b) spar with
(c) suppress (d) praise

29. Traitor
(a) conspirator (b) pirate
(c) one who betrays (d) pronounce

30. Transcendental
(a) momentary
(b) everchanging
(c) supreme experience
(d) always in a fix

31. Transition
(a) change (b) temporary
(c) changeable (d) changing

32. Travail
(a) anguish (b) exaggerate
(c) futile effort (d) hope

33. Tremulous
(a) domineering (b) nervous personality
(c) insufficient (d) trembling

34. Trifle
(a) busy (b) important
(c) dally (d) of little value

35. Triumph
(a) enjoy (b) victory
(c) happy mood (d) refer

36. Trivial
(a) unexpected (b) unusual
(c) unimportant

37. Trounce
(a) to disown
(b) defeat or punish severely
(c) leap
(d) stampede

38. Truculent
(a) disgushing (b) calm
(c) belligerent (d) sardonic

Truncated
(a) sliced (b) cut short
(c) wound up (d) drunk

40. Tumble
(a) call (b) fall
(c) run (d) fly

41. Turbulent
(a) troublesome (b) noisy
(c) violent (d) rushing

42. Tyranny
(a) despotism (b) oppression
(c) instability (d) vigour

U

1. Unalloyed
(a) pure (b) mixed
(c) impartial (d) erratic

2. Unanimity
(a) complete agreement
(b) firmness
(c) determination
(d) positive response

3. Unbridled
(a) insolent (b) unrestrained
(c) passionate (d) jealous

4. Uncompromising
(a) inflexible (b) unintelligent
(c) rude (d) faithless

5. Unconcerned
(a) disinterested (b) impartial
(c) uninterested (d) quiet

6. **Undertaking**
   (a) enter into (b) promise
   (c) embark on (d) agreement

7. **Unduly**
   (a) not due (b) excessively
   (c) prematurely (d) not willing

8. **Unequivocal**
   (a) rigid (b) unmistakable
   (c) incomprehensible (d) unparallel

9. **Unholy**
   (a) sinful (b) wicked
   (c) profane (d) sardonic

10. **Unimpeachable**
    (a) hopeless
    (b) beyond understanding
    (c) above suspicion
    (d) unacceptable

11. **Unique**
    (a) promising (b) common
    (c) fearless (d) unequaled

12. **Unobtrusive**
    (a) indispensable (b) un-convincible
    (c) in original form (d) discreet

13. **Untidy**
    (a) disorderly (b) lazy
    (c) solventy (d) loose

14. **Untoward**
    (a) unfortunate (b) untenable
    (c) irrelevant (d) neutral

15. **Untrustworthy**
    (a) untruthfully (b) undependable
    (c) staunch (d) worthless

16 **Upbraid**
   (a) promote (b) criticize
   (c) to congratulate (d) up-to-date

17. **Utmost**
    (a) limited (b) parallel
    (c) maximum (d) distant

V

1. **Vacuous**
   (a) selfish (b) spacious
   (c) empty (d) intelligent

2. **Vain**
   (a) significant (b) proud
   (c) compromising (d) stupid

3. **Valedictory**
   (a) viral disease
   (b) a farewell speech
   (c) opening speech
   (d) aggressive campaign

4. **Valor**
   (a) stubbornness (b) strength
   (c) great courage (d) pride

5. **Vanity**
   (a) weakness (b) pride
   (c) selfish (d) introvert

6. **Vaunted**
   (a) desired (b) disgusting
   (c) precarious (d) [illegible]

7. **[illegible]**
   (a) tilt (b) accelerate
   (c) change (d) bounce back

8. **Vendor**
   (a) man employed in food service
   (b) man who drive car
   (c) man engaged in selling
   (d) man who work in hospital

9. **Venerate**
   (a) respect (b) criticize
   (c) appreciate (d) discriminate

10. **Vent**
    (a) endure (b) fault
    (c) pummel (d) release of emotion

11. **Veracity**
    (a) thoughtfulness (b) truth
    (c) diversification (d) precision

12. **Verdant**
    (a) pervasive (b) fresh and green
    (c) strong (d) pessimist

13. **Verdict**
    (a) order (b) decision
    (c) evaluation (d) opinion

14. **Verisimilitude**
    (a) resemblance
    (b) large number
    (c) variety of colours
    (d) appearance of being true

15. **Versatile**
    (a) clever
    (b) shrewd

(c) of man-sided ability
(d) expert

16. **Verve**
(a) change of direction
(b) great vitality
(c) eagerness
(d) courage

17. **Vested Interests**
(a) expected to benefit from something
(b) share in some investment
(c) illegal operation
(d) common interest

18. **Vexed**
(a) unhappy (b) insulted
(c) troubled (d) flattered

19. **Viaduct**
(a) container (b) bridge
(c) tunnel (d) blockage

20. **Vibrant**
(a) shaky (b) angry
(c) vigorous (d) ever changing

21. **Vicious**
(a) dangerous (b) of virtues
(c) wicked (d) deceiving

22. **Vie**
(a) to desire (b) compete
(c) demand (d) emphasize

23. **Vigilant**
(a) active (b) aware
(c) watchful (d) cautious

24. **Vindictive**
(a) revengeful (b) triumphant
(c) strategic (d) demonstrative

25. **Vintage**
(a) modern (b) of distinctive quality
(c) obsolete (d) modest

26. **Violation**
(a) infraction (b) concurrence
(c) volatile (d) negligence

27. **Virtue**
(a) justice (b) rightness
(c) respect (d) fate

28. **Void**
(a) hazy (b) chaos
(c) emptiness (d) confusion

29. ***Votary***
(a) a sacrifice (b) devoted
(c) official (d) passionate

30. **Vulcanize**
(a) to strengthen rubber
(b) erupt
(c) to interlink
(d) roll hot metal into a rubber sheet

W

1. **Waggle**
(a) to bicker (b) argue about price
(c) wobble (d) betting

2. **Wan**
(a) complaining (b) demoralized
(c) pale (d) worried

3. **Warp**
(a) distortion (b) wreck
(c) dock (d) rob

4. **Warrant**
(a) special guard
(b) written authorization
(c) national emergency
(d) small payment

5. **Wend**
(a) to go (b) argue
(c) to wind up (d) depart

6. **Whim**
(a) fantasy (b) imbition
(c) sudden notion (d) sorcery

7. **Word Processor**
(a) dictionary
(b) newspaper reporter
(c) electronic text editor
(d) vocabulary builder

X

1. **Xenophobic**
(a) religious fanatic
(b) extremist atheist
(c) hating religion
(d) fearful of strangers

2. **Xerography**
(a) writing
(b) writing on the wall
(c) process similar to photography
(d) process similar to writing

Y

1. **Yearn**
   (a) to desire strongly, feel longing for
   (b) to evade
   (c) disgust
   (d) to look after

2. **Yeast**
   (a) food for the animals
   (b) food for the human beings
   (c) substance used in brewing etc.
   (d) food for the insects

3. **Yeasty**
   (a) sour (b) saltish
   (c) frothy (d) jellied

4. **Yen**
   (a) a longing for (b) Chinese sail
   (c) change (d) vague

Z

1. **Zealous**
   (a) slow (b) weary
   (c) worthy (d) enthusiastic

2. **Zenith**
   (a) point on the earth
   (b) point on the celestical sphere vertically above the observer's head
   (c) point on the sea
   (d) point on the moon

3. **Zest**
   (a) discourage (b) enthusiasm
   (c) hope (d) disappointed

ANSWERS

A	25. d	50. a	75. d	100. a	125. d	15. d	40. a	10. c	35. c
1. d	26. d	51. a	76. a	101. b	126. d	16. c	41. a	11. c	36. d
2. d	27. c	52. a	77. c	102. d	127. b	17. b	42. b	12. b	37. d
3. a	28. a	53. a	78. c	103. a	128. b	18. d	43. a	13. a	38. d
4. d	29. c	54. a	79. c	104. c	129. a	19. b	44. a	14. a	39. c
5. b	30. b	55. b	80. c	105. a	130. a	20. d	45. a	15. c	40. c
6. a	31. c	56. a	81. a	106. d	131. a	21. b	46. a	16. a	41. b
7. a	32. a	57. a	82. a	107. a	132. b	22. a	47. a	17. d	42. b
8. a	33. a	58. a	83. c	108. c	133. d	23. d	48. c	18. a	43. b
9. d	34. a	59. c	84. a	109. a	134. a	24. a	49. a	19. b	44. a
10. c	35. a	60. c	85. a	110. a	B	25. b	50. a	20. c	45. b
11. b	36. c	61. a	86. a	111. c	1. c	26. b	51. c	21. a	46. d
12. d	37. a	62. a	87. c	112. c	2. c	27. a	52. a	22. c	47. c
13. a	38. a	63. d	88. b	113. a	3. a	28. a	53. a	23. a	48. c
14. a	39. b	64. b	89. b	114. c	4. b	29. a	54. d	24. c	49. b
15. a	40. a	65. b	90. b	115. a	5. d	30. a	C	25. a	50. a
16. a	41. a	66. d	91. a	116. c	6. c	31. a	1. b	26. a	51. a
17. a	42. d	67. d	92. a	117. a	7. d	32. c	2. c	27. b	52. a
18. a	43. a	68. c	93. a	118. a	8. c	33. c	3. a	28. c	53. d
19. a	44. c	69. a	94. c	119. a	9. a	34. c	4. d	29. c	54. c
20. a	45. d	70. c	95. d	120. a	10. b	35. b	5. c	30. c	55. c
21. c	46. d	71. b	96. c	121. b	11. d	36. c	6. a	31. a	56. c
22. b	47. b	72. a	97. c	122. b	12. d	37. b	7. a	32. c	57. c
23. b	48. c	73. a	98. a	123. b	13. a	38. c	8. d	33. a	58. a
24. d	49. a	74. a	99. a	124. a	14. a	39. a	9. b	34. a	59. b

60. d
61. c
62. b
63. c
64. c
65. a
66. b
67. a
68. d
69. c
70. b
71. d
72. c
73. d
74. a
75. b
76. c
77. a
78. b
79. d
80. d
81. d
82. d
83. a
84. b
85. c
86. b
87. c
88. a
89. a
90. b
91. d
92. d
93. a
94. a
95. a
96. d
97. a
98. b
99. c
100. d
101. b
102. c
103. d
104. a
105. d
106. b
107. b
108. b
109. d
110. b
111. a
112. a
113. a
114. c
115. d
116. d
117. a
118. d
119. c
120. c
121. c
122. b
123. a
124. a
125. b
126. d
127. a
128. c
129. a
130. c
131. b
132. d
133. b
134. d
135. a
136. c
137. b
138. c
139. a
140. a

D

1. c
2. b
3. b
4. a
5. c
6. a
7. d
8. b
9. a
10. c
11. c
12. d
13. b
14. b
15. a
16. a
17. b
18. c
19. d
20. c
21. a
22. a
23. a
24. b
25. d
26. a
27. a
28. d
29. a
30. a
31. a
32. c
33. a
34. d
35. c
36. a
37. a
38. a
39. a
40. c
41. a
42. b
43. a
44. d
45. c
46. d
47. a
48. a
49. b
50. d
51. a
52. d
53. a
54. c
55. d
56. c
57. b
58. b
59. d
60. b
61. a
62. d
63. a
64. b
65. b
66. b
67. c
68. c
69. c
70. b
71. b
72. a
73. d
74. c
75. d
76. b
77. d
78. d
79. d
80. d
81. b
82. a
83. c
84. c
85. a
86. d
87. b
88. d
89. d
90. d
91. d
92. c
93. a

E

1. a
2. a
3. a
4. c
5. d
6. b
7. c
8. a
9. d
10. b
11. a
12. a
13. a
14. c
15. d
16. d
17. a
18. b
19. d
20. c
21. b
22. b
23. a
24. a
25. a
26. d
27. d
28. a
29. a
30. b
31. b
32. c
33. d
34. b
35. a
36. a
37. a
38. a
39. b
40. b
41. a
42. d
43. a
44. a
45. a
46. b
47. b
48. a
49. a
50. a
51. b
52. a
53. d
54. a
55. c
56. a
57. b
58. b
59. c
60. a
61. b
62. a
63. a
64. d
65. d
66. a
67. b
68. c
69. c
70. d
71. a
72. a
73. a
74. b
75. b

F

1. d
2. a
3. a
4. a
5. b
6. b
7. a
8. a
9. c
10. c
11. a
12. a
13. a
14. c
15. a
16. a
17. c
18. a
19. c
20. a
21. c
22. d
23. a
24. a
25. a
26. a
27. a
28. a
29. c
30. d
31. b
32. b
33. c
34. d
35. a
36. b
37. d
38. d
39. c
40. c
41. a
42. c
43. c
44. a
45. a

G

1. c
2. c
3. d
4. b
5. c
6. c
7. d
8. a
9. c
10. a
11. a
12. c
13. d
14. a
15. b
16. b
17. a
18. d
19. b
20. b
21. c
22. d
23. a
24. a
25. c
26. c
27. c
28. d
29. a
30. d
31. a
32. c
33. a
34. c
35. b
36. c
37. a
38. a

H

1. a
2. a
3. a
4. a
5. a
6. b
7. c
8. a
9. a
10. a
11. a
12. a
13. b
14. a
15. d
16. a
17. a
18. b
19. b
20. d
21. a
22. d
23. d
24. a
25. d
26. a
27. b
28. a
29. a
30. d
31. b
32. a
33. a
34. b
35. c
36. a

I

1. c
2. a
3. a
4. a
5. d
6. a
7. a
8. a
9. a
10. a
11. a
12. a
13. b
14. c
15. a
16. b
17. c
18. c
19. a
20. a
21. d
22. b
23. a
24. c
25. c
26. d
27. a
28. d
29. d
30. c
31. b
32. b
33. a
34. d
35. b
36. c
37. c
38. c
39. d
40. b
41. d
42. a
43. b
44. b
45. c
46. c
47. b
48. c
49. d
50. d
51. c
52. c
53. d
54. a
55. c
56. a
57. c
58. a
59. d
60. d
61. a
62. c
63. a
64. b
65. d
66. c
67. b
68. c
69. b
70. b
71. c
72. c
73. d
74. c
75. c
76. d
77. b
78. a
79. d
80. b
81. d
82. c
83. d
84. d
85. b
86. d

87. b
88. d
89. d
90. a
91. c
92. c
93. d
94. c
95. d
96. a
97. c
98. a
99. d
100. b

J

1. a
2. b
3. a
4. a
5. d
6. d
7. a
8. d
9. a

K

1. d
2. a
3. c
4. c
5. a
6. d

L

1. d
2. b
3. a
4. b
5. c
6. d
7. d
8. a
9. a
10. a
11. a
12. a
13. c
14. a
15. c
16. a
17. a
18. c
19. a
20. c
21. b
22. a
23. c
24. d
25. a
26. c
27. a
28. a
29. a
30. a

M

1. d
2. a
3. c
4. c
5. d
6. a
7. b
8. b
9. a
10. d
11. a
12. a
13. c
14. c
15. a
16. b
17. d
18. c
19. c
20. b
21. a
22. a
23. c
24. d
25. a
26. a
27. a
28. d
29. d
30. a
31. b
32. b
33. d
34. a
35. a
36. d
37. b
38. c
39. a
40. a
41. b
42. d
43. a
44. a
45. a
46. b
47. c
48. a
49. c
50. c
51. a
52. d
53. b

N

1. a
2. a
3. b
4. a
5. a
6. a
7. a
8. d
9. a
10. a
11. b
12. b
13. c
14. a
15. a
16. d

O

1. c
2. d
3. a
4. a
5. b
6. b
7. d
8. a
9. b
10. d
11. b
12. d
13. a
14. b
15. c
16. b
17. b
18. b
19. d
20. c
21. a
22. a
23. b

P

1. a
2. b
3. a
4. c
5. b
6. b
7. c
8. c
9. b
10. c
11. d
12. c
13. d
14. c
15. b
16. c
17. d
18. a
19. d
20. c
21. b
22. a
23. a
24. b
25. d
26. b
27. a
28. c
29. d
30. a
31. a
32. c
33. d
34. a
35. c
36. d
37. d
38. a
39. d
40. c
41. b
42. b
43. b
44. a
45. d
46. d
47. d
48. d
49. d
50. c
51. b
52. a
53. d
54. a
55. a
56. a
57. b
58. d
59. c
60. c
61. c
62. c
63. d
64. d
65. d
66. b
67. a
68. c
69. c
70. d
71. a
72. c
73. d
74. a
75. a
76. c
77. d
78. c
79. c
80. d
81. b
82. d
83. d
84. b
85. d
86. c
87. c
88. b
89. d
90. c
91. c
92. a
93. c
94. c
95. a

Q

1. d
2. c
3. b
4. b
5. c
6. a
7. d
8. c
9. c

R

1. a
2. a
3. b
4. c
5. c
6. b
7. d
8. c
9. a
10. b
11. c
12. d
13. b
14. c
15. c
16. c
17. d
18. c
19. a
20. a
21. d
22. a
23. d
24. c
25. b
26. a
27. b
28. c
29. a
30. a
31. b
32. c
33. c
34. b
35. a
36. d
37. a
38. b
39. a
40. a
41. b
42. c
43. c
44. d
45. a
46. d
47. b
48. b
49. a
50. b
51. d
52. c
53. b
54. d
55. c
56. a
57. d
58. c
59. d
60. d
61. c
62. c
63. c

S

1. c
2. c
3. b
4. b
5. a
6. a
7. d
8. c
9. a
10. a
11. a
12. b
13. a
14. a
15. b
16. a
17. c
18. b
19. a
20. c
21. b
22. c
23. c
24. c
25. a
26. a
27. b
28. c
29. b
30. b
31. c
32. b
33. b
34. a
35. c
36. a
37. d
38. a
39. d
40. c
41. a
42. c
43. b
44. a
45. c
46. a
47. a
48. c
49. c
50. d
51. b
52. a
53. b
54. b
55. c
56. d
57. b
58. b
59. a
60. a
61. d
62. a
63. d
64. d
65. d
66. b
67. d
68. c
69. c
70. d
71. d
72. b
73. b
74. a
75. a
76. c
77. b
78. b
79. b
80. a
81. b
82. d
83. b
84. c
85. d
86. a
87. a
88. b
89. a
90. c
91. d
92. b
93. b
94. c

T

1. a
2. a
3. c
4. a
5. a
6. a
7. b
8. a
9. b
10. b
11. a
12. c
13. b
14. d
15. a
16. b
17. a
18. d
19. c
20. a
21. a
22. c
23. a
24. b
25. a
26. d
27. d
28. d
29. c
30. c
31. a
32. a
33. d
34. d
35. b
36. c
37. b

38. c
39. b
40. b
41. c
42. b

U

1. a
2. a
3. b
4. a
5. c
6. b
7. b
8. b
9. c
10. c
11. d
12. d
13. c
14. a
15. b
16. b
17. c

V

1. c
2. b
3. b
4. c
5. b
6. d
7. c
8. c
9. a
10. d
11. b
12. b
13. b
14. d
15. c
16. b
17. a
18. c
19. b
20. c
21. c
22. b
23. c
24. a
25. b
26. a
27. b
28. c
29. b
30. a

W

1. c
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. a
6. c
7. c

X

1. d
2. c

Y

1. a
2. c
3. c
4. a

Z

1. d
2. b
3. b

ANTONYMS

THE 291 MOST IMPORTANT WORDS AND THEIR OPPOSITES

Following is a list of popular SAT words and their opposites. Note: These words fit into specific categories, and it may be a little easier memorizing the meaning of these important words knowing what category they fit into.

Positive	Negative
To Praise	**To Belittle**
acclaim	admonish
applaud	assail
commend	berate
eulogize	calumniate
exalt	castigate
extol	censure
flatter	chastise
hail	chide
laud	decry
panegyrize	denigrate
resound	denounce
tout	disparage
	excoriate
	execrate
	flay
	lambaste
	malign
	reprimand
	reproach
	scold
	upbraid
	vilify

Positive	Negative
To Claim or Make Better	**To Make Worse or Ruffle**
abate	alienate
accede	antagonize
accommodate	contradict
allay	dispute
ameliorate	fend off
appease	embitter
assuage	estrange
comply	incense
concede	infuriate
conciliate	nettle
gratify	oppugn
mitigate	oppose
mollify	rebuff
pacify	repel
palliate	repulse
placate	snub
propitiate	
quell	
satiate	

Positive	Negative
Pleasant	**Unpleasant**
affable	callous
amiable	cantankerous
agreeable	captious
captivating	churlish
congenial	contentious
cordial	gruff
courteous	irascible
decorous	ireful
engaging	obstinate
gracious	ornery
obliging	peevish
sportive	perverse
unblemished	petulant
undefiled	querulous
	testy
	vexing
	wayward
Generous	**Cheap**
altruistic	frugal
beneficent	miserly
benevolent	niggardly
charitable	paltry
effusive	parsimonious
hospitable	penurious
humanitarian	provident
magnanimous	skinflinty
munificent	spartan
philanthropic	tight-fisted
	thrifty
Abundant Or Rich	**Scarce Or Poor**
affluent	dearth

bounteous
copious
luxuriant
multifarious
multitudinous
myriad
opulent
pecunious
plenteous
plentiful
plethoric
profuse
prosperous
superabundant
teeming
wealthy

deficit
destitute
exiguous
impecunious
impoverished
indigent
insolvent
meager
paltry
paucity
penurious
scanty
scarcity
sparse

Yielding
accommodating
amenable
complaint
deferential
docile
flexible
inclined
hospitable
malleable
pliant
obliging
submissive
subservient
tractable

Not Yielding
adamant
determinate
immutable
indomitable
inflexible
intractable
intransigent
recalcitrant
relentless
resolute
steadfast
tenacious

Courageous
audacious
dauntless
gallant
intrepid
stalwart
undaunted
valiant
valorous

Timid
diffident
indisposed
laconic
reserved
reticent
subdued
timorous

Lively
brisk
dynamic
ebullient
exhilaration
exuberant
inspiring
provocative
scintillating
stimulating
titillating

Bleak
dejected
forlorn
lackluster
lugubrious
melancholy
muted
prostrate
somber
tenebrous

Careful
chary
circumspect
conscientious
discrete
exacting
fastidious
gingerly
heedful
judicious
meticulous
provident
prudent
punctilious
scrupulous
scrutiny
wary

Careless
culpable
felonious
indifferent
insouciant
lackadaisical
lax
negligent
perfunctory
rash
remiss
reprehensible
temerarious

Haughty
affected
arrogant
aristocratic
audacious
authoritarian
autocratic
condescending
disdainful
egotistical
flippant
Flagrant
imperious
impertinent
impudent
insolent
ostentatious
Pompous
Proud
Supercilious
Vainglorious

Humble
demure
diffident
indisposed
introverted
laconic
plebian
reluctant
restrained
reticent
subdued
subservient
taciturn
timid
timorous
unassuming
unpretentious
unostentatious

What are Antonyms?

A word which is opposite in meaning to the given word is called its Antonym.

Example: The antonym of **'Autonomy'** would be ***'Dependence'***.

TYPE 1: CHOOSING THE CORRECT ANTONYM OF THE GIVEN WORD

In this type of questions, generally a word is given, followed by four or five alternatives. The candidate is required to choose the word which is nearest to the opposite in meaning of the given word.

Example*: Choose the correct antonym of the given word:*

OBSCURE

(a) Pedantic (b) Implicit (c) Explicit (d) Obnoxious

Solution: ***'Obscure'*** means 'secret'. So, the antonym would be 'Explicit.'

Hence, the answer is (c).

A

1. **ABDICATE**
(a) Claim (b) Snatch
(c) Plunder (d) Seize

2. **ABHORRENCE**
(a) Aversion (b) Liking
(c) Appreciation (d) Fear

3. **ABORIGINAL**
(a) Modern (b) Popular
(c) Current (d) Contemporary

4. **ABSOLUTE**
(a) Scarce (b) Limited
(c) Faulty (d) Deficient

5. **ABSORB**
(a) Ingest (b) Imbibe
(c) Exude (d) Digest

6. **ABSTAIN**
(a) Hoard (b) Tolerate
(c) Forbear (d) Begin

7. **ACCELERATE**
(a) Creep (b) Drag
(c) Lag (d) Move slowly

8. **ACCLAMATION**
(a) Denunciation (b) Suppression
(c) Termination (d) Applause

9. **ACCOMPLICE**
(a) Friend (b) Accessory
(c) Escort (d) Opponent

10. **ACCORD**
(a) Solution (b) Act
(c) Dissent (d) Concord

11. **ACQUISITIVE**
(a) Miserly (b) Frugal
(c) Simple (d) Austere

12. **ACQUIT**
(a) Confirm (b) Blame
(c) Punish (d) Indict

13. **ACQUITTED**
(a) Entrusted (b) Convicted
(c) Burdened (d) Freed

14. **ACUMEN**
(a) Intelligence (b) Imbecility
(c) Potentiality (d) Unfamiliarity

15. **ACUTE**
(a) Sharp (b) Critical
(c) Dull (d) Sensitive

16. **ADDITION**
(a) Multiplication (b) Subtraction
(c) Enumeration (d) Division

17. **ADEQUATE**
(a) Profuse (b) Abounding
(c) Scanty (d) Abundant

18. **ADHERENT**
(a) Rival (b) Alien
(c) Detractor (d) Enemy

19. **ADMONISH**
(a) Commend (b) Tolerate
(c) Flatter (d) Approve

20. **ADVANCE**
(a) Retreat (b) Restrain
(c) Withhold (d) Defend

21. ADVERSITY
(a) Diversity (b) Affliction
(c) Prosperity (d) Catastrophe

22. AFFECTATION
(a) Love (b) Good
(c) Likable (d) Natural

23. AFFECTION
(a) Love (b) Jealousy
(c) Hatred (d) Dissatisfaction

24. AGONY
(a) Pleasure (b) Bliss
(c) Ecstasy (d) Fear

25. ALIEN
(a) Resident (b) Natural
(c) Domiciled (d) Native

26. ALIENATE
(a) Gather (b) Identify
(c) Assemble (d) Unite

27. ALIVE
(a) Passive (b) Dead
(c) Asleep (d) Drowsy

28. ALLEVIATE
(a) Worsen (b) Endure
(c) Enlighten (d) Humiliate

29. ALLEVIATION
(a) Exaggeration (b) Exasperation
(c) Magnification (d) Intensification

30. ALLURE
(a) Repulse (b) Develop
(c) Entice (d) Decoy

31. AMALGAMATE
(a) Generate (b) Repair
(c) Materialise (d) Separate

32. AMBIGUOUS
(a) Corresponding (b) Responsible
(c) Clear (d) Auxiliary

33. AMELIORATE
(a) Lessen (b) Hasten
(c) Expedite (d) Worsen

34. AMENABLE
(a) Stubborn (b) Docile
(c) Obedient (d) Offensive

35. AMICABLE
(a) Cunning (b) Shy
(c) Hostile (d) Crazy

36. AMNESTY
(a) Hostility (b) Punishment
(c) Immunity (d) Acquittal

37. AMORPHOUS
(a) Happy (b) Obscene

38. AMPLIFY
(a) Mummify (b) Shock
(c) Curtail (d) Embalm

39. ANATHEMATISE
(a) Radiate (b) Regulate
(c) Deceive (d) Bless

40. ANCESTORS
(a) Supporters (b) Disciples
(c) Followers (d) Descendants

41. ANFRACTUOUS
(a) Devious (b) Straight
(c) Remote (d) Attractive

42. ANTIPATHY
(a) Fondness (b) Obedience
(c) Agreement (d) Admiration

43. ANXIETY
(a) Apathy (b) Dread
(c) Harmony (d) Misgiving

44. APPEASE
(a) Qualify (b) Satisfy
(c) Agitate (d) Display

45. APPOINTMENT
(a) Disappointment (b) Suspension
(c) Dismissal (d) Discharge

46. APPOSITE
(a) Inappropriate (b) Intemperate
(c) Inconsistent (d) Irregular

47. APPROPRIATE
(a) Unskilled (b) Unsuitable
(c) Unqualified (d) Unable

48. ARCHAIC
(a) Modern (b) Broken
(c) Old (d) Dilapidated

49. ARID
(a) Plentiful (b) Productive
(c) Humid (d) Agreeable

50. AROMATIC
(a) Tart (b) Disagreeable
(c) Sour (d) Odorous

51. ARRANGE
(a) Organize (b) Dishevel
(c) Aggravate (d) Exasperate

52. ARROGANT
(a) Proud (b) Meek
(c) Insolent (d) Rude

53. ARTIFICIAL
(a) Solid (b) Truthful
(c) Authentic (d) Natural

54. ASCETICISM
(a) Bliss (b) Pleasure
(c) Jo (d) Trance

55. **ASSERT**
(a) Agree (b) Acquiesce
(c) Abjure (d) Abdicate

56. **ASSUAGE**
(a) Advance (b) Bless
(c) Aggravate (d) Placate

57. **ASTUTE**
(a) Cowardly (b) Foolish
(c) Wicked (d) Impolite

58. **ATTRACT**
(a) Repulse (b) Reject
(c) Repel (d) Distract

59. **AUDACIOUS**
(a) Timid (b) Vulgar
(c) Low (d) Unpractised

60. **AUSPICIOUS**
(a) Spicy (b) Unfavourable
(c) Conspicuous (d) Condemnatory

61. **AUTONOMY**
(a) Submissiveness (b) Dependence
(c) Subordination (d) Slavery

62. **AVOIDANCE**
(a) Possession (b) Passion
(c) Pursuit (d) Power

B

1. **BACCHANAL**
(a) Cautious (b) Grave
(c) Cunning (d) Sober

2. **BAGGY**
(a) Strict (b) Compact
(c) Firm (d) Tight

3. **BALMY**
(a) Hard (b) Genuine
(c) Mild (d) Fragrant

4. **BANEFUL**
(a) Poisonous (b) Non-poisonous
(c) Remorseful (d) Thankful

5. **BANISH**
(a) Abandon (b) Harbour
(c) Intrude (d) Drop

6. **BAROQUE**
(a) Direct (b) Straight
(c) Plain (d) Strong

7. **BASE**
(a) Roof (b) Height
(c) Top (d) Climax

8. **BASHFUL**
(a) Daring (b) Boastful
(c) Upright (d) Confident

9. **BATTY**
(a) Prudent (b) Same
(c) Cunning (d) Cautious

10. **BAULK**
(a) Admire (b) Strengthen
(c) Clamour (d) Encourage

11. **BEAUTIFUL**
(a) Ugly (b) Dark
(c) Rough (d) Dirty

12. **BEGUILE**
(a) Persuade (b) Cheat
(c) Flatter (d) Smile

13. **BELIE**
(a) Argue (b) Justify
(c) Admire (d) Approve

14. **BELITTLE**
(a) Detect (b) Disparage
(c) Exaggerate (d) Detract

15. **BENEFICIAL**
(a) Detrimental (b) Wholesome
(c) Fulsome (d) Depreciative

16. **BENEVOLENCE**
(a) Contempt (b) Malevolence
(c) Hatred (d) Derision

17. **BENIGN**
(a) Gracious (b) Sinister
(c) Novel (d) Humane

18. **BESEECH**
(a) Bully (b) Solicit
(c) Demand (d) Dismiss

19. **BIDGE**
(a) Divide (b) Bind
(c) Release (d) Open

20. **BIZARRE**
(a) Soft (b) Usual
(c) Gentle (d) Same

21. **BLATANT**
(a) Noisy (b) Quiet
(c) Barren (d) Slow

22. **BLEMISH**
(a) Preserve (b) Purify
(c) Defect (d) Tarnish

23. **BLISS**
(a) Anguish (b) Sorrow
(c) Agony (d) Suffering

24. **BOISTEROUS**
(a) Calm (b) Comfortable
(c) Good (d) Happy

25. BOORISH
(a) Handsome (b) Happy
(c) Quite (d) Genteel

26. BOOST
(a) Hinder (b) Obstruct
(c) Discourage (d) Rebuke

27. BRAVE
(a) Intrepid (b) Brandish
(c) Timid (d) Gallant

28. BRAZEN
(a) Respectful (b) Innocent
(c) Delicious (d) Helpful

29. BRILLIANT
(a) Dusty (b) Dull
(c) Dumb (d) Dud

30. BURY
(a) Examine (b) Open
(c) Disinter (d) Dig

C

1. CAJOLE
(a) Dissuade (b) Detract
(c) Disclose (d) Confide

2. CALLOUS
(a) Confident (b) Sentimental
(c) Sensitive (d) Capable

3. CAMARADERIE
(a) Plunder (b) Harmony
(c) Deviation (d) Noise

4. CANDID
(a) Vague (b) Anxious
(c) Sallow (d) Experienced

5. CAPACIOUS
(a) Changeable (b) Foolish
(c) Caring (d) Limited

6. CAPITULATE
(a) Conquer (b) Venerate
(c) Destroy (d) Surrender

7. CAPRICIOUS
(a) Fixed (b) Solid
(c) Firm (d) Reliable

8. CARNAL
(a) Sensuous (b) Spiritual
(c) Visionary (d) Imaginary

9. CATHOLIC
(a) Rigid (b) Orthodox
(c) Strict (d) Narrow-minded

10. CAVIL
(a) Serious complaint
(b) Frequent occurrence
(c) Light burden
(d) Small price

11. CELIBACY
(a) Chastity (b) Misogyny
(c) Matrimony (d) Divorce

12. CELIBATE
(a) Profligate (b) Reprobate
(c) Extravagant (d) Prodigal

13. CENTRIFUGAL
(a) Ephemeral (b) Lasting
(c) Barometric (d) Centripetal

14. CHAFFING
(a) Expensive (b) Achieving
(c) Capitalistic (d) Serious

15. CHALLENGE
(a) Admire (b) Accept
(c) Favour (d) Praise

16. CHASTE
(a) Abstinent (b) Lewd
(c) Continent (d) Waste

17. CHEER
(a) Warm (b) Exhilarate
(c) Depress (d) Attenuate

18. CHIDE
(a) Praise (b) Fear
(c) Criticise (d) Flatter

19. CHIMERICAL
(a) Remarkable (b) Powerful
(c) Realistic (d) Underrated

20. CHOICE
(a) Refusal (b) Dilemma
(c) Harm (d) Approval

21. CHRONIC
(a) Acute (b) Fleeting
(c) Irregular (d) Temporary

22. CHURLISH
(a) Accommodating (b) Polite
(c) Helpful (d) Happy

23. CLARITY
(a) Exaggeration (b) Candour
(c) Confusion (d) Reserve

24. COARSE
(a) Beautiful (b) Soft
(c) Fine (d) Attractive

25. COHERENT
(a) Chaotic (b) Perspicacious
(c) Relevant (d) Radiant

26. COMIC
(a) Painful (b) Fearful
(c) Tragic (d) Emotional

27. COMMEND
(a) Suspend (b) Admonish
(c) Hate (d) Dislike

28. COMMODIOUS
(a) Limited (b) Expensive
(c) Numerous (d) Leisurely

29. COMMUNACATIVE
(a) Primitive (b) Passive
(c) Dumb (d) Reticent

30. COMPACT
(a) Shattered (b) Enlarged
(c) Spread (d) Diffused

31. COMPLY
(a) Refuse (b) Agree
(c) Disagree (d) Deny

32. CONCEAL
(a) Unfold (b) Reveal
(c) Open (d) Discover

33. CONCEALMENT
(a) Identification (b) Broadness
(c) Evidence (d) Indication

34. CONDENSE
(a) Lengthen (b) Expand
(c) Distribute (d) Interpret

35. CONFESS
(a) Deny (b) Refuse
(c) Contest (d) Contend

36. CONFIDENT
(a) Diffident (b) Timid
(c) Reserved (d) Shy

37. CONFORM
(a) Disappoint (b) Reform
(c) Deform (d) dissent

38. CONSIDERATE
(a) Harsh (b) Infuriated
(c) Opposed (d) indifferent

39. CONSOLIDATE
(a) Isolate (b) Weaken
(c) Divide (d) Identify

40. CONSONANT
(a) Dissonant (b) Clear
(c) Simple (d) Vague

41. CONSPICUOUS
(a) Indifferent (b) Harmless
(c) Insignificant (d) Unknown

42. CONTENTED
(a) Rash (b) Narrow-minded
(c) Gloomy (d) Disappointed

43. CONTUMELY
(a) Tractable (b) Pecuniary
(c) Sedentary (d) Verity

44. CONVENE
(a) Cancel (b) Adjourn
(c) Dissolve (d) Postpone

45. CONVEX
(a) Flat (b) Protuberant
(c) Full (d) Indented

46. CO-OPERATION
(a) Rebellion (b) Resistance
(c) Hindrance (d) Opposition

47. COPETITION
(a) Rivalry (b) Compromise
(c) Monopoly (d) Contest

48. COSSET
(a) Neglect (b) Divert
(c) Pamper (d) Pinch

49. COVERT
(a) Clandestine (b) Open
(c) Virtuous (d) Wide

50. CRASS
(a) Gross (b) Refined
(c) Coarse (d) Dense

51. CREDULITY
(a) Drollery (b) Bellicosity
(c) Cynicism (d) Ablution

52. CRITICISE
(a) Judge (b) Appreciate
(c) Flatter (d) Analyse

53. CROWDED
(a) Deserted (b) Lonely
(c) Empty (d) Barren

54. CRYPTIC
(a) Superficial (b) Secret
(c) Artificial (d) Candid

55. CULMINATE
(a) Frustrate (b) Fail
(c) Abort (d) Defeat

56. CULPABLE
(a) Irresponsible (b) Careless
(c) Blameless (d) Defendable

57. CULPRIT
(a) Jury (b) Witness
(c) Accused (d) Victim

D

1. DAINTY
(a) Splendid (b) Aggressive
(c) Vigorous (d) Towering

2. **DASTARD**
(a) Coward (b) Hero
(c) Barometric (d) Presence

3. **DAUNTLESS**
(a) Cautious (b) Thoughtful
(c) Weak (d) Adventurous

4. **DEAR**
(a) Cheap (b) Worthless
(c) Free (d) Priceless

5. **DEARTH**
(a) Extravagance (b) Scarcity
(c) Abundance (d) Sufficiency

6. **DEBACLE**
(a) Regain (b) Progress
(c) Rise (d) Movement

7. **DEBAUCHEE**
(a) Moralist (b) Thinker
(c) Schemer (d) Dreamer

8. **DEBILITATING**
(a) Strengthening (b) Enfeebling
(c) Occupying (d) Inhabitina

9. **DEBON[illegible]**
(a) [illegible]orried (b) Pensive
(c) Grim (d) Serious

10. **DECEIT**
(a) Realityless (b) Trust
(c) Tru[illegible] (d) Fact

11. **DE[illegible]PIT**
(a) Elope (b) Abscond
(c) Youthful (d) Observe

12. **DEEP**
(a) Elementary (b) Superficial
(c) Shallow (d) Perfunctory

13. **DEFECTION**
(a) Resignation (b) Invitation
(c) Joining (d) Co-operation

14. **DEFIANCE**
(a) Dismay (b) Suspicion
(c) Obedience (d) Anxiety

15. **DEFICIT**
(a) Superfluous (b) Surplus
(c) Explicit (d) Implicit

16. **DEGENERATE**
(a) Create (b) Progress
(c) Restore (d) Reproduce

17. **DELAY**
(a) Claim (b) Exact
(c) Illude (d) Quicken

18. **DELETE**
(a) Impound (b) Insert
(c) Inspire (d) Injure

19. ***DELIBERATE***
(a) Premeditated (b) Sparking
(c) Methodical (d) Impulsive

20. **DEMON**
(a) Charitable (b) Kind-hearted
(c) Angel (d) Fair-minded

21. **DENOUNCE**
(a) Defend (b) Gather
(c) Fight (d) Rally

22. **DENSITY**
(a) Brightness (b) Clarity
(c) Intelligence (d) Rarity

23. **DEPLETE**
(a) Refund (b) Replenish
(c) Fulfil (d) Recover

24. **DEPRAVED**
(a) Great (b) Enhanced
(c) Moral (d) Prosperous

25. **DEROGATORY**
(a) Immediate (b) Praising
(c) Opinionated (d) Roguish

26. **DESPICABLE**
(a) Worthy of esteem(b) Inevitable
(c) Incapable(d) Steering

27. **DESPONDENCY**
(a) Humility (b) Pleasure
(c) Cheerfulness (d) Excitement

28. **DESTINY**
(a) Vulnerability (b) Chance
(c) Self-dependence (d) Fate

29. **DESTROY**
(a) Invent (b) Make
(c) Produce (d) Create

30. **DEVIATE**
(a) Follow (b) Locate
(c) Break (d) Concentrate

31. **DEVOUT**
(a) Irreverent (b) Sincere
(c) Homely (d) Magnificent

32. **DIABOLIC**
(a) Patient (b) Generous
(c) Kind (d) Simple

33. **DIM**
(a) Bright (b) Understandable
(c) Loud (d) Clear

34. **DISCOUNT**
(a) Interest (b) Premium
(c) Profit (d) Concession

35. **DISCREPANCY**
(a) Variance (b) Inappropriate
(c) Consistency (d) Inconsistency

36. DISCRETE
(a) Crude (b) Joking
(c) Antisocial (d) Grouped

37. DISCRIMINATION
(a) Equality (b) Incrimination
(c) Partiality (d) Justice

38. DISDAIN
(a) Depreciate (b) Admiration
(c) Penitence (d) Contempt

39. DISINGENOUS
(a) Industrious (b) Cumbersome
(c) Slothful (d) Naïve

40. DISPERSE
(a) Collect (b) Assemble
(c) Hoard (d) Save

41. DISSENT
(a) Agreement (b) Dispute
(c) Disunity (d) Controversy

42. DISSIPATE
(a) Sustain (b) Conserve
(c) Preserve (d) Maintain

43. DISSUADE
(a) Incite (b) Persuade
(c) Advice (d) Instigate

44. DITHER
(a) Cry (b) Refer
(c) Decide (d) Defer

45. DIVERGE
(a) Repulse (b) Converge
(c) Resurge (d) Constrict

46. DOLEFUL
(a) Poor (b) Happy
(c) Rich (d) Steady

47. DORMANT
(a) Active (b) Modern
(c) Permanent (d) Transient

48. DORSAL
(a) Inactive (b) Veneral
(c) Peripheral (d) Central

49. DOUR
(a) Radical (b) Active
(c) Young (d) Cheerful

50. DREARY
(a) Plenty (b) Monotonous
(c) Unhappy (d) Cheerful

51. DUSKY
(a) Visible (b) Fair
(c) Obscure (d) Shadowy

E

1. ECLIPSE
(a) Shine (b) Enlarge
(c) Goggle (d) Gleam

2. EDACIOUS
(a) Smart (b) Gluttonous
(c) Fasting (d) Even

3. EDIFICATION
(a) Lamentation (b) Annotation
(c) Corruption (d) Segregation

4. EFFETE
(a) Adamant (b) Strong
(c) Courageous (d) Bold

5. EMBRACE
(a) Suspect (b) Harm
(c) Reject (d) Hurt

6. ENCOURAGE
(a) Warn (b) Discourage
(c) Dampen (d) Disapprove

7. ENDEMIC
(a) Dry (b) Universal
(c) Decorative (d) Infectious

8. ENDOW
(a) Borrow (b) Steal
(c) Snatch (d) Extort

9. ENGULFED
(a) Detached (b) Dislocated
(c) Devastated (d) Disfigured

10. ENNUI
(a) Excitement (b) Seriousness
(c) Humility (d) Idleness

11. ENOUGH
(a) Inadequate (b) Scarce
(c) Deficit (d) Less

12. ENTANGLE
(a) Arrest (b) Wrap
(c) Free (d) Relief

13. EPILOGUE
(a) Conversation (b) Dialogue
(c) Dramatic (d) Prologue

14. EQUANIMITY
(a) Resentment (b) Dubiousness
(c) Duplicity (d) Excitement

15. ERRATIC
(a) Reliable (b) Right
(c) Punctual (d) Free

16. ERUDITE
(a) Professional (b) Immature
(c) Unimaginative (d) Ignorant

17. ESCALATE
(a) Lessen (b) Subside
(c) Reduce (d) Heal

18. ESTABLISH
(a) Disrupt (b) Uproot
(c) Corrode (d) Negate

19. EUPHONIOUS
(a) Strident (b) Lethargic
(c) Literary (d) Musical

20. EVACUATE
(a) Admit (b) Emerge
(c) Abandon (d) Invade

21. EVANESCENT
(a) Blooming (b) Growing
(c) Twinkling (d) Teasing

22. EVIDENT
(a) Suspected (b) Disagreed
(c) Doubtful (d) Unimportant

23. EVOLVING
(a) Retreating (b) Stifling
(c) Stagnating (d) Suffering

24. EXALT
(a) Depreciate (b) Ennoble
(c) Glorify (d) Simplify

25. EXASPERATE
(a) Belittle (b) Annoy
(c) Please (d) Tarnish

26. EXCULPATE
(a) Accumulate (b) Predict
(c) Prevail (d) Accuse

27. EXECRABLE
(a) Importable (b) Acceptable
(c) Desirable (d) Irritable

28. EXECRATE
(a) Care (b) Praise
(c) Love (d) Bless

29. EXHIBIT
(a) Conceal (b) Prevent
(c) Withdraw (d) Concede

30. EXODUS
(a) Departure (b) Consent
(c) Entry (d) Gain

31. EXONERATE
(a) Compel (b) Accuse
(c) Imprison (d) Boldness

32. EXORBITANT
(a) Separate (b) Partisan
(c) Moderate (d) Expensive

33. EXOTIC
(a) Poor (b) Inexpensive
(c) Ugly (d) Conventional

34. EXPLICIT
(a) Inspiring (b) Plain
(c) Invigorating (d) Implied

35. EXTENSION
(a) Condensation (b) Subtraction
(c) Diminution (d) Weakening

36. EXTERIOR
(a) Internal (b) Inner
(c) Interior (d) Inward

F

1. FACSIMLE
(a) Reproduction (b) Sincere
(c) Original (d) Engineered

2. FACT
(a) Fable (b) Story
(c) Illusion (d) Fiction

3. FACTITIOUS
(a) Ridiculous (b) Genuine
(c) Engineered (d) Magnificent

4. FASTIDIOUS
(a) Absurd (b) Sloppy
(c) Indifferent (d) Facetious

5. FECUND
(a) Barren (b) Solid
(c) Unploughed (d) Hard

6. FETID
(a) Easily enraged
(b) Having a pleasant odour
(c) Pungent
(d) Tusk

7. FICKLE
(a) Diseased (b) Fast
(c) Constant (d) Quick

8. FILTHY
(a) Stainless (b) Shining
(c) Sterilized (d) Clean

9. FIRMLY
(a) Liberally (b) Openly
(c) Lightly (d) Closely

10. FLACCID
(a) Upright (b) Taut
(c) Uneven (d) Tough

11. FLAGITIOUS
(a) Frivolous (b) Ignorant
(c) Vapid (d) Innocent

12. FLEXIBLE
(a) Brittle (b) Rigid
(c) Hard (d) Solid

13. FLIMSY
(a) Tenuous (b) Casual
(c) Delusive (d) Solid

14. FLURRY
(a) Disclose (b) Soothe
(c) Pelt (d) Achieve

15. FOLLY
(a) Right (b) Exact
(c) Mistake (d) Wisdom

16. FORBID
(a) Provoke (b) Appreciate
(c) Celebrate (d) Permit

17. FORBIDDEN
(a) Allowed (b) Prohibited
(c) Agreed (d) Forsaken

18. FOREIGNER
(a) National (b) Stranger
(c) Native (d) Alien

19. FORMER
(a) Subsequent (b) Later
(c) Resultant (d) Latter

20. FOSTER
(a) Repress (b) Curb
(c) Check (d) Control

21. FRAIL
(a) Vigorous (b) Sturdy
(c) Hardy (d) Strong

22. FRAILTY
(a) Emaciation (b) Strength
(c) Health (d) Boldness

23. FRANTIC
(a) Calm (b) Hopeful
(c) Active (d) Bitter

24. FRATERNITY
(a) Hospitability (b) Hostility
(c) Brotherhood (d) Enmity

25. FRIEND
(a) Rival (b) Acquaintance
(c) Foe (d) Competitor

26. FRUGAL
(a) Gaudy (b) Generous
(c) Extravagant (d) Charitable

27. FURTIVE
(a) Straight (b) Obvious
(c) Unambiguous (d) Open

G

1. GAINSAY
(a) Affirm (b) Reject
(c) Appreciate (d) Lose

2. GATHER
(a) Separate (b) Suspend
(c) Scatter (d) Spend

3. GLIB
(a) Unwilling (b) Dumb
(c) Modest (d) Halting

4. GLUT
(a) Dearth (b) Limit
(c) Drain (d) Supply

5. GOBLIN
(a) Angel (b) Hermit
(c) Traveller (d) Pilot

6. GORGEOUS
(a) Desperate (b) Plain
(c) Fashionable (d) Sumptuous

7. GRADUALLY
(a) Hastily (b) Suddenly
(c) Thoughtlessly (d) Impulsively

8. GRATUITOUS
(a) Frank (b) Warranted
(c) Paid (d) Pithy

9. GRATUITY
(a) Annuity (b) Stipend
(c) Discount (d) Wages

10. GREGARIOUS
(a) Antisocial (b) Anticipatory
(c) Glorious (d) Horrendous

11. GRIM
(a) Serious (b) Satisfying
(c) Delightful (d) Painful

12. GROTESQUE
(a) Imaginary (b) Familiar
(c) Hateful (d) Natural

13. GUILE
(a) Conduct (b) Pilot
(c) Candour (d) Informal

14. GUILTY
(a) Innocent (b) Pure
(c) Virtuous (d) Argelic

H

1. HAGGARD
(a) Inspired (b) Plump
(c) Shrewd (d) Maidenly

2. HAMPER
(a) Open (b) Release
(c) Hold (d) Hasten

3. HAMSTRING
(a) Strengthen (b) Enlarge
(c) Stimulate (d) Awaken

4. HAPLESS
(a) Lucky (b) Kind
(c) Helpful (d) Futile

5. HAPPINESS
(a) Contentment (b) Grief
(c) Renunciation (d) Beatitude

6. **HARMONY**
(a) Hatred (b) Friction
(c) Discord (d) Enmity

7. **HATE**
(a) Admire (b) Abhor
(c) Concern (d) Loathe

8. **HAUGHTY**
(a) Pitiable (b) Scared
(c) Humble (d) Cowardly

9. **HAWK**
(a) Conciliation (b) Dove
(c) Pacifist (d) Pigeon

10. **HEIGHTEN**
(a) Widen (b) Decrease
(c) Strengthen (d) Dissolve

11. **HESITATE**
(a) Proud (b) Confident
(c) Certain (d) Reluctant

12. **HINDRANCE**
(a) Agreement (b) Cooperation
(c) Persuasion (d) Aid

13. **HOARD**
(a) Deposit (b) Supply
(c) Satisfy (d) Accumulate

14. **HOLY**
(a) Offensive (b) Orthodox
(c) Profane (d) Obnoxious

15. **HOST**
(a) Accomplice (b) Enlarged
(c) Spread (d) Diffused

16. **HOSTILE**
(a) Friendly (b) Feverish
(c) Entertaining (d) Belligerent

17. **HUMBLE**
(a) Dominant (b) Proud
(c) Despotic (d) Pompous

18. **HUMID**
(a) Meek (b) Rude
(c) Dry (d) Oppressive

I

1. **IGNORE**
(a) Support (b) Favour
(c) Redress (d) Accept

2. **ILLEGIBLE**
(a) Clear (b) Imitable
(c) Clean (d) Readable

3. **ILLUSORY**
(a) Deceptive (b) Real
(c) Imaginary (d) Certain

4. **ILLUSTRIOUS**
(a) Uneducated (b) Uncivilised
(c) Unintelligent (d) Unknown

5. **IMITATE**
(a) Immerse (b) Originate
(c) Douse (d) Imagine

6. **IMMEDIATE**
(a) Delayed (b) Gradual
(c) Leisurely (d) Slow

7. **IMMERSE**
(a) Disinter (b) Douse
(c) Engross (d) Disappear

8. **IMPEDIMENT**
(a) Ceremony (b) Officiousness
(c) Assistance (d) Peevishness

9. **IMPERVIOUS**
(a) Penetrable (b) Hidden
(c) Tolerable (d) Gentle

10. **IMPOUND**
(a) Generate (b) Strengthen
(c) Stimulate (d) Release

11. **IMPROPRIETY**
(a) Decorum (b) Purity
(c) Ideal (d) Conformity

12. **IMPROVE**
(a) Infuse (b) Defuse
(c) Induce (d) Deteriorate

13. **IMPULSIVE**
(a) Cautious (b) Considerate
(c) Clever (d) Cunning

14. **INDIGENOUS**
(a) Native (b) Cheap
(c) Foreign (d) Inferior

15. **INDOLENT**
(a) Desirable (b) Adequate
(c) Energetic (d) Consistent

16. **INDULGE**
(a) Avoid (b) Abstain
(c) Forego (d) Neglect

17. **INFALLIBLE**
(a) Erring (b) Untrustworthy
(c) Dubious (d) Unreliable

18. **INIMICAL**
(a) Friendly (b) Cheerful
(c) Neutral (d) Emotional

19. **INNOCENCE**
(a) Crime (b) Mischief
(c) Guilt (d) Sin

20. **INNOCENT**
(a) Sinful (b) Guity
(c) Deadly (d) Corruption

21. INSANITY
(a) Sanity (b) Normality
(c) Lucidity (d) Sobriety

22. INSIPID
(a) Nervous (b) Pungent
(c) Saucy (d) Sour

23. INSOLENT
(a) Agreeable (b) Coward
(c) Polite (d) Considerate

24. INTEGRATE
(a) Isolate (b) Analyse
(c) Distinguish (d) Mark

25. INTERMITTENT
(a) Fleeting (b) Heavy
(c) Fearless (d) Constant

26. INTRANSIGENT
(a) Ever-ready (b) Faithful
(c) Flexible (d) Obedient

27. INTRICATE
(a) Foolish (b) Simple
(c) Straightforward (d) Easy

28. INTRUDE
(a) Withhold (b) Withdraw
(c) Accept (d) Surrender

29. INVETERATE
(a) Stupid (b) Uneducated
(c) Ignorant (d) Inexperienced

J

1. JEER
(a) Mourn (b) Praise
(c) Mock (d) Sneer

2. JETTISON
(a) Rejoice (b) Surrender
(c) Accept (d) Defend

3. JITTERY
(a) Profuse (b) Tense
(c) Bold (d) Shaky

4. JOCOSE
(a) Dull (b) Humorous
(c) Playful (d) Diseased

5. JOYOUS
(a) Monotonous (b) Gloomy
(c) Dreary (d) Euphonic

6. JUBILANT
(a) Scared (b) Disturbed
(c) Gloomy (d) Quiet

7. JUDICIOUS
(a) Unequal (b) Unlawful
(c) Impure (d) Indiscreet

8. JUSTIFY
(a) Accuse (b) Infuriate
(c) Absolve (d) Vindicate

9. JUXTAPOSITION
(a) Difference (b) Opposition
(c) Separation (d) Appropriateness

K

1. KEEN
(a) Dull (b) Rogue
(c) Ardent (d) Shrewd

2. KILL
(a) Azure (b) Relief
(c) Execute (d) Animate

3. KINDLE
(a) Ignite (b) Encourage
(c) Ignore (d) Extinguish

4. KNACK
(a) Dullness (b) Balance
(c) Talent (d) Dexterity

5. KNOWLEDGE
(a) Ignorance (b) Illiteracy
(c) Foolishness (d) Backwardness

6. KOOK
(a) Illiterate (b) Sane
(c) Peculiar (d) Foolish

L

1. LACKADAISICAL
(a) Monthly (b) Expressing time
(c) Ambitious (d) Pusillanimous

2. LACONIC
(a) Prolix (b) Profligate
(c) Prolific (d) Bucolic

3. LANGUID
(a) Smart (b) Energetic
(c) Fast (d) Ferocious

4. LEAP
(a) Plunge (b) Sink
(c) Immerse (d) Fall

5. LEARNING
(a) Stupidity (b) Brilliance
(c) Sharpness (d) Ignorance

6. LEAST
(a) Greatest (b) Feeble
(c) Small (d) Giant

7. LEGATO
(a) Uneven (b) Brief
(c) Silent (d) Smooth

8. LEND
(a) Hire (b) Pawn
(c) Cheat (d) Borrow

9. LENIENT
(a) Obstinate (b) Annoyed
(c) Rude (d) Harsh

10. LETHAL
(a) Safe (b) Playful
(c) Virulent (d) Forgiving

11. LETHARGIC
(a) Immobile (b) Indolent
(c) Unpleasant (d) Hyperactive

12. LEVITY
(a) Stupidity (b) Gravity
(c) Lofty (d) Absurdity

13. LIABILITY
(a) Treasure (b) Debt
(c) Assets (d) Property

14. LIBERALISM
(a) Humanism (b) Dynamism
(c) Sectarianism (d) Totalitarianism

15. LIBERTY
(a) Visibility (b) Captivity
(c) Perceptivity (d) Disorderliness

16. LISSOME
(a) Ungainly (b) Huge
(c) Pungent (d) Crude

17. LONELINESS
(a) Forlornness (b) Companionship
(c) Alienation (d) Solitary

18. LOSE
(a) Collect (b) Gain
(c) Obtain (d) Restore

19. LOYAL
(a) Rebellious (b) Courageous
(c) Faithful (d) Friendly

20. LUMINOUS
(a) Dull (b) Sneaking
(c) Bitter (d) Pungent

21. LUSCIOUS
(a) Dry (b) Sour
(c) Ugly (d) Stale

22. LUXURIANT
(a) Barren (b) Small
(c) Ghastly (d) Decaying

23. LUXURY
(a) Sadness (b) Treachery
(c) Duplicity (d) Austerity

M

1. MAGNANIMOUS
(a) Selfish (b) Naïve
(c) Generous (d) Small

2. MAGNIFY
(a) Induce (b) Diminish
(c) Destroy (d) Shrink

3. MALFORMED
(a) Fetid (b) Sketchy
(c) Curvaceous (d) Shapely

4. MALICE
(a) Honour (b) Ecstasy
(c) Goodwill (d) Happiness

5. MALICIOUS
(a) Boastful (b) Indifferent
(c) Kind (d) Generous

6. MALIGN
(a) Libel (b) Sneak
(c) Praise (d) Encourage

7. MAMMOTH
(a) Dull (b) Weak
(c) Tiny (d) Bright

8. MANAGE
(a) Direct (b) Avail
(c) Bungle (d) Wild

9. MASK
(a) Deface (b) Injure
(c) Expose (d) Hit

10. MASTICATE
(a) Gobble (b) Conceal
(c) Chew (d) Review

11. MAWKISH
(a) Sentimental (b) Intelligent
(c) Certain (d) Carefree

12. MEAGRE
(a) Average (b) Plentiful
(c) Extravagant (d) Excessive

13. MENDACIOUS
(a) Truthful (b) Destructive
(c) Credible (d) Credulous

14. METICULOUS
(a) Slovenly (b) Meretricious
(c) Shaggy (d) Mutual

15. MILITANT
(a) Religious (b) Combative
(c) Spiritual (d) Pacifist

16. MINION
(a) Master (b) Quorum
(c) Majority (d) Host

17. MINOR
(a) Heavy (b) Tall
(c) Major (d) Big

18. MISANTHROPE
(a) Humanitarian (b) Valetudinarian
(c) Supercilious (d) Angle

19. **MISERLY**
(a) Hospitable (b) Generous
(c) Extravagant (d) Philanthropic

20. **MITIGATE**
(a) Stagnate (b) Suffer
(c) Aggravate (d) Instigate

21. **MODERATE**
(a) Radical (b) Revolutionary
(c) Nihilist (d) Anarchist

22. **MODICUM**
(a) Simplicity (b) A large amount
(c) Brazenness (d) Immodesty

23. **MOIST**
(a) Parched (b) Dry
(c) Hard (d) Crisp

24. **MONOLOGUE**
(a) Dialogue (b) Prologue
(c) Epilogue (d) Catalogue

25. **MORBID**
(a) Healthy (b) Clever
(c) Upright (d) Sickly

26. **MORTAL**
(a) Eternal (b) Spiritual
(c) Immortal (d) Divine

27. **MUNDANE**
(a) Extraordinary (b) Superb
(c) Heavenly (d) Excellent

28. **MUSTY**
(a) Fresh (b) Expensive
(c) Clean (d) Fine

N

1. **NADIR**
(a) Progress (b) Liberty
(c) Zenith (d) Modernity

2. **NAIVE**
(a) Cunning (b) Wealthy
(c) Sophisticated (d) Complicated

3. **NATIVE**
(a) Alien (b) Foreigner
(c) Newcomer (d) Stranger

4. **NEAT**
(a) Sloppy (b) Fragrant
(c) Spruce (d) Prodigal

5. **NEGLECT**
(a) Spruce (b) Care
(c) Slackness (d) Rapacity

6. **NERVOUS**
(a) Bold (b) Doubtful
(c) Timid (d) Shrewish

7. **NIMBLE**
(a) Giant (b) Clumsy
(c) Quick (d) Frank

8. **NOVEL**
(a) Formal (b) Ancient
(c) Customary (d) Traditional

9. **NUGATORY**
(a) Voluptuous (b) Slender
(c) Valuable (d) Worthless

10. **NUMB**
(a) Neutral (b) Flimsy
(c) Upright (d) Lively

O

1. **OBDURATE**
(a) Yielding (b) Fleeting
(c) Finite (d) Fascinating

2. **OBFUSCATE**
(a) Simplify (b) Explain
(c) Describe (d) Clarify

3. **OBSEQUIOUS**
(a) Bold (b) Assiduous
(c) Precarious (d) Restorative

4. **OBSOLETE**
(a) Conducive (b) Rare
(c) Useless (d) Recent

5. **OBSTINATE**
(a) Perverse (b) Tender
(c) Hoary (d) Amenable

6. **OFFER**
(a) Beg (b) Borrow
(c) Snatch (d) Request

7. **OFFICIAL**
(a) Domestic (b) General
(c) Public (d) Private

8. **OFTEN**
(a) Never (b) Seldom
(c) Always (d) Frequent

9. **ONEROUS**
(a) Straight-forward (b) Easy
(c) Complex (d) Plain

10. **OPAQUE**
(a) Misty (b) Covered
(c) Clear (d) Transparent

11. **OPULENT**
(a) Wealthy (b) Poor
(c) Sumptuous (d) Drooping

12. **OSTENTATIOUS**
(a) Awkward (b) Banker
(c) Ignorant (d) Unpretentious

13. OUTMODED
(a) Polished (b) Practicable
(c) Stylish (d) Fashionable

14. OVERT
(a) Deep (b) Shallow
(c) Secret (d) Unwritten

15. OVERTHROW
(a) Control (b) Discourage
(c) Sustain (d) Survey

16. OVERWEENING
(a) Humble (b) Sedate
(c) Miserly (d) Clever

17. OVERWROUGHT
(a) Alert (b) Alive
(c) Excited (d) Calm

P

1. PACIFY
(a) Insult (b) Injure
(c) Offend (d) Aggravate

2. PACIFY
(a) Quarrel (b) Challenge
(c) Threaten (d) Darken

3. PALTRY
(a) Strong (b) Worthwhile
(c) Mean (d) Bitter

4. PANIC
(a) Alarm (b) Indifference
(c) Serenity (d) Cautiousness

5. PARALLEL
(a) Divergent (b) Curved
(c) Random (d) Wavy

6. PARSIMONIOUS
(a) Generous (b) Frugal
(c) Crude (d) Stingy

7. PASSIONATE
(a) Calm (b) Arrogant
(c) Sure (d) Fervent

8. PASTEL
(a) Urban (b) Delicate
(c) Bright (d) Sweet

9. PATCHY
(a) Clear (b) Simple
(c) Uniform (d) Attractive

10. PATERNITY
(a) Posterity (b) Successors
(c) Offspring (d) Ancestors

11. PAUCITY
(a) Surplus (b) Scarcity
(c) Presence (d) Richness
(e) Want

12. PERDITION
(a) Excitement (b) Reward
(c) Inspiration (d) Salvation

13. PERSISTENT
(a) Wavering (b) Obstinate
(c) Enduring (d) Steady

14. PERSUASIVE
(a) Demoralizing (b) False
(c) Discouraging (d) Unconvincing

15. PERTINENT
(a) Indifferent (b) Detached
(c) Determined (d) Irrelevant

16. PLACATE
(a) Embroil (b) Antangonize
(c) Amuse (d) Pacify

17. PODGY
(a) Short (b) Thin
(c) Weak (d) Slim

18. POLEMIC
(a) Cooperation (b) Amity
(c) Friendship (d) Agreement

19. POMPOUS
(a) Feeble (b) Normal
(c) Humble (d) Mild

20. PRECARIOUS
(a) Dangerous (b) Safe
(c) Cautious (d) Easy

21. PREDILECTION
(a) Denial (b) Concealment
(c) Aversion (d) Attraction

22. PRESUMPTION
(a) Resumption (b) Proposition
(c) Humility (d) Assumption

23. PRETENTIOUS
(a) Deranged (b) Small
(c) Depressing (d) Humble

24. PREVENT
(a) Excite (b) Support
(c) Invite (d) Incite

25. PRIDE
(a) Humility (b) Shame
(c) Humbleness (d) Debasement

26. PRIM
(a) Rash (b) Extravagant
(c) Foul (d) Shameful

27. PROBLEM
(a) Reply (b) Solution
(c) Answer (d) Resolution

28. Prodigal—
(a) Thrifty (b) Consistent
(c) Compatible (d) Errant

29. PROFANE
(a) Arrogant (b) Benign
(c) Respectful (d) Pious

30. PROFUSION
(a) Valiant (b) Ordinance
(c) Scarcity (d) Travesty

31. PROHIBIT
(a) Accept (b) Permit
(c) Agree (d) Grant

32. PROPEL
(a) Hide (b) Shove
(c) Hesitate (d) Check

33. PROPITIOUS
(a) Promoted (b) Vindictive
(c) Unfavourable (d) Induced

34. PROSCRIBE
(a) Interdict (b) Allow
(c) Extend (d) Betray

35. PROVOCATION
(a) Destruction (b) Peace
(c) Pacification (d) Vocation

36. PUNITIVE—
(a) Vandictive (b) Restive
(c) Languishing (d) Rewarding

37. PUNTILIOUS
(a) Irregular (b) Fussy
(c) Careless (d) Curious

38. PUTRID
(a) Fresh (b) Fragrant
(c) Sweet (d) Agreeable

Q

1. QUERULOUS
(a) Bright (b) Splendid
(c) smart (d) Happy

2. QUIESCENT
(a) Troublesome (b) Weak
(c) Indifferent (d) Unconcerned

R

1. RABID
(a) Decent (b) Fair
(c) Rational (d) Pure

2. RADICAL
(a) Uncompromising (b) Basic
(c) Thorough (d) Superficial

3. REAR
(a) Front (b) Foreground
(c) Forehead (d) Forward

4. RECEDE
(a) Rush (b) Advance
(c) Approach (d) Forward

5. RECKLESS
(a) Diligent (b) Negligent
(c) Cautious (d) Intelligent

6. REDOLENT
(a) Pesticised (b) Sticky
(c) Yellowish (d) Stinking

7. REJECT
(a) Agree (b) Accept
(c) Embrace (d) Adopt

8. RELIGIOUS
(a) Atheistic (b) Immoral
(c) Secular (d) Sinful

9. RELINQUISH
(a) Withdraw (b) Attack
(c) Assume (d) Conquer

10. REPEL
(a) Attract (b) Concentrate
(c) Attend (d) Continue

11. REPRISAL
(a) Relief (b) Forgiveness
(c) Exemption (d) Relaxation

12. REPULSIVE
(a) Alluring (b) Refulgent
(c) Effulgent (d) Solicitous

13. REQUISITE
(a) Dispensable (b) Random
(c) Inappropriate (d) Chaotic

14. RESCUE
(a) Extricate (b) Waver
(c) Bind (d) Desert

15. RESERVED
(a) Likeable (b) Talkative
(c) Popular (d) Companionable

16. RESPITE
(a) Tension (b) Exertion
(c) Regularity (d) Delay

17. RESTIVE
(a) Insurrection (b) Excuse
(c) Docile (d) Motionless

18. **RETAIN**
(a) Reject (b) Renounce
(c) Spare (d) Eject

19. **RETICENCE**
(a) Fatigue
(b) Fashion
(c) Treachery
(d) Loquaciousness

20. **RETRIEVE**
(a) Respond (b) Dismiss
(c) Foil (d) Abandon

21. **REVENGE**
(a) Recompense (b) Excuse
(c) Reparation (d) Repartee

22. **REWARD**
(a) Demotion (b) Forfeiture
(c) Penalty (d) Retribution

23. **ROBUST**
(a) Thin (b) Emaciated
(c) Light (d) Strong

24. **ROUGHLY**
(a) Exactly (b) Completely
(c) Pointedly (d) Largely

25. **RUGGED**
(a) Delicate (b) Coarse
(c) Tough (d) Timid

26. **RUTHLESS**
(a) Mindful (b) Compassionate
(c) Majestice (d) Merciful

S

1. **SAGACIOUS**
(a) Casual (b) Cunning
(c) Foolish (d) False

2. **SAGE**
(a) Rogue (b) Fool
(c) Egoist (d) Snob

3. **SALVAGE**
(a) Outfit (b) Lose
(c) Burn (d) Remove

4. **SANGUINE**
(a) Sickening (b) Warranted
(c) Pessimistic (d) Choleric

5. **SCEPTICAL**
(a) Inquisitive (b) Hopeful
(c) Indictive (d) Intuitive

6. **SCOLD**
(a) Enamour (b) Rebuke
(c) Criticise (d) Praise

7. **SCOLD**
(a) Insinuate (b) Disparage
(c) Upbraid (d) Praise

8. **SECULAR**
(a) Righteous (b) Religious
(c) Spiritual (d) Moral

9. **SEETHE**
(a) Plumb (b) Cool
(c) Freeze (d) Chill

10. **SEGREGATION**
(a) Appreciation (b) Cohesion
(c) Integration (d) Union

11. **SELDOM**
(a) Rarely (b) Daily
(c) Often (d) Never

12. **SERENE**
(a) Jovial (b) Moving
(c) Agitated (d) Nervous

13. **SHALLOW**
(a) High (b) Hidden
(c) Deep (d) Hollow

14. **SHAME**
(a) Glorify (b) Exalt
(c) Dignify (d) Enshrine

15. **SHAMEFUL**
(a) Naked (b) Brazen
(c) Wanton (d) Unblushing

16. **SHODDY**
(a) Inadequate (b) Garrulous
(c) Incomplete (d) Superior

17. **SLENDER**
(a) Mean (b) Delicate
(c) Stout (d) Defame

18. **SLUR**
(a) Promise (b) Hope
(c) Credit (d) Virtue

19. **SMOOTH**
(a) Ugly (b) Awkward
(c) Hard (d) Rough

20. **SNCTIFY**
(a) Dedicate (b) Patronise
(c) Venerate (d) pollute

21. **SORDID**
(a) Steady (b) Enthusiastic
(c) Generous (d) Splendid

22. **SPARSE**
(a) Expensive (b) Heavy
(c) Scattered (d) Lavish

23. **SPREAD**
(a) Subdue (b) Repress
(c) Suppress (d) Contract

24. **SPURIOUS**
(a) False (b) Genuine
(c) Simple (d) Systematic

25. **START**
(a) Close (b) Shut
(c) End (d) Finish

26. **STEAL**
(a) Resist (b) Desist
(c) Refrain (d) Restore

27. **STRENUOUS**
(a) Unfaltering (b) Irresolute
(c) Unwavering (d) Lazy
(e) Unenterprising

28. **STRIDENT**
(a) Stable (b) Pleasant
(c) Musical (d) Melodious

29. **STRINGENT**
(a) Magnanimous (b) Lenient
(c) Vehement (d) General

30. **STUBBORN**
(a) Willing (b) Consenting
(c) Pliable (d) Easy

31. **SUB ROSA**
(a) Fresh (b) Intoxicating
(c) Open (d) Repulsive

32. **SUBJUGATE**
(a) Enrich (b) Liberate
(c) Enslave (d) Free

33. **SUBLIME**
(a) Strange (b) Low
(c) Ridiculous (d) Mean

34. **SUBSEQUENT**
(a) Preceding (b) Following
(c) Current (d) Future

35. **SUBSERVIENT**
(a) Aggressive (b) Straightforward
(c) Dignified (d) Supercilious

36. **SUCCUMB**
(a) Curb (b) Resist
(c) Injure (d) Shoot

37. **SUPERFICIAL**
(a) Artificial (b) Deep
(c) Shallow (d) Real

38. **SUPERVISE**
(a) Overlook (b) Misdirect
(c) Neglect (d) Forget

39. **SYMPATHY**
(a) Enmity (b) Cruelty
(c) Abhorrence (d) Apathy

40. **SYNTHETIC**
(a) Cosmetic (b) Plastic
(c) Affable (d) Natural

T

1. **TACIT**
(a) Order (b) Written
(c) Oral (d) Understanding

2. **TEDIOUS**
(a) Pleasant (b) Lovely
(c) Lively (d) Gay

3. **TENTATIVE**
(a) Immediate (b) Urgent
(c) Developed (d) Final

4. **TERRIBLE**
(a) Horrible (b) Awesome
(c) Delightful (d) Hideous

5. **TERSE**
(a) Concise (b) Detailed
(c) Expressive (d) Descriptive

6. **THEORY**
(a) Imagination (b) Fact
(c) Chance (d) Thought

7. **THOROUGHLY**
(a) Superficially (b) Carefully
(c) Casually (d) Freely

8. **THRIFT**
(a) Purchase (b) Destroy
(c) Waste (d) Invest

9. **TRAGEDY**
(a) Humorous (b) Comedy
(c) Romance (d) Calamity

10. **TRAGIC**
(a) Funny (b) Comic
(c) Light (d) Humorous

11. **TRANQUIL**
(a) Impatient (b) Agitated
(c) Vociferous (d) Noisy

12. **TRANSPARENT**
(a) Coloured (b) Childlike
(c) Opaque (d) Imminent

13. **TRUMPERY**
(a) Defeat (b) Wastage
(c) Treasure (d) Vague

14. TURBID
(a) Easy (b) Hazy
(c) Clear (d) Distinct

15. **TURBULENT**
(a) Turbid (b) Violent
(c) Steady (d) Critical

U

1. **UNCOUTH**
(a) Crude (b) Awkward
(c) Courteous (d) Refined

2. **UNDERHAND**
(a) Cruel (b) Quiet
(c) Secret (d) Open

3. **UNDERTAKING**
(a) Resignation (b) Trial
(c) Refusal (d) Denial

4. **UNIVERSAL**
(a) Narrow (b) Regional
(c) Miniature (d) Subsidiary

5. **UNRAVEL**
(a) Real (b) Fictitious
(c) Lose (d) Solve

6. **UNREALISTIC**
(a) Natural (b) Visionary
(c) Reasonable (d) Actual
(e) Intelligent

7. **UNRULY**
(a) Singular (b) Sovoury
(c) Ruly (d) Docile

8. **UNSTABLE**
(a) Changing (b) Constant
(c) Stagnant (d) Steady
(e) Confined

9. **UNSULLIED**
(a) visible (b) Foul
(c) Stainless (d) Strong

10. **UNTENABLE**
(a) Positive (b) Wardy
(c) Tender (d) Supportable

11. **URBAN**
(a) Country-made (b) Pastoral
(c) Provincial (d) Rural

V

1. **VAGUE**
(a) Known (b) Published
(c) Popular (d) Definite

2. **VALIDATE**
(a) Legalise (b) Spurious
(c) Authenticate (d) Disprove

3. **VALUABLE**
(a) Inferior (b) Invaluable
(c) Lowly (d) Worthless

4. **VANITY**
(a) Modesty (b) Kindness
(c) Compassion (d) Moderation

5. **VANQUISH**
(a) Surrender (b) Debase
(c) Destroy (d) Ruin

6. **VENERATE**
(a) Accuse (b) Defame
(c) Criticise (d) Abuse

7. **VICTOR**
(a) Vanquished (b) Successor
(c) Inheritor (d) Grace

8. **VIE**
(a) Guard (b) Maintain
(c) Discover (d) Yield

9. **VIGOUR**
(a) Failure (b) Negligence
(c) Frailty (d) Health

10. **VILIFY**
(a) Commend (b) Pray
(c) Admonish (d) Worship

11. **VINDICATE**
(a) Exonerate (b) Condemn
(c) Defend (d) Excuse

12. **VIOLENT**
(a) Tame (b) Humble
(c) Gentle (d) Harmless

13. **VIRTUE**
(a) Vice (b) Fraud
(c) Wickedness (d) Crime

14. **VIRTUOUS**
(a) Scandalous (b) Vicious
(c) Wicked (d) Corrupt

15. **VIRULENT**
(a) Harmless (b) Malignant
(c) Hostile (d) Vicious

16. **VITAL**
(a) Peripheral (b) Dead
(c) Unimportant (d) Outer

17. **VIVACIOUS**
(a) Quarrelsome (b) Sober
(c) Notorious (d) Drunken

18. **VOLUNTARY**
(a) Ordered (b) Alternative
(c) Compulsory (d) Essential

19. **VULGAR**
(a) Refined (b) Cheerful
(c) Jolly (d) Relevant

W

1. **WANE**
(a) Swell (b) Prosper
(c) Fatten (d) Widen

2. **WITHIN**
(a) Without (b) Past
(c) Over (d) Beyond

3. **WONDER**
(a) Stock (b) Amusement
(c) Expectation (d) Surprise

4. **WRATH**
(a) Solace (b) Peace
(c) Delight (d) Choler

5. **WRECK**
(a) Make (b) Build
(c) Restore (d) Relieve

Z

1. **ZANY**
(a) Cautious (b) Calculating
(c) Cunning (d) Save

2. **ZEAL**
(a) Hostility (b) Diffidence
(c) Apathy (d) Contempt

3. **ZEST**
(a) Restive (b) Callous
(c) Indifference (d) Distate

ANSWERS

A

1. a
2. b
3. a
4. b
5. c
6. d
7. d
8. a
9. d
10. c
11. d
12. d
13. b
14. b
15. c
16. b
17. c
18. c
19. a
20. a
21. c
22. d
23. c
24. c
25. d
26. b
27. b
28. a
29. b
30. a
31. d
32. c
33. d
34. a
35. c
36. b
37. d
38. c
39. d
40. d
41. b
42. c
43. c
44. c
45. c
46. a
47. b
48. a
49. c
50. d
51. b
52. b
53. d
54. b
55. b
56. c
57. b
58. c
59. a
60. b
61. b
62. b

B

1. d
2. d
3. a
4. b
5. b
6. c
7. c
8. d
9. b
10. d
11. a
12. a
13. b
14. c
15. a
16. b
17. b
18. c
19. d
20. b
21. b
22. b
23. c
24. a
25. d
26. a
27. c
28. a
29. b
30. c

C

1. d
2. c
3. d
4. a
5. d
6. b
7. c
8. b
9. d
10. a
11. c
12. b
13. d
14. d
15. b
16. b
17. c
18. a
19. c
20. b
21. d
22. b
23. c
24. c
25. a
26. c
27. d
28. a
29. d
30. b
31. a
32. b
33. d
34. b
35. a
36. a
37. d
38. d
39. b
40. a
41. c
42. d
43. d
44. a
45. d
46. d
47. c
48. a
49. b
50. b
51. c
52. b
53. b
54. d
55. c
56. d
57. d

D

1. c
2. b
3. d
4. a
5. c
6. c
7. a
8. a
9. d
10. c
11. c
12. c
13. c
14. c
15. a
16. b
17. d
18. b
19. d
20. c
21. a
22. d
23. b
24. c
25. b
26. a
27. c
28. c
29. a
30. a
31. a
32. c
33. a
34. b
35. c
36. d
37. a
38. b
39. a
40. b
41. a
42. b
43. b
44. c
45. b
46. b
47. a
48. c
49. d
50. d
51. b

E

1. a
2. c
3. c
4. b
5. c
6. b
7. b
8. a
9. a
10. a
11. a
12. c
13. d
14. d
15. a
16. d
17. b
18. b
19. a
20. a
21. a
22. c
23. c
24. a
25. c
26. d
27. c
28. b
29. b
30. c
31. b
32. c
33. d
34. d
35. a
36. c

F

1. c
2. d
3. b
4. b
5. b
6. b
7. d
8. c
9. c
10. b
11. d
12. b
13. d
14. b
15. d
16. d
17. a
18. c
19. d
20. a
21. b
22. b
23. a
24. b
25. c
26. c
27. d

G

1. a
2. c
3. b
4. a
5. a
6. b
7. b
8. c
9. d
10. a
11. c
12. d
13. c
14. a

H

1. b
2. d
3. a
4. a
5. b
6. c
7. a
8. c
9. d
10. b
11. c
12. d
13. b
14. c
15. d
16. a
17. b
18. c

I

1. c
2. d
3. b
4. d
5. b
6. d
7. a
8. c
9. a
10. d
11. a
12. d
13. a
14. c
15. c
16. b
17. c
18. a
19. c
20. b
21. a
22. b
23. a
24. a
25. d
26. c
27. b
28. b
29. d

J

1. b
2. c
3. c
4. a
5. b
6. c
7. d
8. a
9. c

K

1. a
2. d
3. d
4. a
5. a
6. b

L

1. c
2. a
3. b
4. a
5. d
6. a
7. a
8. d
9. d
10. a
11. d
12. b
13. c
14. d
15. b
16. a
17. b
18. b
19. a
20. a
21. b
22. a
23. d

M

1. a
2. b
3. d
4. c
5. d
6. c
7. c
8. c
9. c
10. a
11. b
12. b
13. a
14. b
15. d
16.
17. a
18. a
19.
20. c
21. c
22. d
23. b
24. a
25. a
26. c
27. c
28. a

N

1. c
2. c
3. a
4. a
5. b
6. a
7. b
8. d
9. c
10. d

O

1. a
2. a
3. a
4. d
5. d
6. d
7. d
8. b
9. b
10. d
11. b
12. d
13. d
14. c
15. c
16. a
17. d

P

1. c
2. a
3. b
4. c
5. a
6. a
7. a
8. c
9. c
10. c
11. a
12. d
13. a
14. d
15. d
16. b
17. b
18. d
19. b
20. b
21. c
22. c
23. d
24. b
25. a
26. a

27. d
28. a
29. d
30. c
31. b
32. d
33. c
34. b
35. c
36. d
37. c
38. a

Q

1. d
2. a

R

1. c
2. b
3. a
4. b
5. c
6. d
7. b
8. c
9. c
10. a
11. b
12. a
13. a
14. d
15. b
16. b
17. c
18. c
19. d
20. d
21. b
22. c
23. b
24. a
25. a
26. d

S

1. c
2. b
3. b
4. c
5. b
6. d
7. d
8. b
9. b
10. c
11. c
12. c
13. c
14. b
15. b
16. d
17. c
18. c
19. d
20. d
21. c
22. d
23. d
24. c
25. d
26. d
27. d
28. b
29. b
30. c
31. c
32. b
33. c
34. a
35. b
36. b
37. b
38. b
39. b
40. d

T

1. b
2. c
3. d
4. c
5. b
6. b
7. a
8. c
9. b
10. b
11. b
12. c
13. c
14. c
15. c

U

1. c
2. d
3. c
4. b
5. d
6. c
7. d
8. d
9. b
10. d
11. d

V

1. d
2. d
3. a
4. a
5. b
6. b
7. a
8. d
9. c
10. a
11. b
12. c
13. a
14. b
15. a
16. c
17. c
18. c
19. a

W

1. b
2. d
3. c
4. c
5. c

Z

1. d
2. c
3. d

ANALOGY TEST

ANALOGY TEST

The basic idea of an analogy is to find pairs of words that express a similar relationship. Most analogies fall into one of the following several categories.

(i) A is the defining characteristic of B.

Example:

CONDEMNATION : DISAPPROVAL ::

(a) ignorance : patience
(b) optimism : insight
(c) blasphemy : irreverence
(d) sorrow : intention

The best choice is (c). Disapproval is the defining characteristic of condemnation and irreverence is the defining charac-teristic of blasphemy.

Here are some other word pairs that fit this pattern:

(a) Humor : Comedian
(b) Fame : Celebrity
(c) Disorder : Anarchy

(ii) Lack of A is the defining characteristic of B.

This is the mirror image of the analogy connection just discussed.

Example:

Loyalty : Traitor ::

(a) truthfulness : liar (b) hope : optimist
(c) diligence : worker (d) understanding:sage

The best choice is (a). Lack of loyalty is the defining characteristic of a traitor and lack of truthfulness is the defining characteristic of a liar.

Here are some other word pairs that fit this pattern:

(a) maturity : youthfulness
(b) movement : paralysis
(c) energy : lethargy

(iii) A is a spurious form of B.

In these analogies, one word refers to an idea that is a defective form of some other idea.

Example:

Mumble : Speak ::

(a) adorn : denude (b) inflame : damage
(c) delimit : expand (d) plagiarize : write

The best answer is (d). Mumbling is a spurious (or defective) form of speaking and plagiarising is a spurious (or defective) form of writing.

Here are some more word pairs that fit this analogy pattern:

(a) bravado : courage (b) quack : physician
(c) simper : smile

(iv) A is the same thing as B but more extreme.

This analogy is based upon degree.

Example:

Toss : Hurl ::

(a) speak : shout (b) forget : learn
(c) consider : formulate (d) sense : flourish

The best choice is (a). To hurl and to toss are similar actions but one is more violent than the other; similarly, to shout and to speak are similar, but one is more violent than the other.

Here are some other word pairs that fit this analogy form:

(a) drizzle : pour (b) defeat : rout
(c) giggle : laugh

(v) A is a part of B.

In this type, one thing is a component of the other.

Example:

Note : Scale ::

(a) musician : instrument
(b) conductor : orchestra
(c) letter : alphabet
(d) book : cover

The best answer is (c). A note is a part of a scale and a letter is a part of an alphabet.

Here are some other word pairs that fit this pattern:

(a) page : book (b) verse : song
(c) verdict : trial

(vi) A is a type of B.

In this type of analogy, one thing is a particular kind of the more general idea.

Example:

BALLAD : SONG ::

(a) credit : movie (b) shutter : darkness
(c) novel : chapter (d) portrait : painting

The best answer is (d). A ballad is a type of song and a portrait is a type of painting.

Here are some more word pairs that fit this pattern:

(a) tiger : carnivore (b) measles : disease
(c) courage : virtue

(vii) A follows B in sequence (either as a matter of logic or as a matter of cause and effect).

In this relation, one thing follows the other to create either a casual sequence or a logical sequence.

Example:

REHEARSAL : PERFORMANCE ::

(a) entrapment : game
(b) engagement : marriage
(c) applause : audience
(d) antidote : illness

The best answer is (b). A rehearsal precedes a performance and an engagement precedes a marriage.

Here are other word pairs that fit this pattern.

(a) stumble : fall (b) swell : burst
(c) convict : sentence

(viii) A is an interruption of B.

This analogy form is the mirror image of the one just discussed.

Example:

RETIREMENT : SERVICE ::

(a) employment : salary
(b) arrangement : flowers
(c) contract : agreement
(d) graduation : studies

The best choice is (d). Retirement represents the interruption of service and graduation represents the interruption of studies.

Here are some other word pairs that fit this pattern:

(a) dismissal : employment
(b) lunch break : workday
(c) intermission : performance

(ix) A is the tool used by B or A is the tool used to accomplish B.

The central feature of this type of analogy is the tool.

Example:

SCALPEL : SURGEON ::

(a) pen : reader (b) bow : violinist
(c) bed : patient (d) pistol : angler
(e) auto : soldier

The best answer is (b). The scalpel is the tool commonly associated with the surgeon and the bow is the tool commonly associated with the violinist.

Here are some further examples:

(a) pallet : painter (b) filter : purification
(c) needle : sew

(x) A is the place one would find B.

There are many variations on this theme.

Example:

UMPIRE : PLAYING FIELD ::

(a) carpenter: cabinet (b) plumber : wrench
(c) judge : courtroom (d) player : locker

The best answer is (c). The umpire is found on the playing field and the judge is found in the courtroom.

Here are some further examples:

(a) professor : classroom
(b) sailor : ship
(c) farmer : field

(xi) A is a sign of B.

In this analogy type, one element functions as a symbol for or a sign of the other element.

Example:

YAWN : BOREDOM ::

(a) smile : hatred (b) blink : nausea
(c) sigh : hope (d) wince : pain

The best choice is (d). A yawn is a sign of boredom and a wince is a sign of pain.

Here are some further examples:

(a) snarl : anger
(b) sigh : relief

Some more examples with explanations:

SHIP : OCEAN ::

(a) fish : gill (b) plane : air
(c) child : bath (d) car : passengers

Answer is (b). A ship travels in the Ocean just as plane travels in the air.

BOTANY : PLANTS ::

(a) agriculture : herbs

(b) astronomy : stars
(c) philosophy : books
(d) anthropology : religion

Answer is (b). Botany is the study of Plants; astronomy is the study of starts.

CENUS : POPULATION ::

(a) catalogue : pictures
(b) inventory : supplies
(c) detonation : explosion
(d) dictionary : words

Answer is (b). A Census counts the Population; an inventory counts the supplies.

CAKE : DESSERT ::

(a) coach : football (b) lawyer : jury
(c) poet : writing (d) pediatrician : doctor

Answer is (d). A Cake is a kind of Dessert just as a pediatrician is a kind of doctor.

WEIGHTLIFTER : STRENGTH ::

(a) goalie : skill
(b) dancer : speed
(c) marathoner : endurance
(d) hiker : agility

Answer is (c). A good Weightlifter needs Strength just as a good marathoner needs endurance.

BREEZE : HURRICANE ::

(a) water : pebble (b) gulf : coast
(c) eye : cyclone (d) hill : mountain

Answer is (d). A Hurricane is a larger version of a Breeze just as mountain is a larger version of a hill.

PARODY : IMITATION ::

(a) stanza : verse (b) limerick : poem
(c) novel : book (d) portrait : painting

Answer is (b). A Parody is a humorous imitation just as a limerick is a humorous poem.

SHEPHERD : SHEEP ::

(a) sociologist : statistics
(b) driver : conveyances
(c) gardener : plants
(d) artist : murals

Answer is (d). A Shepherd tends Sheep, and a gardener tends plants.

SNARE : ANIMAL ::

(a) nest : bird (b) pouch : kangaroo
(c) kenel : dog (d) kennel : dog

Answer is (c). A Snare is used to trap an Animal, and a net is used to trap a fish.

OUNCE : WEIGHT ::

(a) acre : area (b) scale : mass
(c) inch : yard (d) menu : portion

Answer is (a). An Ounce is a unit of Weight. An acre is a unit of area.

EXERCISE

1. **ANGER : INSULT ::**
   (a) business : judgement
   (b) admiration : happiness
   (c) conduct : behaviour
   (d) appreciation : kindness
2. **HOSPITAL : NURSE ::**
   (a) college : professor
   (b) theater : dramatist
   (c) artist : studio
   (d) drug : pharmacist
3. **TEPID : HOT ::**
   (a) cool : frigid (b) spotless : clean
   (c) warm : comfortable (d) humourous : mature
4. **SURFACE : SUBMERGE ::**
   (a) sail : navigate (b) conceal : reveal
   (c) mount : ascend (d) emerge : withdraw
5. **JUROR : JUDGE ::**
   (a) criminal : sentence
   (b) doctor : care
   (c) umpire : strikeout
   (d) decision : vacillate
6. **STRIKE : PRODUCTION ::**
   (a) manufacture : merchandise
   (b) injure : repair
   (c) employ : inflation
   (d) vaccinate : disease
7. **PRESERVE : ANIMALS ::**
   (a) lighthouse : signals
   (b) reservation : wigwans
   (c) orphange : institution
   (d) vault : money
8. **AGENDA : CONFERENCE ::**
   (a) teacher : class
   (b) agency : assignment

(c) map : trip
(d) man : woman

9. TURTLE : REPTILE ::
(a) oak : tree (b) leaf : branch
(c) trout : fish (d) snake : rattle

10. DISINTERESTED : BIASED ::
(a) pious : gullible
(b) affluent : impecunious
(c) ruthless : vicious
(d) haughty : careless

11. AUTHENTICITY : COUNTERFEIT ::
(a) argument : contradictory
(b) reliability : erratic
(c) anticipation : solemn
(d) reserve : reticent

12. GUILE : INGENUOUS ::
(a) appetite : voracious
(b) chivalry : natural
(c) prudence : demanding
(d) courage : timorous

13. WALK : STUMBLE ::
(a) trot : race (b) look : ogle
(c) hear : ignore (d) speak : stammer

14. BACKLOG : MERCHANDISE ::
(a) jam : traffic (b) intermission : play
(c) deficit : money (d) bonus : worker

15. IMITATION : INDIVIDUALITY ::
(a) veneration : defence
(b) determination : success
(c) recklessness : courage
(d) debauchery : morality

16. EMANCIPATE : SLAVERY ::
(a) erase : document
(b) inveigle : agreement
(c) exonerate : blame
(d) ratify : contract

17. ETERNAL : DURATION ::
(a) temporary : time
(b) weak : control
(c) harmonious : music
(d) omnipotent : power

18. SUBMISSIVE : DEFIANCE ::
(a) agile : alertness
(b) courageous : fear
(c) doubtful : indecision
(d) confident : poise

19. PROFLIGATE : MORAL ::
(a) crook : fearful (b) carpenter : patient
(c) lawyer : placid (d) miser : generous

20. INFINITE : END ::
(a) spontaneous : occur
(b) isolated : envision
(c) buoyant : sink
(d) parallel : align

21. COERCE : COAX ::
(a) avenge : reform (b) suggest : demand
(c) declaim : argue (d) shove : nudge

22. REJUVENATE : YOUTH ::
(a) recuperate : disease
(b) reelect : provident
(c) reiterate : item
(d) reimburse : money

23. SNEER : CONTEMPT ::
(a) stalk : prey (b) applaud : approval
(c) cringe : fear (d) grimace : pain

24. ENIGMATIC : CLEAR ::
(a) copious : scarce
(b) academic : masterful
(c) lucrative : monetary
(d) slanderous : illegal

25. DRIZZLE : CLOUDBURST ::
(a) grass : dew (b) wind : air
(c) shore : waves (d) flurry : blizzard

26. ENERVATE : STRENGTH ::
(a) encourage : motivation
(b) conserve : excitement
(c) persecute ; indulgence
(d) incarcerate : freedom

27. FISH : BIRD ::
(a) rifle : tank
(b) master : eagle
(c) submarine : airplane
(d) aquarium : tree

28. LION : CARNIVOROUS ::
(a) jackal : herbivorous(b)invalid : omnipotent
(c) human : mortal (d)man : omnivorous

29. TEACHER : IGNORANCE ::
(a) light : darkness
(b) wattage : bulb
(c) lightening : electricity
(d) stream : current

30. SCISSORS : SEVER ::
(a) scales : average (b) barrel : rolls
(c) stapller:cu (d) milestone : grinds

31. DUSK : DAWN ::
(a) senility : childhood
(b) adolescence : infancy
(c) loquaciousness : garrulity
(d) necromancy : magic

32. PLAGIARISM : EMBEZZLEMENT ::
(a) writing : banking (b) brushes : painting
(c) blue print : etching(d) stillness : motion

33. OCEAN : BAY ::
(a) archipetage : atoll
(b) island : peninsula
(c) headland : promontory
(d) continent : peninsula

34. VACCINE : ANTIDOTE ::
(a) preventive : cure (b) smallpox : poison
(c) horse : cow (d) infection : elixir

35. ANARCHY : GOVERNMENT ::
(a) penury : wealth
(b) chaos : disorder
(c) monarch : president
(d) verbosity : words

36. TIRADE : ABUSIVE ::
(a) diatribe : laudatory
(b) satire : pungent
(c) panegyric : laudatory
(d) eulogy : lament

37. CHARITY : VIRTUE ::
(a) greed : evil (b) avaricious : vicious
(c) penury : crime (d) avarice : vice

38. VINDICATE : CONDEMN ::
(a) charge : accuse (b) indict : convict
(c) judge : jury (d) dismiss : indict

39. INDUSTRIOUS : ASSIDUOUS ::
(a) affluent : impoverished
(b) mendacious : beggarly
(c) fortuitous : fortunate
(d) impecunious : poor

40. SILK : NYLON ::
(a) Japan : America (b) natural : synthetic
(c) synthetic : natural (d) dress : stockings

41. SOPHISTICATED : URBANE ::
(a) suave : naive (b) ingenuous : clever
(c) callow : rustic (d) native : ingenuous

42. PORTER : TERMINAL ::
(a) clerk : store (b) cashier : restaurant
(c) lawyer : court (d) waitress: restaurant

43. DECIBEL : LIGHT YEAR ::
(a) distance : time (b) sound : time
(c) sound : distance (d) volume : length

44. CYLINDER : CIRCLE ::
(a) cone : triangle (b) prism : spectrum
(c) cone : circle (d) prism : triangle

45. TEAM : ATHLETES ::
(a) game : series
(b) alliance : nations
(c) delegated : convention
(d) squad : group

46. ENTREPRENEUR : LABOURER ::
(a) profits : wages (b) arbitrator : capitalist
(c) mediator : conflict (d) moonlighting:worker

47. SELDOM : FREQUENTLY ::
(a) always : never
(b) occasionally : constantly
(c) occasionally intermittently
(d) never : always

48. DENSE : SPARSE ::
(a) Punjab : Balochistan
(b) Balochistan : N.W.F.P.
(c) stupid : clever
(d) acute : obtuse

49. GOLD : ORE ::
(a) dear : cheap (b) iron : steel
(c) pearls : oysters (d) steel : iron

50. INTRINSIC : EXTRINSIC ::
(a) intentional : unintentional
(b) vivid : dull
(c) real : simulated
(d) real : extraneous

51. CALLOW : MATURITY ::
(a) incipient : fruition (b) spoiled : purity
(c) young : old (d) eager : anxiety

52. CARELESSNESS : ACCIDENT ::
(a) assiduity : success
(b) indifference : fruition
(c) care : avoidance
(d) writer : blot

53. HYPOCHONDRIAC : HEALTH ::
(a) addict : drugs (b) miser : money
(c) glutton : food (d) narcotic : sickness

54. BRAKE : AUTOMOBILE ::
(a) choke : carburetor (b) conscience : man
(c) detergent : society (d) stop : horse

55. MASON : WALL ::
(a) doctor : cure
(b) magician : magic
(c) stranger : friendship
(d) painter : mural

56. ENIGMA : RIDDLE ::
(a) labyrinth : maze
(b) dilemma : alternatives
(c) Sphinx : Egyptian
(d) bull : matador

57. CONSTELLATION : STARS ::
(a) earth : moon
(b) center : circle
(c) archipelago : islands
(d) rain : water

58. IMMORTAL : DEATH ::
(a) anonymous : fame
(b) hopeless : situation
(c) vital : life
(d) indisputable : agreement

59. TAPESTRY : THREAD ::
(a) pizza : pie (b) mosaic : tiles
(c) ruler : divisions (d) computer : switch

60. LUBRICANT : FRICTION ::
(a) motor : electricity (b) speed : drag
(c) insulation : heat (d) muffler : noise

61. COMET : TAIL ::
(a) traffic : lane (b) missile : trajectory
(c) vessel : wake (d) engine : fuel

62. ADDENDUM : BOOK ::
(a) signature : letter (b) vote : constitution
(c) codicil : will (d) heading : folder

63. MERITORIOUS : PRAISE ::
(a) captious : criticism
(b) kind : admiration
(c) questionable : response
(d) reprehensible : censure

64. SNARE : ANIMAL ::
(a) nest : bird (b) pouch : kangaroo
(c) net : fish (d) kennel : dog

65. CACOPHONOUS : EAR ::
(a) outrageous : order
(b) objectionable : commotion
(c) erroneous : mind
(d) rank : nose

66. BELLIGERENCE : AGGRESSOR ::
(a) insensitivity : boor
(b) confidence : prelate
(c) irascibility : pacifist
(d) truculence : ingrate

67. INCORRIGIBLE : REFORM ::
(a) immutable : speak
(b) intractable : manage
(c) impartial : decide
(d) intolerable : criticize

68. STOCKING : LEG ::
(a) waistband : skirt (b) ankle : foot
(c) button : lapel (d) glove : hand

69. PARK : RECREATION ::
(a) kitchen : cooking (b) fence : sitting
(c) tree : climbing (d) yard : playing

70. CREST : WAVE ::
(a) climax : action
(b) elegy : memory
(c) example : paradigm
(d) milestone : distance

71. MALLEABLE : SHAPED ::
(a) flexible : bullied
(b) amenable : persuaded
(c) tolerable : handled
(d) negotiable : sold

72. NOVICE : EXPERIENCE ::
(a) questioner : knowledge
(b) invader : bravery
(c) narrator : objectivity
(d) rube : sophistication

73. SECRETE : FIND ::
(a) muffle : hear (b) cover : open
(c) exude : ignore (d) smile : sadden

74. INDELIBLE : PERMANENCE ::
(a) united : individuality
(b) qualified : employment
(c) unavoidable : toleration
(d) flimsy : tenuousness

75. DOCTOR : DISEASE ::
(a) motion : imbecility
(b) paediatrician : senility
(c) psychiatrist : maladjustment
(d) poor man : poverty

76. CLOCK : SECOND ::
(a) calendar : year (b) calendar : month
(c) calendar : day (d) watch : hour

77. STETHOSCOPE : PHYSICIAN ::
(a) canvas : sculptor (b) pestle : pharmacist
(c) scalpel : teacher (d) editor : author

78. AUTHOR : INVENTOR ::
(a) copyright : patent (b) plot : machine
(c) book : factory (d) works : gadgets

79. TEAM : COACH ::
(a) corporal : squad (b) army : general
(c) team : member (d) club : advisor

80. CARELESSNESS : ACCIDENT ::
(a) assiduity : success
(b) indifference : fruition
(c) care : avoidance
(d) writer : blot

81. AREA : VOLUME ::
(a) plane : circle (b) circle : triangle
(c) sphere : box (d) box : sphere

82. ANALGESIC : PAIN ::
(a) anesthetic: surgery
(b) palliative: violence
(c) operation: health
(d) prosthesis: limb

83. POISON : DEATH ::
(a) purgative : disease
(b) experience : knowledge
(c) growth : maturation
(d) beauty : cosmetics

84. MICE : RICE ::
(a) doe : rye (b) mice : berries
(c) fauna : flora (d) cats : mice

85. JOURNALIST : TYPEWRITER ::
(a) surgeon : bones
(b) carpenter : lumber
(c) poet : beauty
(d) electrician : pliers

86. PASSED : ELATION ::
(a) failed : dejected
(b) failed : dejection
(c) rejected : angry
(d) success : emotion

87. SOLDIER : CARBINE
(a) author : book (b) chemist : test tube
(c) sailor : pirate (d) knight : spear

88. EXUBERANT : DOWNCAST ::
(a) exultant : lavish
(b) parsimonious : abundant
(c) congregation : dispersal
(d) effusive : melancholy

89. TOLERANCE : BIGOTRY ::
(a) prodigality : ribaldry
(b) avocation : profession
(c) magnanimity : parsimony
(d) exigency : urgency

90. ABHOR : DISLIKE ::
(a) rebuke : ridicule (b) torture : distress
(c) calcify : petrify (d) like : love

91. CONVICTION : PERSUASION ::
(a) thought : emotion (b) arrest : jail
(c) arrest : fine (d) attach : seize

92. SIMILE : METAPHOR ::
(a) prose : poetry (b) poetry : prose
(c) real : suggested (d) same : different

93. LITERAL : FIGURATIVE ::
(a) Connotative : denotative
(b) allegory : fable
(c) photograph : painting
(d) novel : play

94. AMULET : EVIL ::
(a) fort : attack (b) fire : hose
(c) eggs : rotten (d) police : law

95. ASSURANCE : FEAR ::
(a) opiate : pain (b) opiate : dreams
(c) cigarette : nerves (d) confidence : man

96. FELICITY : SORROW
(a) agility : skill
(b) agility : clumsiness
(c) concept : scheme
(d) congratulations : benediction

97. POLICEMAN : CRIMINAL ::
(a) patient : doctor
(b) officer : private
(c) educator : ignorance
(d) evangelist : sinner

98. LARGE : IMMENSE ::
(a) zero : infinity (b) mauled : battered
(c) dislike : hatred (d) turgid : bloated

99. CHAUVINISM : COUNTRY ::
(a) frugality : money (b) patriotism : country
(c) gluttony : food (d) jingoism : loyalty

100. AUTOMOBILE : GASOLINE ::
(a) fire : fuel
(b) man : energy
(c) airplane : propeller
(d) man : food

101. ALLAY : PAIN ::
(a) molify : fright (b) cancel : order
(c) arbitrate : dispute (d) mitigate : offense

102. WEARISOME : REFRESHING ::
(a) choleric : apoplectic
(b) tedious : dull
(c) original : scintillating
(d) lengthy : brief

103. EXERTION : FATIGUE ::
(a) school : graduation
(b) exercise : muscles
(c) carelessness : accident
(d) effort : results

104. PRISM : TRIANGLE ::
(a) cylinder : circle (b) cylinder : sphere
(c) pyramid : cone (d) glass : metal

105. ENMITY : HATE ::
(a) emulation : jealousy (b) glory : envy
(c) intimidation : fear (d) arbitration : love

106. CONFIDENCE : DECEPTION ::
(a) hostility : kindliness
(b) walking : running
(c) dissent : commotion
(d) blanket : heat

107. LEND : BORRROW ::
(a) abridge : lengthern (b) award : deserve
(c) begin : start (d) dictate : govern

108. GLOVE : HAND ::
(a) teeth : chewing (b) neck : collar
(c) coat : pocket (d) stocking : leg

109. CHAPTER : NOVEL ::
(a) Piano : orchestra (b) diamond : gem
(c) scene : drama

110. DETENTION : RELEASE ::
(a) viciousness : attack
(b) calamity : repair
(c) qualification : employ

111. WEALTH : LUXURIES ::
(a) enemies : friend (b) sandwich :bread
(c) ticket : admission (d) crying : sympathy

112. IMPREGNABLE : PENETRATION ::
(a) munificent : extravagance
(b) inscrutable : understanding
(c) incoherent : confusion
(d) symbiotic : malignancy

113. INFLATE : MAGNITUDE ::
(a) measure : weight (b) extend : duration
(c) magnify : coin (d) limit : speed

114. WEB : ENTANGLE ::
(a) spider : spain (b) trap : ensnare
(c) treason : betray (d) ransom : kidnap

115. LETHARGY : ENERGY ::
(a) appetite : hunger (b) sorrow : pity
(c) merit : remuneration (d) apathy : interest

116. BALEFUL : EVIL ::
(a) fulsome : refinement
(b) disjointed : compatibility
(c) mendatory : requirement
(d) dogmatic : hostility

117. INCISION : SCALPEL ::
(a) hospital : patient (b) playground : swing
(c) kitchen : knife (d) cut : saw

118. ALTIMETER : HEIGHT ::
(a) speedometer : velocity
(b) observatory : consellation
(c) racetrack : furlong
(d) vessel : knots

119. CARAVAN : PROCESSION ::
(a) merchant : commerce
(b) wedding : ceremony
(c) menagerie : animal
(d) hunter : prey

120. UNGAINLY : ELEGANCE ::
(a) stately : majesty
(b) suitable : propriety
(c) vacuous : temerity
(d) perfunctory : attention

121. CONSERVATOR : WASTE ::
(a) sentinel : vigilance
(b) monarch : subject
(c) chaperon : transgression
(d) minister : profanity

122. DISLIKE : ABHORRENT ::
(a) trustworthy : helpful(b)difficult : arduous
(c) silly : young (d) tender : hard

123. UNIFORM : SOLDIER ::
(a) silks : jockey (b) leash : dog
(c) pasture : cow (d) farmer : tractor

124. REGRETTABLE : LAMENT ::
(a) praiseworthy : applaud
(b) verbose : rejoice
(c) incongruous : detect
(d) reliable : defend

125. TRAP : GAME ::
(a) novel : author (b) net : fish
(c) leash : dog (d) wall : house

126. MANSARD : ROOF ::
(a) ice : igloo (b) spine : book
(c) closet : hallway (d) dormer : window

127. PROHIBITED : REFRAIN ::
(a) innocuous : forbid
(b) deleterious : embark
(c) required : decide
(d) compulsory : comply

128. RESOLVED : DOUBT ::
(a) confirmed : suspicion
(b) announced : candidacy
(c) included : guest
(d) suggested : idea

129. EXEMPLARY : REPROACH ::
(a) erroneous : correction
(b) accomplished : praise
(c) unimpeachable : criticism
(d) fulfilling : control

130. MENDICANT : BEGGING ::
(a) competitor : joining
(b) legislator : funding
(c) miser : donating
(d) prevaricator : lying

131. RAIN : DELUGE ::
(a) pond : ocean (b) desert : camel
(c) ore : iron (d) street : road

132. LUBRICANT : FRICTION ::
(a) balm : pain (b) eraser : correction
(c) solvent : paint (d) reagent : chemical

133. POMPOSITY : BOASTFUL ::
(a) courage : cowardly
(b) silence : mature
(c) forgetfulness : youthful
(d) conceit : arrogant

134. THEOLOGY : RELIGION ::
(a) astronomy : stars
(b) politics : ethics
(c) sociology : individuals
(d) economic : theory

135. CHALK : BLACKBOARD ::
(a) handle : door (b) pen : paper
(c) note : music (d) window : wall

136. FUNERAL : SOMBER ::
(a) Celebration : joyful
(b) graduation : mature
(c) wedding : impressive
(d) ceremony : televised

137. EXPLOSION : DEBRIS ::
(a) flood : water (b) famine : food
(c) fire : ashes (d) disease : germ

138. FUNDS : EMBEZZLEMENT ::
(a) cashier : accounting

(b) land : deed
(c) education : teacher
(d) merchandise : shoplifting

139. DOCUMENTS : ARCHIVE ::
(a) artifacts : museum
(b) actors : stage
(c) tools : worker
(d) instruments : musicians

140. MISCALCULATE : ASSESS ::
(a) mislead : reaffirm
(b) misinform : correct
(c) misappropriate : punish
(d) misconstrue : interpret

141. AUGER : BORE ::
(a) Oven : bake (b) knife : sharpen
(c) engine : power (d) awl : pierce

142. STUTTER : SPEAK ::
(a) stumble : run (b) amble : walk
(c) chew : gag (d) swing : flail

143. COUNTERFEITER : MONEY ::
(a) forger : document (b) arsonist : building
(c) deceiver : fraud (d) fabricator : alibi

144. HEAT : CALORIMETER ::
(a) speed : altimeter
(b) distance : odometer
(c) fuel : tachometer
(d) degree : thermometer

145. EMOLLIENT : IRRITATION ::
(a) analgesic : pain (b) anaesthesia : sleep
(c) balm : euphoria (d) stimulant : energy

146. AUGER : CARPENTER ::
(a) cement : mason (b) apron : chef
(c) awl : cobbler (d) studio : sculptor

147. ELM : TREE ::
(a) whale : mammal (b) cart : horse
(c) cloud : rain (d) painting : artist

148. MENDACITY : HONESTY ::
(a) turpitude : depravity
(b) courage : fortitude
(c) truth : beauty
(d) courage : cravenness

149. JUDGE : COURTHOUSE ::
(a) lawyer : brief
(b) carpenter : bench
(c) landlord : studio
(d) physician : infirmary

150. GOOSE : GANDER ::
(a) hen : chicken (b) duck : drake
(c) sheep : flock (d) horse : bridle

151. FIRE : ASHES ::
(a) event : memories (b) accident : delay
(c) wood splinters (d) water : waves

152. LOYALTY : TRAITOR ::
(a) truthfulness : liar (b) longevity : crone
(c) hope : optimist (d) understanding : rage

153. MARATHON : STAMINA ::
(a) hurdle : perseverance
(b) relay : independence
(c) sprint : celerity
(d) ramble : directness

154. MUMBLE : SPEAK ::
(a) adorn : denude (b) convert : preach
(c) plagiarize : write (d) desimit : expand

155. HORNS : BULL ::
(a) hoofs : horse (b) wing : eagle
(c) mane : lion (d) antlers : stag

156. TOSS : HURL ::
(a) speak : shout (b) sense : flourish
(c) prepare : emit (d) consider : formulate

157. HELMIT : HEAD ::
(a) pendant : neck (b) breastplate : chest
(c) pedal : foot (d) knapsack : back

158. INDIGENT : WEALTH ::
(a) emaciated : nourishment
(b) aristocratic : stature
(c) variegated : variety
(d) contended : happiness

159. HOBBLE : WALK ::
(a) gallop : run (b) stumble : fall
(c) sniff : smell (d) stammer : speak

160. INFRACTION : LAW ::
(a) renovation : structure
(b) punishment : crime
(c) enactment : amendment
(d) interruption : continuity

161. REHEARSAL : PERFORMANCE ::
(a) applause : audience
(b) engagement : marriage

(c) entrapment : game
(d) antidote : illness

162. SIGNATURE : ILLUSTRATION ::
(a) reference : recommendation
(b) note : scale
(c) credit : purchase
(d) byline : column

163. RETIREMENT : SERVICE ::
(a) exchange : communication
(b) arrangement : flowers
(c) graduation : studies
(d) employment : salary

164. UMPIRE : PLAYING FIELD ::
(a) farmer : city (b) plumber : wrench
(c) carpenter : cabinet(d) judge : courtroom

165. SCALES : JUSTICE ::
(a) balance : equity (b) weights : measures
(c) torch : liberty (d) laws : courts

166. PRIDE : LIONS ::
(a) snarl : wolves (b) gaggle : geese
(c) honour : thieves (d) arrogance : kings

167. ALARM : TRIGGER ::
(a) tunnel : dig (b) criminal : corner
(c) prison : escape (d) trap : spring

168. YAWN : BOREDOM ::
(a) sigh : hope (b) wince : pain
(c) smile : hatred (d) grimace : joy

169. SURPRISE : EXCLAMATION ::
(a) happiness : grimace
(b) dismay : groan
(c) insolence : bow
(d) contentment : mutter

170. FOX : CUNNING ::
(a) vixen : cute
(b) colt : sturdy
(c) beaver : industrious
(d) dog : playful

171. EXCESSIVE : MODERATION ::
(a) expensive : cost
(b) extensive : duration
(c) impulsive : reflection
(d) arbitrary : courage

172. RANGE : MOUNTAINS ::
(a) novel : short stories
(b) atlas : map
(c) sea : rivers
(d) string : beads

173. INFALLIBLE : ERROR ::
(a) impeccable : flaw (b) irreversible : cure
(c) intolerable : defect(d) immovable : choice

174. EXPEDITIOUS : SPEED ::
(a) astute : wisdom
(b) thoughtful : inanity
(c) haggard : sturdiness
(d) portable : frailty

175. CELEBRATE : MARRIAGE ::
(a) window : bedroom
(b) pot : pan
(c) lament : bereavement
(d) face : penalty

176. NEGLIGENT : REQUIREMENT ::
(a) remises : duty (b) easy : hard
(c) cogent : argument(d) careful : position

177. DECISION : CONSIDERATION ::
(a) gift : party (b) boat : ship
(c) fulfilment : wish (d) greed : charity

178. DISHONESTY : DISTRUST ::
(a) hand : paper
(b) carelessness : accident
(c) money : pickpocket
(d) murder : jail

179. LAW : CITIZEN ::
(a) reins : horse
(b) democracy : communist
(c) tyranny : miserable
(d) weapon : peace

180. REVELATION : PROPHET ::
(a) awl : carpenter (b) canvas : painter
(c) bust : sculptor (d) guitar : singer

181. CONSCIENCE : SIN ::
(a) law : crime
(b) brake : automobile
(c) confession : repentance
(d) indolence : work

182. DOG : MAMMAL ::
(a) world : carnivorous
(b) cat : feline
(c) man : intelligent
(d) crab : crustacean

183. SILO : CORN ::
(a) vault : valuable (b) wheat : granary
(c) shoes : bunion (d) mineral : vegetable

184. PISTON : CYLINDER ::
(a) elevator : shaft (b) rifle : revolver
(c) bullet : revolver (d) elevator : escalator

185. CITY : VILLAGE ::
(a) metropolis : town (b) skyscraper : cottage
(c) urban : uncultured (d) ride : walk

186. SCROLL : BOOK ::
(a) street : highway (b) novel : fiction
(c) grave : tomb (d) parchment : paper

187. DETECTIVE : INFORMER ::
(a) author : editor (b) architect: draftsman
(c) reporter : source (d) sailor mutineer

188. MYTH : LEGENDARY ::
(a) fable : didactic (b) epic : comic
(c) anecdote : witty (d) allegory : obscure

189. RUBBER : ELASTIC ::
(a) dust : allergic (b) diamond : hard
(c) paper : brittle (d) metal : heavy

190. CONTINENT : ISLAND ::
(a) river : canal (b) ocean : lake
(c) plateau : plain (d) country : city

191. PERFORATE : HOLES ::
(a) speckle : spots (b) decorate : rooms
(c) filters : water (d) evaporate : perfume

192. MOISTEN : DRENCH ::
(a) scrub : polish (b) heat : chill
(c) disregard : ignore (d) prick : stab

193. STARE : GLANCE ::
(a) confide : tell (b) participate: observe
(c) scorn : admire (d) hunt : stalk

194. PONDEROUS : WEIGHT ::
(a) eternal : temporarily
(b) convincing : decision
(c) gargantuan : size
(d) ancient : value

195. BLUEPRINT : CONSTRUCTION ::
(a) itinerary : trip (b) signal : light
(c) tenant : premises (d) volume : library

196. GRACEFUL : MOVEMENT ::
(a) articulate : speech
(b) fastidious : grime
(c) humorous : laughter
(d) servile : rebellion

197. CONE : PINE ::
(a) fruit : berry (b) bulb : flower
(c) acorn : oak (d) needle : fir

198. TRICKLE : SPEW ::
(a) breathe : inhale (b) saunter : run
(c) sing : harmonize (d) clean : brush

199. CAPRICIOUS : PREDICTABILITY ::
(a) barbaric : warfare
(b) solvent : finance
(c) subsisting : viability
(d) disorient : direction

200. CALORIES : REDUCING ::
(a) paint : brushing
(b) edible : eating
(c) stone : sculptor
(d) numbers : book-keeping

ANSWERS

1. d	21. d	41. d	61. c	81. d	101. d	121. c	141. d	161. b	181. d
2. a	22. d	42. d	62. c	82. a	102. d	122. b	142. a	162. d	182. d
3. a	23. d	43. c	63. d	83. b	103. c	123. a	143. a	163. c	183. a
4. d	24. a	44. d	64. c	84. c	104. a	124. a	144. b	164. d	184. a
5. b	25. d	45. b	65. d	85. d	105. c	125. b	145. a	165. c	185. b
6. d	26. d	46. a	66. a	86. b	106. a	126. d	146. c	166. b	186. d
7. d	27. c	47. d	67. b	87. d	107. a	127. d	147. a	167. d	187. c
8. c	28. d	48. a	68. d	88. d	108. d	128. a	148. b	168. b	188. a
9. c	29. a	49. c	69. a	89. c	109. c	129. c	149. d	169. b	189. b
10. b	30. a	50. d	70. a	90. b	110. d	130. d	150. a	170. d	190. b
11. b	31. a	51. a	71. b	91. a	111. c	131. a	151. d	171. c	191. a
12. d	32. a	52. a	72. d	92. c	112. b	132. a	152. a	172. d	192. d
13. d	33. d	53. b	73. a	93. c	113. b	133. d	153. c	173. a	193. d
14. a	34. d	54. b	74. d	94. a	114. b	134. a	154. c	174. a	194. c
15. d	35. a	55. d	75. c	95. a	115. d	135. b	155. d	175. c	195. a
16. c	36. c	56. a	76. c	96. b	116. c	136. a	156. a	176. a	196. a
17. d	37. d	57. c	77. b	97. d	117. d	137. c	157. b	177. c.	197. c
18. b	38. d	58. a	78. a	98. c	118. a	138. d	158. a	178. b	198. b
19. d	39. d	59. b	79. d	99. c	119. b	139. a	159. b	179. a	199. d
20. c	40. b	60. d	80. a	100. d	120. d	140. d	160. d	180. c	200. d

WORDS FOLLOWED BY APPROPRIATE PREPOSITIONS

Certain words and phrases in English must be followed by particular prepositions called appropriate prepositions. Thus one can die ***of*** *fever but not die* ***from*** *fever. The use of inappropriate preposition is a fertile source of error. In the following practice exercise are given sentences with blank spaces followed by a word with four different prepositions. Candidate is supposed to find out appropriate preposition and fill in the blank space.*

1. The players agreed to abide _____ the refree's decision
   (a) with (b) by (c) in (d) into
2. Modern industry abounds _____ opportunities for young people with good scientific qualifications.
   (a) in (b) for (c) into (d) with
3. A junior cashier has absconded _____ ten thousand rupees.
   (a) in (b) for (c) to (d) with
4. The children were so absorbed _____ their game that they did not notice the passage of time.
   (a) into (b) for (c) in (d) with
5. He was abstained _____ salted food by the doctor.
   (a) from (b) for (c) in (d) to
6. The committee regrets that it cannot accede _____ your request for a month's unpaid leave.
   (a) for (b) to (c) in (d) with
7. My information does not accord _____ the report which has just been presented.
   (a) to (b) in (c) with (d) from
8. I have been accused _____ many things in my life, but never of cowardice.
   (a) for (b) of (c) with (d) in
9. You will soon get accustomed _____ the change of climate.
   (a) to (b) for (c) in (d) with
10. The new teacher was very slow to adapt _____ the unusual rules of the school.
    (a) in (b) for (c) into (d) to
11. He became addicted _____ drugs at quite an early age.
    (a) for (b) into (c) to (d) in
12. This paint will adhere _____ any surface, whether rough or smooth.
    (a) to (b) in (c) with (d) for
13. It is awful to be afflicted _____ a sense of inferiority.
    (a) for (b) with (c) in (d) to
14. The debate adjourned _____ the following week.
    (a) with (b) for (c) into (d) to
15. This college is affiliated _____ the Punjab University.
    (a) to (b) in (c) for (d) with
16. Whether I pay or my wife pays amounts _____ the same thing.
    (a) to (b) in (c) into (d) for
17. The condemned man appealed _____ the court for mercy.
    (a) in (b) into (c) with (d) to
18. Several committee members had not been apprised ___ the contents of the document.
    (a) with (b) of (c) into (d) for
19. I certainly do not approved _____ your riding your motorbike over the speed limit
    (a) in (b) with (c) of (d) for
20. The success of the project can be ascribed _____ to the dogged efforts of ordinary members of the team.
    (a) to (b) in (c) for (d) with
21. My father will never assent _____ my spending a holiday abroad before I am 16.
    (a) for (b) to (c) with (d) in
22. The defence of the oil installation had been assigned _____ my regiment.
    (a) to (b) with (c) into (d) in

23. In less than sixty years the refugees from India had become fully assimilated _____ the local community.

(a) with (b) into (c) in (d) to

24. His mind is well attuned _____ to mine.

(a) to (b) for (c) into (d) in

25. This record enables me to balance _____ the facts of my life and decide what to do with it.

(a) up (b) in (c) with (d) upto

26. Realizing he could do nothing to save his aircraft, the pilot bailed _____.

(a) out (b) in (c) for (d) with

27. We did not exactly bargain _____ him turning up like that, out of the blue.

(a) with (b) for (c) in (d) from

28. They had few essential supplies to begin _____, so they had to improvise.

(a) with (b) to (c) in (d) from

29. We are trying to make sure that children who can best benefit _____ foster care, do get.

(a) with (b) from (c) by (d) for

30. In their anxiety, prisoners would often blurt _____ pieces of vital information.

(a) out (b) in (c) with (d) up

31. She shows the strain of bottled _____ emotion.

(a) up (b) in (c) from (d) upto

32. He decided to break _____ from the party and seek re-election as an independent.

(a) with (b) away (c) up (d) in

33. There has been a complete break _____ of law and order.

(a) up (b) off (c) down (d) of

34. The plague broke _____ in London that summer and hundreds died.

(a) out (b) down (c) up (d) in

35. There has been an exciting new techno-logical break _____.

(a) through (b) down (c) in (d) for

36. Three minutes could bring _____ this transformation.

(a) forth (b) about (c) into (d) with

37. I think we are agreed on the main points. Does anyone want to bring _____ anything further.

(a) up (b) around (c) down (d) about

38. South Africa brushed _____ the threat of tougher economic sanctions.

(a) off (b) of (c) down (d) about

39. Jamil, who has been nervous and jumpy lately, suddenly burst _____ tears.

(a) in (b) into (c) on (d) with

40. The eagle swooped and carried _____ a sleeping lizard.

(a) up (b) down (c) off (d) in

41. When one is adolescent one often gets caught up _____ one's thoughts and dreams.

(a) into (b) on (c) in (d) around

42. When Britain adopted the decimal system for its money, it changed _____ relatively smoothly.

(a) over (b) for (c) to (d) in

43. A young officer was charged _____ the task of taking 200 prisoners to the rear.

(a) for (b) by (c) in (d) with

44. When the man saw the police car, he cleared _____ as fast as his legs could carry him.

(a) away (b) of (c) off (d) to

45. I am not saying I am useless, but machinery and modern techniques have come _____ to make me the odd man out.

(a) about (b) around (c) in (d) round

46. I came _____ an old friend in liberty market this morning.

(a) around (b) round (c) across (d) with

47. When he finally came round _____ writing the letter, he found his feelings were easier to express than he had expected.

(a) to (b) in (c) against (d) with

48. The modern child finds it difficult to conceive _____ a time when there was no radio or TV.

(a) for (b) of (c) in (d) up

49. The two were found guilty of robbery, and condemned _____ four years imprisonment.

(a) with (b) for (c) to (d) into

50. When everyone has been conferred _____ perhaps I can give you an answer.
(a) with (b) to (c) for (d) up

51. The policemen's story conflicts _____ that of the accused.
(a) from (b) to (c) with (d) in

52. Confronted _____ the evidence of half a dozen witnesses, the accused broke down and confessed.
(a) to (b) with (c) in (d) of

53. If you want to converse _____ Japanese people, why don't you start learning Japanese?
(a) in (b) to (c) with (d) into

54. In this engine the rotary section corresponds _____ the cylinders of conventional model.
(a) to (b) with (c) in (d) on

55. You can always count _____ Zaheer for help when you are in difficulties.
(a) in (b) into (c) to (d) on

56. Why are so many of us credited _____ so little intelligence and self-determination?
(a) with (b) upon (c) for (d) in

57. The truth about the human condition dawns _____ those who have the humility to recognise their unimportance.
(a) upon (b) in (c) with (d) into

58. They are bad people to deal _____, always late in delivery dates.
(a) in (b) with (c) into (d) upon

59. You will notice water rising in the tube; now what do you deduce _____ that?
(a) from (b) in (c) with (d) for

60. I felt I must defer _____ my host's judgement.
(a) in (b) for (c) to (d) from

61. He was momentarily deflected _____ this train of thought by a knock on the door.
(a) with (b) in (c) into (d) from

62. The rules were rigid in principle, sometimes departed _____ in practice.
(a) upon (b) on (c) from (d) of

63. But the splendid occasion reminded him bitterly of the opportunities he had himself been deprived _____.
(a) of (b) from (c) with (d) out

64. After being cut off from the main party for two weeks they began to despair _____ rejoining their companions.
(a) from (b) in (c) of (d) on

65. They could not be deviated _____ what they believed to be their duty.
(a) for (b) with (c) from (d) to

66. As boys, we had various ways of making the history professor distress _____ the subject of the lesson.
(a) in (b) on (c) with (d) from

67. You may dislike having to depend upon him, but it will be sometime before you can dispense _____ his help altogether.
(a) with (b) in (c) to (d) from

68. The upper classes may be dispossessed _____ their special powers and privileges by a slow process of evolution.
(a) from (b) of (c) with (d) in

69. The main cylinder will have to be drained _____ before I can change the fittings.
(a) from (b) with (c) off (d) in

70. He looked causally to left and right and, when the flow of traffic had eased _____, crossed the road.
(a) off (b) from (c) of (d) in

71. The strength of the European community emanates _____ the prosperous economies of relatively few member states.
(a) with (b) from (c) around (d) to

72. I apologize for encroaching _____ your valuable time, but I should appreciate your advice in an important matter.
(a) upon (b) in (c) from (d) on

73. The estate was so encumbered _____ debts that it was not worth buying.
(a) with (b) in (c) from (d) into

74. That a man should become so engrossed _____ a pursuit that he risks his life on a mountains needs explanation.
(a) with (b) for (c) into (d) in

75. He had become a sort of sub-editor, entrusted _____ hiring other members of staff.
(a) in (b) for (c) with (d) to

76. The young women was escorted _____ the court by her solicitor.

    (a) from (b) with (c) up (d) off

77. After a lengthy inquiry, the management was exonerated _____ any responsibility for the fire that destroyed the factory.

    (a) in (b) from (c) for (d) to

78. Time has expunged _____ his memory all recollections of these terrible events.

    (a) from (b) with (c) in (d) out

79. Naeem neatly fended _____ a thrust at his chest.

    (a) in (b) off (c) of (d) from

80. No, he cannot go, I have not finished _____ him yet!

    (a) with (b) in (c) from (d) to

81. Do not flinch _____ the facts!

    (a) with (b) in (c) from (d) off

82. Do not rest on your success follow _____ your success and start looking for new markets.

    (a) up (b) in (c) to (d) with

83. Bandits raided the Habib Bank in Lahore this morning and got away _____ over 10 million rupees.

    (a) from (b) with (c) to (d) for

84. If it is very urgent, I may be able to got hold _____ the doctor for you during the lunch hour.

    (a) of (b) in (c) off (d) from

85. It was amazing that preparations for the landing were not got wind _____ by the enemy.

    (a) in (b) from (c) of (d) into

86. Raza has to get off _____ people because he cannot get on with them.

    (a) from (b) among (c) to (d) with

87. If the fire-station had been got on _____ at once, the hotel might have been saved.

    (a) to (b) into (c) with (d) from

88. He insisted that she remained in house, and got on _____ her book.

    (a) to (b) with (c) from (d) in

89. I wish I could get out _____ going to the party this evening; I don't feel like standing around making polite conversation for three hours.

    (a) of (b) from (c) with (d) on

90. There were a number linguistic problems to be got _____ in preparing the text of the treaty.

    (a) with (b) off (c) from (d) over

91. Ammunition could not be got through _____ the garrison, and they were forced to surrender.

    (a) in (b) to (c) over (d) with

92. General Zia was a much more able president then he is given credit _____.

    (a) in (b) for (c) to (d) with

93. All papers must be given _____ before 12:30 p.m. Candidates failing to observe this rule may be disqualified.

    (a) in (b) on (c) to (d) with

94. Give _____ shoving! You will have me off this chair in a minute.

    (a) to (b) upon (c) in (d) over

95. The general was content to give _____ a few miles of desert and retreat to a stronger, fortified line.

    (a) up (b) in (c) on (d) out

96. The public were warned not to grappled _____ the fugitive, as he was armed and dangerous.

    (a) with (b) in (c) on (d) to

97. When Farooq was offered a trip to Hong Kong by his employers he grasped _____ it with both hands.

    (a) over (b) on (c) at (d) in

98. Don't let go, hang _____ tight.

    (a) on (b) in (c) over (d) at

99. His temperament does not harmonize _____ a slow, even pace of life.

    (a) with (b) in (c) to (d) into

100. Starting a new business is hedged _____ with financial and staffing problems.

     (a) in (b) about (c) out (d) over

101. Their life was hedged _____ with petty restrictions.

     (a) around (b) about (c) round (d) at

102. The best one could hope _____ was to attract no attention either way.

     (a) for (b) with (c) in (d) to

103. The streets were littered with stones and bottles hurled _____ the policemen.

     (a) on (b) at (c) upon (d) to

104. When a body is immersed ____ a fluid it apparently loses weight.
(a) with (b) to (c) on (d) in

105. The cabinet was impelled _____ extreme measures.
(a) to (b) on (c) with (d) in

106. The revolutionary leaders implanted _____ the peasants the determination to take and own the land on which they worked.
(a) on (b) down (c) in (d) at

107. As there was no train until the late evening he had to imposed himself _____ his hosts for longer than he had intended.
(a) on (b) in (c) with (d) from

108. All the swimmers have improved _____ their previous best performance.
(a) from (b) on (c) in (d) to

109. The Government has incorporated _____ the bill many suggestions put forward by the opposition.
(a) into (b) in (c) from (d) to

110. Raza would indulge _____ a short sleep in his arm chair.
(a) in (b) on (c) upon (d) to

111. He was profoundly and physically infatuated _____ her.
(a) to (b) with (c) from (d) after

112. The whole class was infected _____ the teacher's enthusiasm for the subject.
(a) with (b) to (c) from (d) in

113. It is reassuring to have friends enquire _____ you when you are ill.
(a) from (b) in (c) for (d) after

114. An attractive feature of the course was the way the practical work had been integrated _____ the theoretical aspects.
(a) with (b) in (c) into (d) to

115. Nothing must be allowed to interfere _____ our search for the truth.
(a) with (b) into (c) from (d) upon

116. 'My lord, it is obvious that the witness is being intimidated _____ remaining silent.
(a) upon (b) into (c) for (d) in

117. The director was aware that he was being intrigued _____, but he had no means of finding out how and by whom.
(a) against (b) upon (c) with (d) into

118. Recent events were jumbled _____ in her mind with scenes recalled from early childhood.
(a) with (b) up (c) over (d) around

119. Is this the way to Lahore? 'Yes just keep _____ till you reach Ravi Bridge; then you will see the signs of Lahore.
(a) on (b) up (c) onto (d) about

120. The woman threw her coat on a chair kicked _____ her shoes.
(a) on (b) of (c) off (d) in

121. Our elder son has been knocking _____ the Europe for several months. We don't know exactly where he is or what he is doing.
(a) about (b) round (c) into (d) through

122. The driver was knocked _____ at the moment of impact, and could remember nothing of how the accident happened.
(a) out (b) in (c) about (d) off

123. The editor laboured _____ the manuscript till early morning.
(a) in (b) over (c) into (d) upon

124. It seemed that he was going to lash out _____ her but he controlled himself.
(a) at (b) in (c) on (d) to

125. If he offered me a small part in his production, I'd leap ___ the chance.
(a) at (b) on (c) onto (d) over

126. The decorations can be left ___ for another day.
(a) up (b) over (c) on (d) into

127. I'll be lenient this time, but you won't be left _____ again.
(a) off (b) in (c) from (d) with

128. Who let _____ the details of the reshuffle in the department?
(a) to (b) out (c) over (d) with

129. If you won't level _____ me we are not going to get anywhere.
(a) with (b) in (c) from (d) for

130. He always limbered _____ before his afternoon match.
(a) on (b) up (c) into (d) in

131. Today these practices are no more, but their memories linger _____.
(a) off (b) in (c) on (d) upon

132. I wish you'd stop listening _____ to my private conversations.
(a) in (b) on (c) upon (d) over

133. You have lost all your money; now you must learn to live _____ the situation.
(a) into (b) in (c) for (d) with

134. We can not live _____ our moral pretension.
(a) upto (b) into (c) upon (d) onto

135. A formal complaint is being lodged _____ the police inspector.
(a) to (b) with (c) on (d) upon

136. It is a bleak look _____ for anyone hoping for quick profit.
(a) on (b) in (c) out (d) into

137. Her letters betray a desperate desire not to lose touch _____ her beloved.
(a) in (b) from (c) to (d) with

138. I have heard many stories of bright young research workers being lured _____ only to find their position change for the work.
(a) out (b) from (c) away (d) around

139. She was marked _____ by a fiery temper and a strain of intolerance.
(a) of (b) off (c) in (d) into

140. He was keen enough, but he simply did not match _____ the demands of the job.
(a) into (b) upto (c) from (d) for

141. Some body has been meddling _____ the photographs I laid down so carefully.
(a) from (b) up (c) to (d) upto

142. It would take someone with the wisdom of Solomon to mediate _____ these two: both are so uttering convinced they are in the right.
(a) between (b) in
(c) among (d) from

143. As a bright young recruit, he was moved _____ from our department to author to gain experience.
(a) round (b) around
(c) away (d) in

144. We are moving _____ to new examination system.
(a) in (b) with (c) over (d) from

145. The region is noted _____ its cattle.
(a) for (b) in (c) with (d) on

146. He is totally opposed _____ any change in the existing law.
(a) in (b) from (c) to (d) for

147. Javed was ousted _____ his post as a result of manoeuverings by departmental rivals.
(a) upon (b) off (c) into (d) from

148. He is not easily parted _____ his money.
(a) from (b) with (c) to (d) up

149. There high standards of craftsmanship have been passed _____ ever four generations.
(a) on (b) down (c) in (d) to

150. All this anger that's pent _____ inside him has to break out from time to time.
(a) in (b) on (c) with (d) up

151. He was very worried, so I suggested he could use some of the money. she perked ____ at that.
(a) up (b) on (c) upon (d) in

152. The line of action, if persisted _____, could lead to disaster.
(a) into (b) from (c) in (d) on

153. She is not very quick at picking _____ the language.
(a) with (b) on (c) up (d) in

154. After a day out in the field, they pitched _____ the food with a rare appetite.
(a) onto (b) into (c) upon (d) over

155. Local businessmen pitched _____ an offer of Rs. 1,00,000 to cover advertising cost.
(a) in on (b) into
(c) in with (d) in for

156. They are planning ____ a three-fold increase in student number.
(a) for (b) into (c) to (d) out

157. Do you plan _____ staying with us for ever?
(a) with (b) in (c) into (d) on

158. At this age, children enjoy playing _____ pirates or kings.
(a) at (b) on (c) into (d) onto

159. The van broke through the bridge railing and plunged _____ twenty feet of water.
(a) in (b) over (c) into (d) upon

160. He plunged _____ every debate organized by the society.
(a) to (b) in (c) upon (d) into

161. What are you doing poking _____ among my private papers.
(a) about (b) around (c) in (d) into

162. The rest of the pudding was polished _____ by the children.
(a) away (b) in (c) off (d) of

163. The class teacher would pounce _____ every slip the child made, however, slight.
(a) with (b) on (c) in (d) down

164. Retiring members of the Board were precluded _____ seeking re-election for three years.
(a) for (b) with (c) from (d) in

165. He was presented _____ the keys of the city.
(a) with (b) in (c) for (d) to

166. They appear deter-mined to press ahead _____ plans to increase the rate of Income Tax.
(a) in (b) with (c) to (d) on

167. It is helpful in probing _____ the problem to make a statement about (the patient's) mental health and ill health.
(a) into (b) in (c) on (d) with

168. May we proceed _____ the election of the committee.
(a) in (b) from (c) for (d) to

169. A clause in the agreement provides _____ the arbitration of all disputes by an independent body.
(a) for (b) with (c) in (d) to

170. She felt purged _____ all feelings of guilt.
(a) of (b) with (c) from (d) off

171. His arrival put heart _____ his subordinates.
(a) to (b) with (c) into (d) in

172. They did not put their trust _____ the information they received from the well tried and veteran staff of eighth army.
(a) in (b) on (c) with (d) into

173. Your proposal looks good on the paper, but I am not yet convinced it can be put _____ effect.
(a) in (b) into (c) to (d) on

174. There is not much optimism in the air, but at least both sides are putting a brave face _____ proceedings.
(a) to (b) in (c) upon (d) on

175. Then what is the trouble? 'Nothing explicit that I can put my finger _____'.
(a) on (b) in (c) into (d) for

176. A description of the wanted man has been put _____ to all mobile police petrol.
(a) on (b) about (c) around (d) out

177. The committers' pro-posals were put _____ us briefly and force-fully.
(a) with (b) to (c) on (d) over

178. I am sure we can solve this problem if we can put our mind _____ it.
(a) to (b) in (c) on (d) with

179. He has puzzled _____ the figures for hours without being able to make head or tail of them.
(a) on (b) over (c) with (d) from

180. You qualify _____ the vote, but Humza won't qualify till he is eighteen.
(a) for (b) to (c) with (d) on

181. Dangerous emissions radiate ____ plutonium.
(a) in (b) from (c) to (d) with

182. I tried to raise objection _____ the situation, but it was no good.
(a) to (b) in (c) for (d) over

183. He rank _____ one of the most remarkable president of our time.
(a) with (b) as (c) on (d) at

Government cannot be reproached ____

184. Mr. Latif rattled _____ a list that seemed to contain everyone of any celebrity.
(a) in (b) on (c) off (d) to

185. I found his company unbearable. He could rattle _____ for hours about absolutely nothing at all.
(a) on (b) off (c) in (d) with

186. I am afraid he can not be reasoned _____ making a public protest.
(a) to (b) into (c) for (d) out

187. Investment in this area is reckoned _____ money poured down the drain.
(a) as (b) for (c) with (d) into

188. When you submit your claim, don't forget to reckon _____ the money spent on petrol.
(a) on (b) in
(c) over (d) into

189. Water can be reduced ____ oxygen and hydrogen by electrolysis.
(a) to (b) from (c) on (d) out

190. The minister referred _____ the importance to the nation of increased exports.
(a) in (b) to (c) with (d) onto

191. I wish he would refrain _____ scattering his ash all over the carpet.
(a) in (b) into (c) to (d) from

192. If you would like to put in an application I am sure it will be regarded _____ sympathy.
(a) with (b) for (c) on (d) from

193. He thought himself amply reimbursed _____ the loss of his cycle.
(a) from (b) with (c) for (d) in

194. He is not the kind of man to rejoice _____ other people's misfortunes.
(a) on (b) at (c) into (d) with

195. He was glad to be relieved _____ some of the detailed paperwork of the project.
(a) of (b) in (c) from (d) for

196. The quality of his work has often been remarked _____ by his superiors.
(a) for (b) on (c) upon (d) onto

197. There is little point in remonstrate _____ Raza. He won't listen to reason.
(a) with (b) for (c) to (d) from

198. The Government cannot be reproached _____ neglect of the elderly.
(a) for (b) with (c) in (d) to

199. He resorted _____ asking his friend for money.
(a) to (b) in (c) for (d) from

200. It rest _____ you to settle your differences as best as you can.
(a) with (b) in (c) on (d) to

201. Sometimes children must be restrained _____ touching things in their own interests.
(a) with (b) to (c) from (d) up

202. Zaheer retired _____ his study to finish a report.
(a) to (b) in (c) into (d) with

203. The properties will either revert _____ the original owners or else be sold at auction.
(a) to (b) in (c) with (d) on

204. Her whole life revolves _____ her husband and children.
(a) around (b) round (c) upon (d) in

205. Yes I have read your report and I don't think much of it. It is riddled _____ the most elementary errors.
(a) on (b) with (c) from (d) about

206. The electrical wiring will all have to be replaced, and I dare say the house will be ripped _____ in the process.
(a) apart (b) across (c) to (d) from

207. The crowd ripped _____ posters put up by the opposition.
(a) out (b) upon (c) down (d) across

208. Both wings were ripped _____ the aircraft in the crash.
(a) across (b) down (c) apart (d) off

209. He was always rather a footloose character roaming _____ all over the place, picking up odd jobs, but never settling to anything.
(a) around (b) about (c) in (d) round

210. Hockey team was robbed _____ victory in the last few minutes of the play.
(a) off (b) from (c) of (d) to

211. Now the storm clouds were rolling _____ from the west.
(a) inn (b) to (c) into (d) out

212. I roughed _____ one or two figures to give some idea of finished drawing.
(a) out (b) with (c) in (d) inn

213. I have rough _____ some arrangements for the move tomorrow.
(a) inn (b) out (c) in (d) with

214. There is no need to rub _____ the fact that we lost by three goals.
(a) in (b) out (c) with (d) into

215. You look rather Ruffled _____ has anything happened to upset you?
(a) down (b) up (c) in (d) out

216. Raheel is without ambition, "just running _____ in circles".
(a) around (b) across
(c) round (d) within

217. If you leave your money lying about, some body is sure to run ____ with it.
(a) of (b) in (c) off (d) out

218. The actual bill run out _____ considerably more than the original estimate.
(a) from (b) at (c) for (d) with

219. The aid did not arrive on the promised date, giving us the unpleasant feeling of having been run out _____.
(a) in (b) on (c) upon (d) with

220. Make yourself comfortable. I'll see if I can rustle _____ a few sandwiches.
(a) with (b) out (c) up (d) in

221. All that could be salvaged _____ the fire was a small metal box containing instruments.
(a) in (b) out (c) from (d) for

222. A lot of potential customer are scared _____ by the expensive look of the place.
(a) of (b) in (c) out (d) off

223. It is clear the children have been playing here: there are toys scattered _____ all over the carpet.
(a) about (b) round (c) in (d) off

224. He was scheming _____ a bigger share in the business.
(a) to (b) for (c) in (d) with

225. The opening stage of the attack was badly screwed _____ and we suffered heavy casualties.
(a) out (b) of (c) up (d) down

226. I scribbled _____ his name on the back of an envelope.
(a) down (b) on (c) in (d) out

227. Houses in this area are very much sought _____.
(a) after (b) out (c) in (d) about

228. Any weakness in their position will be seized _____ and exploited.
(a) in (b) upon (c) out (d) off

229. See to it that the trouble-makes are separated _____ and given something special to do.
(a) from (b) off (c) in (d) out

230. Several bedrooms were set apart _____ guests.
(a) for (b) with (c) to (d) from

231. The staff side have already set _____ the safeguards which they think should be observed.
(a) in (b) around
(c) about (d) out

232. She set _____ to do all the housework.
(a) on (b) for (c) to (d) with

233. I am not going to get the top price for these books: I'll just have to settle _____ whatever I can get.
(a) for (b) on (c) upon (d) to

234. He was shocked _____ giving up smoking by losing a close friend through lung cancer.
(a) to (b) into (c) in (d) off

235. He shrugged _____ suggestions that he was trailing in the leadership race.
(a) in (b) off (c) of (d) out

236. If you are short of petrol you can siphon _____ some from my car tank.
(a) out (b) in (c) off (d) to

237. Some distinguished teachers sat _____ the committee which recommended the expansion of higher education.
(a) about (b) on (c) between (d) in

238. He was trying to size _____ the reaction of the audience.

(a) in (b) up (c) for (d) on

239. Give me a pad and pencil and I'll sketch _____ what I have in mind.

(a) on (b) out (c) with (d) in

240. The thing to do with a problem is to sleep _____.

(a) over it (b) with it
(c) upon at (d) on it

241. He slipped _____ a sweater and a pair of slacks and went down to open the door.

(a) on (b) out (c) in (d) over

242. He slipped _____ his shoes and trousers and got into the bed.

(a) on (b) off (c) in (d) through

243. The explosion had smashed _____ all the ground floor windows.

(a) out (b) of (c) in (d) on

244. There are some technical problems to be smoothed _____ before we can fly.

(a) over (b) out (c) in (d) of

245. He snatched _____ the rope ladder but it swing tantalizingly out of reach.

(a) at (b) on (c) for (d) away

246. He never gives praise for what we do. Half the time he seems to be sneering _____ us.

(a) on (b) in (c) at (d) through

247. Do not Split _____ me, don't give me away.

(a) in (b) on (c) over (d) at

248. I wish I could teach the children not to sprawled _____ on the furniture.

(a) about (b) around (c) on (d) at

249. The guests were standing _____ after dinner, smoking and talking quietly.

(a) about (b) over (c) round (d) on

250. A man may not stand _____ and watch another destroy himself.

(a) with (b) about (c) by (d) off

251. What your second initial stand _____.

(a) for (b) in (c) with (d) by

252. We were stuck _____ the job of addressing a thousand envelops by the following morning.

(a) in (b) to (c) on (d) with

253. He is blamed for stirring _____ hatred between friends.

(a) up (b) in (c) on (d) of

254. Navid stormed _____ the meeting waving a piece of paper.

(a) on (b) into (c) to (d) onto

255. We are straying _____ the subject. The subject is what action is Humza likely to take.

(a) in (b) from (c) on (d) with

256. Have you taken account _____ possible shift in demand?

(a) of (b) into (c) with (d) to

257. It is no good your taking _____, because the matter is settled, signed and sealed.

(a) in (b) on (c) to (d) upon

258. The academic rigour of his lectures is fortunately tempered _____ wit.

(a) with (b) in (c) from (d) to

259. Experts have testified _____ the machine's excellent performance.

(a) in (b) on (c) to (d) into

260. No one's privacy is so sacred that it can not be trespassed _____ occasionally.

(a) upon (b) on (c) in (d) into

261. The day-to-day management of the firm has been turned _____ to somebody appointed from outside the company.

(a) in (b) over with
(c) over to (d) over on

262. If you needed a reference, I am sure he would vouch _____ me.

(a) for (b) to (c) in (d) into

263. He loves to set traps for the unwary: You would not be the first to walked _____ one.

(a) in (b) into (c) upon (d) onto

264. There doubts, long wrestled _____, were now resolved.

(a) with (b) to (c) in (d) on

ANSWERS

1. b	28. a	55. d	82. a	109. b	136. c	163. b	190. b	217. a	244. b
2. a	29. c	56. a	83. b	110. a	137. d	164. c	191. d	218. b	245. a
3. d	30. a	57. a	84. a	111. b	138. c	165. a	192. a	219. b	246. c
4. c	31. a	58. b	85. c	112. a	139. a	166. b	193. c	220. c	247. b
5. a	32. b	59. a	86. d	113. d	140. b	167. a	194. b	221. c	248. a
6. b	33. c	60. c	87. a	114. a	141. b	168. d	195. a	222. d	249. a
7. c	34. a	61. d	88. b	115. a	142. a	169. a	196. c	223. a	250. c
8. b	35. a	62. c	89. a	116. b	143. b	170. a	197. a	224. b	251. a
9. a	36. b	63. a	90. d	117. a	144. c	171. c	198. b	225. c	252. d
10. d	37. a	64. c	91. b	118. b	145. a	172. a	199. a	226. a	253. a
11. c	38. a	65. c	92. b	119. a	146. c	173. b	200. a	227. a	254. b
12. a	39. b	66. d	93. a	120. c	147. d	174. d	201. c	228. b	255. b
13. b	40. c	67. a	94. d	121. a	148. a	175. a	202. a	229. b	256. a
14. d	41. c	68. b	95. a	122. a	149. b	176. d	203. a	230. a	257. b
15. a	42. a	69. c	96. a	123. b	150. d	177. b	204. a	231. d	258. a
16. a	43. d	70. a	97. c	124. a	151. a	178. a	205. b	232. c	259. c
17. d	44. b	71. b	98. a	125. a	152. c	179. b	206. a	233. a	260. a
18. b	45. a	72. a	99. a	126. a	153. c	180. a	207. c	234. b	261. c
19. c	46. c	73. a	100. b	127. a	154. b	181. b	208. d	235. b	262. a
20. a	47. a	74. d	101. a	128. b	155. c	182. a	209. b	236. c	263. b
21. b	48. b	75. c	102. a	129. a	156. a	183. b	210. c	237. b	264. a
22. a	49. c	76. a	103. b	130. b	157. d	184. c	211. a	238. b	
23. b	50. a	77. b	104. d	131. c	158. a	185. a	212. d	239. b	
24. a	51. c	78. a	105. a	132. a	159. c	186. b	213. b	240. d	
25. a	52. b	79. b	106. c	133. d	160. d	187. a	214. a	241. a	
26. a	53. c	80. a	107. a	134. a	161. a	188. b	215. b	242. b	
27. b	54. a	81. c	108. b	135. b	162. c	189. a	216. a	243. c	

SENTENCE COMPLETION

(Fill in the Blanks)

***Directions:** Each of the questions below contains blank space indicating an omitted word. Each sentence is followed by four lettered words. Read and determine the general sense of each sentence. Then choose the word which, when inserted best fits in the sentence, best fits the meaning of the sentence.*

Sentence Completion Guide Line

1. First, read the sentence carefully to get a feel for its meaning.
2. Before you look at the choices think of a word that makes sense.
3. Look at all the possible answers before you make your final choice.
4. Watch out for negative words and prefixes.
5. Use your knowledge of context clues to get at the meanings of unfamiliar words.
6. Break down unfamiliar words into recognizable parts.
7. Watch for signal words that link one part of the sentence to another.
8. Look for words that signal the unexpected.

1. You must apply _______ the judge for pardon.
(a) to (b) with
(c) upon (d) over

2. I insisted _______ my fee paid.
(a) to have (b) on having
(c) to having (d) in having

3. I am intent _______.
(a) to win (b) of winning
(c) on winning (d) for winning

4. Death is preferable _______ dishonour.
(a) than (b) to
(c) from (d) of

5. The officer waited until the clerks _______ busily.
(a) worked (b) were working
(c) had worked (d) are working

6. If I ______ worked hard, I would have passed.
(a) would have (b) had
(c) should have (d) have

7. You _______ respect your parents and teacher.
(a) should (b) would
(c) should have (d) would have

8. The child _______ crying for three hours.
(a) is (b) has
(c) has been (d) have been

9. If I _______ more time, I would have checked my paper again.
(a) had (b) have
(c) had had (d) have had

10. We _______ friends since we were children.
(a) had been (b) have been
(c) are (d) were

11. If one know the facts one _______ not be so quiet to criticize.
(a) could (b) can
(c) would (d) will

12. Whatever he does is always contrary _______ my wishes.
(a) with (b) from
(c) to (d) for

13. I am astonished _______ his behaviour.
(a) to (b) from
(c) with (d) on

14. He told me that he was not familiar _______ that subject.
(a) to (b) on
(c) with (d) about

15. She _______ for Karachi three days ago.
(a) left (b) is leaving
(c) had left (d) will leave

16. In one fierce battle the enemy were completely wiped _______.
(a) out (b) off
(c) away (d) over

17. All communication with outside world has been cut _______.
(a) out (b) away
(c) down (d) off

18. You will feel better when you _______ that tooth out.
(a) had (b) have
(c) have had (d) will have had

19. When he _______ his hair cut, he went to the cinema.
(a) has had (b) have had
(c) will have had (d) had had

20. If you wait here; I _______ if the Manager is in.
(a) would see (b) will have seen
(c) would have seen (d) will see

21. I would like to have the newspaper as soon as you _______ it.
(a) finished (b) are finish
(c) will finish (d) have finished

22. He was quite able _______ after himself.
(a) to looking (b) for looking
(c) to look (d) of looking

23. Her fears were first _______ when her son did not come here.
(a) arise (b) arisen
(c) arouse (d) aroused

24. I _______ him for a long time.
(a) am not met (b) did not meet
(c) do not meet (d) have not met

25. He _______ satisfactory progress in the school.
(a) makes (b) has made
(c) had made (d) is making

26. He was _____ a member of Assembly.
(a) formerly (b) formally
(c) lastly (d) old

27. That new law went into _____ last month.
(a) affect (b) effect
(c) action (d) selection

28. The _____ from the mountain is dangerous.
(a) decent (b) descent
(c) ascent (d) jump

29. The _____ of the rocket was so swift that it was out of sight in a few seconds.
(a) assent (b) ascent
(c) descent (d) jump

30. Thermometer is a _____ to measure one's temperature.
(a) philosophy (b) conviction
(c) device (d) tendency

31. What a _____ you were not hurt in the accident.
(a) prayers (b) praise
(c) blessing (d) consecration

32. His argument is quite _____.
(a) sickly (b) unconvincing
(c) fragile (d) infirm

33. So long you are not well avoid _____ exercise.
(a) strong (b) lusty
(c) vigorous (d) powerful

34. We were caught in the storm and got _____.
(a) soaked (b) drenched
(c) damped (d) moistened

35. Govt must hold a _____ inquiry.
(a) intelligent (b) judicial
(c) sensible (d) discreetly

36. The _____ of the headlights of the car almost blinded me.
(a) shine (b) glare
(c) dazzle (d) luminosity

37. The chair is in the garden; please ____ it.
(a) bring (b) fetch
(c) carry (d) transport

38. Urge people who smoke to ____ the habit.
(a) surrender (b) abandon
(c) discontinue (d) desert

39. Napoleon's army was completely ____ in the battle of Waterloo.
(a) annihilated (b) destroyed
(c) repeated (d) finished

40. We have ____ trust in you.
(a) perfect (b) entire
(c) imperative (d) absolute

41. You must ____ enough evidence to ensure his conviction.
(a) hoard (b) store
(c) rallied (d) accumulate

42. The government was _____ of incompetence.
(a) charged (b) accused
(c) impeached (d) censured

43. The jury ____ him of murder.
(a) discharged (b) acquitted
(c) absolved

44. You must ____ yourself to the new conditions.
(a) Adopt (b) Adept
(c) Adapt (d) Convert

45. Face ____ with courage.
(a) misery (b) poverty
(c) adversity (d) affliction

46. The Govt must _____ the suffering of the people.
(a) ally (b) allay
(c) rid (d) palliate

47. The police arrested him and his one ____.
(a) friend (b) colleague
(c) accomplice (d) operator

48. He ___ our help.
(a) resents (b) recants
(c) remove (d) resign

49. We will do our work ___.
(a) latter (b) later
(c) long (d) after

50. Here is a _____ for chocolate cake.
(a) receipt (b) recipe
(c) formula (d) technique

51. Get a _____ for the merchandise.
(a) recipe (b) receipt
(c) slip (d) letter

52. I have no _____ motive in offering this advice; I seek no personal advantage.
(a) ulterior (b) nominal
(c) disinterested (d) incongruous

53. It is ____ that students do not repay their loans.
(a) laudable (b) unfortunate
(c) unforgivable (d) regrettable

54. It became _____ that he was going to die.
(a) visible (b) distinct
(c) apparent (d) manifest

55. Those cottages _____ perfectly with the landscape.
(a) mix (b) blend
(c) unite (d) compound

56. Failing the exam was a _____ disappointment to him.
(a) sour (b) tart
(c) bitter (d) acrid

57. You must ____ after hard work.
(a) relax (b) repose
(c) compose (d) depose

58. After his operation he was ____ to bed for a week.
(a) circumscribed (b) cramped
(c) confined (d) limited

59. He was fined Rs.100 for ____ driving.
(a) lavish (b) prodigal
(c) reckless (d) unthrifty

60. The sea at that time was perfectly ____.
(a) harmonious (b) concordant
(c) calm (d) in agreement

61. He felt great ____ for his daughter.
(a) affection (b) affectation
(c) love (d) defection

62. Nadim met a ____ accident and died at the spot.
(a) fatal (b) fateful
(c) crucial (d) fating

63. Although buses are ____ to depart at a certain hour, they are often late.
(a) scheduled (b) requested

(c) obligated (d) loaded

64. **Because light travels faster than sound lightning appears to ____ thunder.**
(a) prolong (b) traverse
(c) go before (d) repel

65. **If one helps a criminal, he is also considered ____ of the crime.**
(a) suspicious (b) daring
(c) guilty (d) culpable

66. **The Supreme Court has a reputation for being ____.**
(a) stubborn (b) capricious
(c) just (d) humorous

67. **The ____ motion of the earth as it turns on its axis creates the change of seasons.**
(a) ancient (b) rhythmic
(c) leisurely (d) perpetual

68. **If the teams were not so evenly matched, it would be easier to ____ the outcome of the match.**
(a) argue (b) predict
(c) discuss (d) influence

69. **They refuse to _____ defeat.**
(a) grant (b) yield
(c) own (d) acknowledge

70. **All the family members will get together on the ____ day of Eid.**
(a) suspicious (b) obvious
(c) auspicious (d) conspicuous

71. **Advertisement will _____ your sale.**
(a) boost (b) hoist
(c) lift (d) aid

72. **We ____ ourselves for difficult times.**
(a) prop (b) support
(c) brace (d) Refresh

73. **I can not ____ that he would wish to harm us.**
(a) hatch (b) produce
(c) breed (d) conceive

74. **Getting this contract is ____ to the future of our company.**
(a) humane (b) crucial
(c) reciprocal (d) brutal

75. **There was a lot of hustle and ____ in the market.**
(a) bustle (b) stir
(c) flutter (d) ado

76. **Rashid walked boldly upto the platform without ____.**
(a) faltering (b) flexible
(c) unsteady (d) wavering

77. **It is ____ to steal.**
(a) sinful (b) corrupt
(c) immoral (d) wicked

78. **We must ____ this accord.**
(a) greet (b) hail
(c) salute (d) receive

79. **You must show ____ for our teachers.**
(a) reverence (b) adoration
(c) homage (d) veneration

80. **The book is out of print and difficult to ____.**
(a) achieve (b) procure
(c) acquire (d) attain

81. **His knowledge of the subject is ____.**
(a) expensive (b) extensive
(c) spacious (d) spatial

82. **The war has seriously ____ attempts to achieve peace.**
(a) impaired (b) attenuated
(c) enfeebled (d) declined

83. **Vitamin ____ can lead to illness.**
(a) shortage (b) deficiency
(c) poverty (d) want

84. **He often ____ from the subject while lecturing.**
(a) rambles (b) roams
(c) digresses (d) ranges

85. **There is ____ among the members of the party.**
(a) contention (b) discord
(c) battle (d) war

86. **Do not keep asking me what to do; use your own ____.**
(a) unconstrained (b) voluntary
(c) discretion (d) gratuitous

87. The description of the accident given by him was quite ____.

(a) bright (b) vivid
(c) glaring (d) telling

88. We can not ____ any of our territory.

(a) exceed (b) accede
(c) concede (d) precede

89. In the hot sun the surface of the road seems wet, but that is only an ____.

(a) illusion (b) allusion
(c) delusion (d) conclusion

90. An ____ agreement was reached between both the parties.

(a) amiable (b) amicable
(c) likeable (d) desirable

91. This desease is ____; do not sit near him.

(a) contagious (b) contiguous
(c) infectious (d) touchy

92. He has ____ all the miseries heroically.

(a) born (b) borne
(c) bane (d) boon

93. His ____ simplicity is one of his qualities.

(a) childish (b) childlike
(c) infantile (d) puerile

94. I do not have any ____.

(a) confident (b) confidant
(c) confidential (d) confederate

95. My land is ____ to your Land.

(a) contagious (b) contiguous
(c) infectious (d) touchy

96. I ____ have to remind him of his responsibilities.

(a) continuedly (b) continuously
(c) continually (d) persistently

97. Time alone will ____ those unpleasant memories.

(a) efface (b) deface
(c) erase (d) wipe away

98. He is ____ for promotion.

(a) illegible (b) legible
(c) eligible (d) ineligible

99. An announcement of further increase in taxes is ____.

(a) imminent (b) eminent
(c) immanent (d) permanent

100. He has ____ knowledge of the subject.

(a) exceptional (b) exceptionable
(c) exhaustible (d) exhaustive

101. God is kind and ____ to all sinners who repent.

(a) graceful (b) gracious
(c) gaseous (d) guessful

102. He flew into a ___ when I would not lend him any money.

(a) overt (b) sporadic
(c) furtive (d) fury

103. ___ is a person who produces works of art, especially paintings.

(a) beautician (b) writer
(c) artistic (d) artisan

104. About fifty workers were declared ___ by the factory management.

(a) adulatory (b) avid
(c) rhetorical (d) redundant

105. He is such an ___ that he's sure he will soon find a job.

(a) pessimist (b) optimist
(c) philanthropist (d) profiteer

106. Government did not realize the ___ of people's feeling on this issue.

(a) fragments (b) attrition
(c) intensity (d) barbarism

107. Your remarks are not ___ to the matter we are discussing.

(a) pertinent (b) prolix
(c) prolonged (d) acrimonious

108. His ___ capacity for food was abnormal.

(a) venal (b) venial
(c) voracious (d) veracious

109. The price of food here is ___.

(a) askance (b) exorbitant
(c) outlandish (d) usury

110. The reduction of unemployment should be _____ in government's economic policy.

(a) paragon (b) paramount
(c) paradox (d) partition

111. Enemy movement on the border look a bit ___.

(a) acute (b) ominous
(c) unusual (d) insipid

112. There seems to be a ___ of good young players at the moment.
(a) plague (b) series
(c) plethora (d) dearth

113. When the hotel burned down, fifty people died in the ___.
(a) sirocco (b) typhoon
(c) maelstrom (d) holocaust

114. He could not ___ the incident from his memory.
(b) emboss
(c) exculpate (d) expunge

115. Union leader tried to calm down ___ workers.
(a) turbid (b) turgid
(c) torpid (d) turbulent

116. Because of his _____ personality he is always very difficult to handle.
(a) voluble (b) volatile
(c) voluptuous (d) expensive

117. A ___ of the medal was put on show at the museum.
(a) fable (b) facsimile
(c) allegory (d) cosmos

118. Heavy ___ were reported in the battle.
(a) depreciation (b) despoliation
(c) obsolescence (d) casualties

119. Slavery is the ___ of freedom.
(a) oxymoron (b) paradox
(c) metaphor (d) antithesis

120. He keeps forgetting things: I think he is getting ___.
(a) feeble (b) an octogenarian
(c) forgetful (d) senile

121. At its ___ the Roman empire covered almost the whole of Europe.
(a) equinox (b) nadir
(c) zenith (d) solstice

122. He worked ___ for ten years to make the project successful.
(a) deliberately (b) assiduously
(c) ingenuously (d) deliriously

123. Honest poverty is better than dishonest ______.
(a) riches wealth (b) person
(c) wealth (d) work

124. We should try to avoid one who is brave in words but not in ___.
(a) actions (b) reaction
(c) job (d) fighting

125. Meekness is more attractive than ___.
(a) sickness (b) naughtiness
(c) laziness (d) clumsiness

126. Some flowers bloomed, while others ___.
(a) withered (b) delivered
(c) gathered (d) scattered

127. A legislation was passed to punish brokers who ___ their clients funds.
(a) defalcate (b) devastate
(c) devour (d) embezzle

128. Non-violence is the law of saints as violence is the law of the ___.
(a) coward (b) foolish
(c) brute (d) ignorant

129. Beauty is to ugliness and adversity is to ___.
(a) prosperity (b) cowardice
(c) miser (d) happiness

130. He said that there was no going back because his decision was ___.
(a) palatable (b) peremptory
(c) premeditated (d) revolutionary

131. The average height of Himalayas is twenty thousand feet, and Mount Everest ____ to more than twenty-nine thousand feet at its apex.
(a) raise (b) rises
(c) roses (d) arises

132. Political dissidents comp- lained of being ____ by the police.
(a) capitulated (b) desecrated
(c) minimized (d) harassed

133. He became very ___ and started arguing with me angrily.
(a) subservient (b) truculent
(c) pellucid (d) stringent

134. Praise always ___ him to make greater efforts.
(a) bores (b) stimulates

(c) entices (d) enervates

135. The results of this policy will remain ___ for some times.

(a) outstanding (b) dubious
(c) impressive (d) remarkable

136. Your conduct is most ___.

(a) reprobate (b) recidivist
(c) reprehensible (d) regurgitate

137. Knowledge is like a deep well fed by ___ springs and your mind in the little bucket that you drop in it.

(a) external (b) perennial
(c) immortal (d) inexhaustible

138. The _____ arguments put forth for not disclosing the facts did not impress anybody.

(a) specious (b) intemperate
(c) spurious (d) convincing

139. Wasim was so good at Mathematics that his friends considered him to be a ___.

(a) prodigy (b) prodigal
(c) primeval (d) profligate

140. The controversy is likely to create ___ between the two rivals.

(a) doubt (b) amity
(c) bitterness (d) revenge

141. He suggest that the meeting ___ postponed.

(a) be (b) is
(c) must (d) would be

142. Everyone in this universe is accountable to God ___ his actions.

(a) of (b) against
(c) for (d) about

143. I don't know ___ to value your qualities.

(a) only how (b) how
(c) so how (d) that how

144. So many servants attended ___ him during his illness.

(a) on (b) with
(c) at (d) upon

145. ___ the events of Aslam's resigning his job, his family would starve.

(a) in (b) on
(c) at (d) within

146. The principal along with the students _____ gone on the picnic.

(a) has (b) have
(c) were (d) are

147. Neither the officer nor the clerks ___ absent.

(a) was (b) were
(c) have been (d) are

148. He never ___ and never will do such a work.

(a) has (b) has done
(c) had done (d) is done

149. If a ruby is heated it ___ lose its colour.

(a) would (b) will
(c) does (d) had

150. Lahore is a city of gardens ___?

(a) doesn't it (b) isn't it
(c) hasn't it (d) didn't it

151. He's been elected ___?

(a) hasn't he (b) didn't he
(c) isn't he (d) doesn't he

152. Though Aslam is poor, ___ he is honest.

(a) but (b) nevertheless
(c) yet (d) still

153. Penguins an aquatic bird, may live ____ twenty years.

(a) since (b) before
(c) for (d) from

154. The jaw structure of a snake permits it to eat much larger than.

(a) it (b) itself
(c) its (d) it has

155. The task seemed impossible but some-how Rashid ___ very skilfully in the end.

(a) pulled it up (b) pulled it off
(c) pulled it away (d) pulled it out

156. It is important that the office ___ your registration.

(a) will confirm (b) confirm
(c) confirms (d) must confirm

157. We ___ go to movies quite frequently.
(a) used to (b) was used to
(c) used (d) was used to be

158. He ___ get up early.
(a) used (b) used to
(c) is used to (d) was used to be

159. We congratulate him ___.
(a) on his success (b) for his success
(c) at his success (d) in his success

160. Like human, animals must have a dentist ____ their teeth.
(a) fill (b) filled
(c) filling (d) to be filled

161. _____ owe much of their success as a group to their unusual powers of migration.
(a) That birds (b) A bird
(c) The bird (d) Birds

162. If teaching ____ more, fewer teachers would leave profession.
(a) pays (b) is paying
(c) paid (d) had paid

163. The belief in life after death is prevalent in both primitive societies ____ advanced culture.
(a) and (b) and in
(c) and also (d) also

164. It is usually ____ lava but gas that kills people during volcanic eruptions.
(a) not only (b) not
(c) neither (d) no

165. ____ the Gulf stream is warmer than the ocean water surrounding it.
(a) wholly (b) whole
(c) as a whole (d) a whole as

166. He worked ___, because he aspired to stand first in the examination.
(a) very hard (b) harder
(c) much hard (d) the harder

167. Although we often use "speed" and "velocity" interchangeably, in a technical sense "speed" is not always ____ "velocity".
(a) alike (b) the same as
(c) similar (d) as

168. Prices for bikes can run ____ Rs.3000/-.
(a) as high as (b) as high to
(c) so high to (d) so high as

169. The greater the demand, ___ the price.
(a) higher (b) high
(c) the higher (d) the high

170. A seventeen-year-old is not ____ to vote in an election.
(a) old enough (b) as old enough
(c) enough old (d) enough old as

171. ____ is necessary for the development of strong bones and teeth.
(a) It is calcium (b) That calcium
(c) Calcium (d) Although calcium

172. The examiner made us ____ our identification in order to be admitted to the test center.
(a) showing (b) show
(c) showed (d) to show

173. This legend has been ___ from father to son.
(a) handed down (b) handed for
(c) handed in (d) handed over

174. By the twenty-first century, the computer _____ a necessity in every home.
(a) became (b) becoming
(c) has become (d) will have become

175. _____ at 212 degrees F and freezes at 32 degrees F.
(a) Waters boils (b) The water boils
(c) Water boils (d) Water boil

176. The bacteria in milk is destroyed when _____ to at least 62øC.
(a) it be heated (b) it heated
(c) it is heated (d) it will be heated

177. We were ____ by the result.
(a) surprise (b) surprised
(c) surprising (d) to surprise of

178. The laboratory has a ____ of equipment.
(a) large amount (b) large number
(c) little amount (d) big amount

179. The general public ____ a large number of computers now, because prices are beginning to decrease.
(a) must buy (b) must have bought
(c) must be buying (d) must buying

180. **He ____ a few steps when it started raining.**
(a) had hardly taken (b) hardly took
(c) hardly taken (d) taken hardly

181. **You _____ care of your health.**
(a) had better to take (b) had better take
(c) had better taken (d) had taken better

182. **Unless protected areas are established, the Bengal tiger, the blue whale, face ____ of extinction.**
(a) possible (b) the possibility
(c) to be possible (d) possibly

183. **If water is heated to 212 degrees F. ____ as steam.**
(a) it will boil and escape
(b) it is boiling & escaping
(c) it boil and escape
(d) it would boil and escape

184. **These days transport ____ faster and easier than ever before.**
(a) will become (b) can become
(c) becomes (d) is becoming

185. **I ____ your work. Please remind me.**
(a) had forgotten (b) forget
(c) forgot (d) have forgotten

186. **I ____ on this topic for some time before I realised my mistake.**
(a) am speaking (b) have been speaking
(c) speak (d) had been speaking

187. **If Napoleon had not invaded Russia, he ____ the rest of Europe.**
(a) had conquered
(b) would conquer
(c) would have conquered
(d) conquered

188. **No one _____ which college he will join.**
(a) would know (b) know
(c) can know (d) knows

189. **I ___ on this topic for some time before I realised my mistake.**
(a) am speaking (b) have been speaking
(c) have spoken (d) spoke

190. **Can you tell me _____**
(a) where does he live (b) where he lives
(c) where is he living (d) where has he lived

191. **I ran quickly _____ late.**
(a) not in order to be (b) in order to be not
(c) in order not to be (d) in order to not be

192. **I _____ trouble with my bicycle these days.**
(a) have been experiencing
(b) experience
(c) have been experienced
(d) experienced

193. **When the clock struck six o'clock, I ___ here for over an hour.**
(a) have waited (b) ha to wait
(c) shall have waited (d) had been waiting.

194. **I ____ a lie if I ever said that I liked you.**
(a) was telling
(b) have been telling
(c) would have been telling
(d) would have told

195. **He asked the teacher if he _____ with that pen.**
(a) shall write (b) can write
(c) is writing (d) would write

196. **I will sing if he _____**
(a) will ask me (b) shall ask me
(c) asks me (d) were ask me

197. **I will meet him when he _____**
(a) will come (b) had come
(c) would have come (d) comes

198. **When your body does not get ____ it can not make the glucose it needs.**
(a) enough food (b) food as enough
(c) food enoughly (d) enough the food

199. **Many chemicals react ____ in acid solutions.**
(a) more quickly (b) more quick
(c) quicklier (d) as quickly more

200. **It is now believed that some damage to tissues may result ____ them to frequent X-rays.**
(a) the exposing (b) from exposing
(c) from exposure (d) expose

ANSWERS

1. a	24. d	47. c	70. c	93. b	116. b	139. a	162. c	185. a
2. b	25. b	48. a	71. a	94. b	117. b	140. c	163. a	186. b
3. c	26. a	49. b	72. c	95. b	118. d	141. a	164. b	187. c
4. b	27. b	50. b	73. c	96. c	119. d	142. c	165. c	188. d
5. b	28. b	51. b	74. b	97. a	120. d	143. b	166. d	189. b
6. b	29. b	52. a	75. a	98. c	121. c	144. a	167. b	190. b
7. a	30. c	53. b	76. a	99. a	122. b	145. a	168. a	191. c
8. c	31. c	54. c	77. c	100. d	123. c	146. a	169. c	192. a
9. c	32. b	55. b	78. b	101. b	124. a	147. b	170. a	193. b
10. b	33. b	56. c	79. a	102. d	125. b	148. a	171. c	194. d
11. c	34. a	57. a	80. b	103. d	126. a	149. b	172. b	195. c
12. c	35. b	58. c	81. b	104. d	127. d	150. b	173. a	196. c
13. c	36. c	59. c	82. a	105. b	128. c	151. a	174. d	197. d
14. c	37. b	60. c	83. b	106. c	129. b	152. c	175. c	198. a
15. a	38. b	61. a	84. c	107. a	130. c	153. c	176. b	199. a
16. a	39. a	62. a	85. b	108. c	131. b	154. b	177. b	200. b
17. d	40. d	63. a	86. c	109. b	132. d	155. d	178. b	
18. b	41. d	64. c	87. b	110. b	133. b	156. b	179. c	
19. d	42. b	65. d	88. c	111. b	134. b	157. a	180. a	
20. d	43. b	66. c	89. a	112. d	135. b	158. b	181. c	
21. d	44. c	67. d	90. b	113. d	136. c	159. a	182. b	
22. c	45. c	68. b	91. a	114. d	137. b	160. a	183. a	
23. d	46. b	69. d	92. b	115. d	138. a	161. d	184. d	

SENTENCE COMPLETION II

Each of the following questions contains two blank spaces indicating omitted words. Each sentence is followed by four lettered sets of words. Read and determine the general sense of each sentence. Then choose the set of words which, when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of the sentence.

1. The salesman in that clothing store are so _____ that it is impossible to even look at a garment without being _____ by their effort to convince you to purchase.
   (a) offensive, considerate
   (b) persistent, irritated
   (c) extensive, induced
   (d) immune, aided

2. Inspite of the _____ of her presentation, many people were _____ with the speaker's concepts and ideas.
   (a) interest, enthralled (b) power, taken
   (c) intensity, socked (d) strength, bored

3. It has been said that honesty is the best policy; on the other hand, some _____ individuals prosper for awile. Their _____ seems to help them in the interim.
   (a) mendacious, mendacity
   (b) Usurious, usuriousness
   (c) acrimonious, acrimoniousness
   (d) oblivious, oblivion

4. Any modern country must _____ basic research because the discoveries and insights of science are _____ for dealing with such perplexing problems as health, energy and fragile environment.
   (a) support, essential (b) sustain, irrelevant
   (c) drive, intrinsic (d) ignore, important

5. The geological record is _____ with climatic changes similar in magnitude to the change now going on, but past changes were slow enough to allow most species to _____.
   (a) filled, change (b) replete, adapt
   (c) Complete, perish (d) marked, evolve

6. The study of vision would seem to indicate that the mind must create a rough map of the _____ and _____ of a raw scene in order to reach a visual.
   (a) terminals, demarcation
   (b) delimitation, laterality
   (c) boundaries, borders
   (d) dextrality, sinistrality

7. At a time of rampant environmentalism, it is perhaps worth noting that geological processes amount to a _____ efficient, long term disposal and _____ system.
   (a) extraordinary, closed
   (b) very, mechanical
   (c) satisfactorily, regenerating
   (d) remarkably, recycling

8. Haris was rather _____ about what paintings were hung in his study, but, in contrast, was quite _____ about what furniture was in the room.
   (a) fastidious, indifferent
   (b) inflexible, obstinate
   (c) undecided, tentative
   (d) demanding, definite

9. One of the paradoxes of life is the friction between our hunger for _____ and our grudging _____ that there is indeed nothing now under the sun.
   (a) Variety, denial
   (b) infamy, acceptance
   (c) novelty, insistence
   (d) conformity, admission

10. In view of the _____ value of the new treatment for this complicated case _____, with another physician is advisable.
    (a) questionable, a consultation
    (b) necessary, an interlude
    (c) accepted, an exploration
    (d) impossible, a confrontation

11. Parental devotion, especially if overly solicitous, has its _____, one of which is _____ a child's progress toward maturity.
    (a) delusion, envisioning
    (b) excesses, abetting
    (c) rewards, ameliorating
    (d) pitfalls, protracting

12. As a scientist, Leonardo da vinci was capable of _____, but his mistakes are remarkably few in light of his _____.
    (a) error, accomplishment

(b) artistry, failures
(c) genius, works
(d) innovation, lapses

13. In a recent biography of this renowned millionaire the subject emerges as a _____ and gentle-man, proving that money does not necessarily _____.
(a) lonely, alienate (b) perceptive, enlighten
(c) generous, corrupt (d) dignified, ennoble

14. The fact that poverty often _____ in high industrialized areas may indicate that the condition is _____ by industrial progress itself.
(a) thrives, thwarted
(b) occurs, engendered
(c) arrives, threatened
(d) recurs, alleviated

15. He has several talents that _____ the possibility of genius, however, no one of them is quite transcendent enough to _____ that possibility.
(a) preclude, surpass
(b) intimate, realize
(c) proclaim, condone
(d) vindicate, challenge

16. Many sports writers have been caught up in the activities about which they write and have become advocates and _____ when they ought to have been _____.
(a) promoters, colleagues
(b) participants, collaborators
(c) apologists, critics
(d) opponents, antagonists

17. The _____ of music these days provides the exposure that enables any person to discover that he or she has an _____ for some sort of music.
(a) polyphony, esteem
(b) enrichment, articulation
(c) vibrance, antipathy
(d) accessibility, appreciate

18. By comparing the actual architectural _____ of the Aztec pyramids with those reported in ancient Aztec documents, it is possible to _____ the general descriptive accuracy of these records.
(a) design, falsify (b) details, assess
(c) blueprints, delay (d) device, initiate

19. Unfortunately, routine military operations are described _____ in this account of the conflict, whereas analyses of the more significant political considerations are relegated to _____ paragraphs.
(a) concisely, lavish
(b) summarily, interminable
(c) exhaustively, occasional
(d) superficially, ample

20. To understand the people of another culture, one must not form a _____ impression; one must play the role of the _____ and evaluate all of the evidence.
(a) distrustful, skeptic (b) sympathetic, radical
(c) hasty, scientist (d) graphic, artist

21. All too often in this book _____ conclusions distort illuminating des-criptions and tendentious captions spoil _____ photographs.
(a) illogical, inane
(b) pertinent, irrelevant
(c) outlandish, superfluous
(d) unjustified, evocative

22. Traditional views assume that violence is somehow _____ "mascu-line" behaviour, rather than a way of behaving which may be _____ by either sex in particular circumstances.
(a) naturally, adopted
(b) inherently, perceived
(c) acceptably, described
(d) accidentally, selected

23. On the assumption that planets and meteors were _____ as a result of the same cosmic catastrophe, their _____ should be roughly similar.
(a) formed, compositions
(b) discovered, dates
(c) evolved, histories
(d) released, shapes

24. Advertising alone, no matter how _____, cannot convince people to _____ an item that answers no real and vital need.
(a) stringent, ignore
(b) innocuous, modify
(c) outrageous, disregard
(d) extensive, purchase

25. If the world's present known reserves of fossil fuels could be _____, construction of nuclear power plants would doubtless be less _____.
(a) augmented, precipitate
(b) depleted, expedient
(c) husbanded, regulated
(d) discovered, hazardous

26. In their search for artifacts, archaeologists are often _____, not be-cause a suspected site is remote and isolated but because it is _____.
(a) misled, verified
(b) undeterred, unearthed
(c) venerated, sacred
(d) frustrated, urbanized

27. The _____ of the individual's desire for free-dom despite constant efforts to destroy it does not mean that free-dom will triumph; at best, it suggests that the desire for it is _____.
(a) repudiation, enviable
(b) vacillation, insatiable
(c) reassertion, unforseen
(d) persistence, indestructible

28. Te castles of the feudal lords were primarily forts and therefore constructed more for _____ than for _____.
(a) privacy, seclusion
(b) protection, comfort
(c) convenience, security
(d) retaliation, defence

29. Stability in a culture does not mean inertia; even the most _____ culture is marked by constant _____.
(a) mobile, inflexibility
(b) materialistic, uncertainity
(c) advanced, variety
(d) conservative, change

30. You have only to study the intricate thoughts of the great philosophers to see that it is possible to express with _____ the most _____ reflections.
(a) refinement, pleasant
(b) unanimity, disagreeable
(c) emotion, banal
(d) lucidity, subtle

31. The very young child has no concept of death; it is too _____ an idea, too _____ his or her experience.
(a) abstract, removed from
(b) frightening, thrilling for
(c) real, close to
(d) families, new to

32. This _____ law will make little difference to the _____ drug companies whose standards are already high.
(a) economical, prosperous
(b) stringent, scrupulous
(c) protective, fraudulent
(d) mitigating, conscientious

33. Modern writers _____ to drape reality with pretty phrases, show us everything, putrid and pure with grim _____.
(a) aspiring, austerity
(b) hesitating, discretion
(c) disdaining, objectivity
(d) purporting, omniscience

34. Good health is _____ with a high degree of resistance to bacterial attack; any influence that lowers one's general health also _____ one's resistance to such an attack.
(a) associated, activities
(b) balanced, secures
(c) allied, increase
(d) synonymous, reduces

35. Few politicians are so _____ asinine as to adopt a stance that is morally _____ and then boast of it.
(a) furtively, precarious
(b) scrupulously, laudable
(c) egregiously, untenable
(d) transparently, indisputable

36. He was the scapegoat, by whose _____ punishment all the other transgressors in the group were, it is supposed, sufficiently _____.
(a) vicarious, amused
(b) undisclosed, avenged
(c) undeserved, implicated
(d) public, chastised

37. People were tired of what human _____ could provide; the invisible, the _____ were the need of the time.
(a) intellect, irrational
(b) belief, mysterious
(c) strength, constructive
(d) beauty, unheard

38. Where one advances, hundreds _____; and the balance is always in favour of nearly universal _____.
(a) retreat, peace
(b) battle, weakness
(c) retrogress, deterioration
(d) subside, conflict

39. Although over the years _____ resources had been devoted to alleviating the problem, a satisfactory solution remained _____.
(a) natural, costly
(b) adequate, probable
(c) substantial, elusive
(d) capital, decisive

40. The team attributes its _____ season to a number of _____ factors.
(a) losing, propitious
(b) long, irrelevant
(c) remarkable, derogatory
(d) winning, favourable

41. While fewer documents are being kept, the usefulness of those _____ is now _____ by on improved cataloging system.
(a) printed, documented
(b) discarded, concurred
(c) read, emblazoned
(d) retained, insured

42. Human survival is a result of mutual assistance since people are essentially _____ rater than _____.
(a) superior, inferior
(b) cooperative, competitive
(c) physical, mental
(d) dependent, insensate

43. Even as they _____ their pledges of support, they secretly planned a betrayal, their actions _____ their words.
(a) demonstrated, echoed
(b) confirmed, reinforced
(c) reiterated, believed
(d) submitted, emphasized

44. Their _____ debate, billed as a(n) _____ of their opinions, was only needless repetition.
(a) senseless, exoneration
(b) national, travesty
(c) primary, renunciation
(d) final, clarification

45. The product of a _____ religious home, he often found _____ in prayer.
(a) zealously, distraction
(b) devoutly, solace
(c) vigorously, comfort
(d) pious, answers

46. _____ mob began to form, full of angrymen _____ incoherent threats.
(a) An excited, whispering
(b) A listless, shouting
(c) An ugly, gesturing
(d) A lynch, muttering

47. In the _____ downpour, the women managed to _____ us and disappear.
(a) ensuing, evade
(b) incessant, pervade
(c) torrential, provoke
(d) insipid, avoid

48. Working _____ under the pressure of time, Raza did not notice his _____ mistake.
(a) leisurely, stupid
(b) frantically, inevitable
(c) rapidly, careless
(d) continually, redundant

49. With _____ grin, Haris quickly _____ his way through the crowd toward us.
(a) an infectious, demolished
(b) a sappy, devoured
(c) an irrepressible, maneuvered
(d) a surly, crawled

50. The _____ of the early morning light _____ the room, making it larger and cozier at once.
(a) brilliance, shattered
(b) softness, transformed
(c) harshness, transfigured
(d) warmth, disfigured

51. From his _____ manner, we could all tell that he was of _____ birth.
(a) boorish, noble
(b) aristocratic, humble
(c) regard, royal
(d) refined, common

52. Because of his _____ sense of his own importance, Humza often tried to _____ our activities.
(a) exaggerated, monopolize
(b) inflated, autonomize
(c) insecure, violate
(d) modest, dominate

53. He demanded _____ obedience from us, and was always telling us we must be _____ subjects.
(a) total, foolish (b) partial, cringing
(c) formal, rigorous (d) complete, compliant

54. The _____ of the Titanic could have been avoided if more safety _____ had been taken.
(a) tragedy, precautions
(b) embargo, preservers
(c) disaster, reservations
(d) crew, measures

55. We are _____ going to have to face the reality that the resources of Earth are _____.
(a) finally, worthless
(b) gradually, limitless
(c) eventually, finite
(d) quickly, unavailable

56. With _____ a thought for his own safety, Javed _____ dashed back across the courtyard.
    (a) even, quickly (b) scarcely, nimbly
    (c) barely, cautiously (d) seldom, swiftly

57. He should be _____ to complain, since his salary is _____ with his productivity.
    (a) right, proportionate
    (b) brought, balanced
    (c) foolish, gratuitous
    (d) loath, commensurate

58. By the stroke of luck the troops _____, avoiding a crushing _____.
    (a) converged, blow (b) prevailed, defeat
    (c) diverged, siege (d) retrenched, retreat

59. Since several offices have been _____ across the street the old directory is now _____.
    (a) refurbished, adequate
    (b) deployed, reserved
    (c) relocated, obsolete
    (d) removed, upgraded

60. His _____ manner served to hide the fact that he secretly indulged in the very vices he publicly _____.
    (a) sedulous, dispelled
    (b) sanctimonious, condemned
    (c) dogmatic, espoused
    (d) candid, promulgated

61. Because of the _____ caused by the flood, living conditions in the area have _____ many people have lost all their belongings.
    (a) trepidation, augmented
    (b) morass, careened
    (c) censure, abated
    (d) devastation, deteriorated

62. The police received a(n) _____ call giving them valuable information, but the caller would not give his name out of fear of _____.
    (a) Private, impurity
    (b) anonymous, reprisals
    (c) professional, dissension
    (d) enigmatic, refusal

ANSWERS

1. b	2. d	3. a	4. a	5. b
6. c	7. d	8. a	9. c	10. a
11. d	12. a	13. c	14. b	15. b
16. c	17. d	18. b	19. c	20. c
21. d	22. a	23. a	24. d	25. a
26. d	27. d	28. b	29. d	30. d
31. a	32. b	33. c	34. d	35. c
36. d	37. a	38. c	39. c	40. d
41. d	42. b	43. c	44. d	45. b
46. d	47. a	48. c	49. c	50. b
51. c	52. a	53. d	54. a	55. c
56. b	57. d	58. b	59. c	60. b
61. d	62. b			

REPLACEMENT OF WORD OR A PHRASE

Directions: In question there is a word or a phrase underlined in each sentence which is to be replaced by a word or a phrase marked a, b, c and d. You are to choose the one word or phrase that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter you have chosen. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the rectangle cannot be seen.

Example 1:

The thief was apprehended, but his **accomplice** had disappeared.

(a) people who saw him (b) guns and knives
(c) person who helped him (d) stolen goods

If you study the phrases given against a, b, c and d you will find that the phrase given against (c) will best replace the word **accomplice.**

Example 2:

Pipes may be painted to keep them from getting **oxidized**.

(a) misplaced (b) soaked
(c) rusty (d) frozen

In the words given **rusty** is the word which will best replace the word oxidized.

Example 3:

Sharks must swim **all the time** to avoid sinking.

(a) swiftly (b) rarely
(c) precisely (d) constantly

The word **constantly** will best replace the phrase "all the time".

1. As soon as the board of elections **promulgates** the list of candidates, a ballot is prepared.
   (a) informally discusses
   (b) quickly contacts
   (c) officially declares
   (d) critically reviews
2. Psychologists encourage their patients not to get upset about **trivial** matters.
   (a) unexpected (b) unusual
   (c) unimportant (d) uncertain
3. The value of an **old item** increases with time.
   (a) a facsimile (b) a bonus
   (c) an antique (d) an original
4. In frogs and toads, the tongue is fixed to the front of the mouth in order to facilitate **projecting** it at some distance, greatly aiding in the capture of insects.
   (a) rotating (b) protruding
   (c) vibrating (d) contracting
5. Drivers are fined Rs. 100 for **careless** driving.
   (a) routine (b) reckless
   (c) adept (d) aggressive
6. Even as a child Thomas Edison had a very **inquisitive** mind; at the age of three he performed his first experiment.
   (a) complex (b) brilliant
   (c) mature (d) curious
7. Drink only **tepid** liquids.
   (a) slightly warm (b) very hot
   (c) slightly cool (d) very cold
8. Property taxes are based on an **estimate** of the value of one's property.
   (a) appraisal (b) forecast
   (c) yelp (d) purr
9. It is theorized that the universe is **expanding** at a rate of fifty miles per second per million light years.

(a) getting larger (b) getting faster
(c) getting smaller (d) getting slower

10. Because light travels faster than sound, lightning appears to **go before** thunder.
(a) prolong (b) traverse
(c) repel (d) precede

11. Trees that **block** the view of oncoming traffic should be cut down.
(a) alter (b) obstruct
(c) improve (d) spoil

12. The **remnants** of the Roman empire can be found in many countries in Asia, Europe, and Africa.
(a) effects (b) small pieces
(c) buildings (d) destruction

13. Rahim had a reputation for being a **prudent** businessman.
(a) clever (b) wealthy
(c) careful (d) dishonest

14. The successful use of antitoxins and serums has virtually **eradicated** threat of malaria, yellow fever, and other insect-borne diseases.
(a) improved (b) removed
(c) discovered (d) announced

15. It is difficult to **discern** the sample that is on the slide unless the microscope is adjusted.
(a) discard (b) arrange
(c) determine (d) debate

16. The **pact** has been in effect for twenty years.
(a) monarchy (b) treaty
(c) trend (d) lease

17. Relaxation therapy teaches one not to **fret over** small problems.
(a) worry about (b) get angry about
(c) get involved in (d) look for

18. If one aids and abets a criminal, he is also considered **guilty** of the crime.
(a) suspicious (b) daring
(c) culpable (d) ruthless

19. Many doctors are still general practitioners, but the **tendency** is toward specialization in medicine.
(a) rumor (b) trend
(c) prejudice (d) security

20. The representatives of the company seemed very **callous** concerning the conditions of the workers.
(a) liberal (b) ignorant
(c) responsible (d) insensitive

21. Phosphorus is used in paints for highway signs and markers because it is **bright** at night.
(a) luminous (b) harmless
(c) adequate (d) attractive

22. The Supreme Court has a reputation for being **just**.
(a) stubborn (b) impartial
(c) humorous (d) capricious

23. To **look quickly** through a book is an important study skill.
(a) skim (b) summarize
(c) outline (d) paraphrase

24. Einstein's theory of relativity seemed **incredible** at the time that he first introduced it.
(a) unbelievable (b) complicated
(c) brilliant (d) famous

25. The **perpetual** motion of the earth as it turns on its axis creates the change of seasons.
(a) ancient (b) rhythmic
(c) leisurely (d) constant

26. The development of general anesthetics has allowed doctors to operate without the **pain** once associated with surgery.
(a) fear (b) protest
(c) rage (d) anguish

27. In the past, energy sources were thought to be **boundless**.
(a) without limits (b) inexpensive
(c) exasperated (d) organised

28. Library cards will **expire** when they are not used.
(a) cost more money
(b) cease to be effective
(c) be mailed to the holder's address
(d) be continued automatically

29. Because of a long drought, farmers are **doubtful** about the prospect of a good yield.
(a) sympathetic (b) intrepid
(c) dubious (d) thrilled

30. A compound **break** is more serious than a simple one because there is more opportunity for loss of blood and infection.
    (a) bruise (b) sprain
    (c) burn (d) fracture

31. Madame Curie was completely **engrossed** in her work.
    (a) disturbed (b) absorbed
    (c) fatigued (d) successful

32. **Strive** for excellence.
    (a) Cooperate with others
    (b) Be patient
    (c) Make efforts
    (d) Pay well

33. It is very discourteous to **intrude** during someone's conversation.
    (a) find fault (b) disagree
    (c) be in the way (d) leave quickly

34. In certain types of poisoning, immediately give large quantities of soapy or salty water in order to **induce** vomiting.
    (a) control (b) clean
    (c) cause (d) stop.

35. Feeling **irritable** may be a side effect of too much medication.
    (a) drowsy (b) grouchy
    (c) dizzy (d) silly

36. Preservatives are added to bread to keep it from getting **stale**.
    (a) small (b) flat
    (c) old (d) wet

37. The examination will begin **precisely** at eight-thirty.
    (a) exactly (b) usually
    (c) occasionally (d) monthly

38. Most competitions are not open to both professionals and **non-professionals**.
    (a) aliens (b) juniors
    (c) amateurs (d) tutors

39. A balanced diet should include fish and **fowl** as well as red meat.
    (a) fruit (b) birds
    (c) vegetables (d) cheese and milk

40. Although buses are **scheduled** to depart at a certain hour, they are often late.
    (a) listed (b) obligated
    (c) requested (d) loaded

41. Because of the extreme pressure underwater, divers are often **sluggish**.
    (a) slow (b) hurt
    (c) careful (d) worried

42. Travel agents will **confirm** your reservations for you free.
    (a) purchase (b) verify
    (c) exchange (d) obtain

43. Cricket commentator, Iftikhar, had to yell to be heard above the **hubbub**.
    (a) noise and confusion
    (b) loud music
    (c) argument
    (d) sports activity

44. In the famous nursery rhyme about Jack and Jill, Jill **tumbled** down the hill after Jack.
    (a) called (b) fell
    (c) ran (d) flew

45. Sometimes, while living in a foreign country, one **craves** a special dish from home.
    (a) desires (b) eats
    (c) prepares (d) looks for

46. A good auditorium will assure that the sound is able to be **heard**.
    (a) superior (b) genuine
    (c) audible (d) contained

47. **Variations** in the colour of sea water from blue to green seem to be caused by high or low concentrations of salt.
    (a) Changes (b) Descriptions
    (c) Measures (d) Clarity

48. What may be considered courteous in one culture may be interpreted as **arrogant** in another.
    (a) clumsy (b) sleazy
    (c) surly (d) flimsy

49. A **clever** politician will take advantage of every speaking engagement to campaign for the next election.
    (a) rash (b) intrepid
    (c) crude (d) shrewd

50. In order to be issued a passport, one must either present legal documents or call a witness **to give evidence** concerning one's identity.
    (a) testify (b) investigate
    (c) falsify (d) evaluate

51. It will be necessary for the doctor to **widen** the pupils of your eyes with some drops in order to examine them.
    (a) massage (b) treat
    (c) dilate (d) solar

52. a laser beam is used to **penetrate** even the hardest substances.
    (a) light up (b) repair
    (c) identify (d) pass through

53. Mr. Latif always **speaks out** about everything.
    (a) declares his opinion
    (b) agrees
    (c) quarrels
    (d) has an interest

54. If the teams were not so evenly matched, it would be easier to **foretell** the outcome of the game.
    (a) argue (b) predict
    (c) discuss (d) influence

55. Keep two pencils **handy** while taking the examination.
    (a) extra (b) secret
    (c) near (d) sharp

56. **Unorganized** guessing will probably not raise a test score as significantly as choosing one letter as a "guess answer" for the entire examination.
    (a) Cryptic (b) Haphazard
    (c) Economical (d) Subsequent

57. The thief was apprehended, but his **accomplice** had disappeared.
    (a) people who saw him
    (b) guns and knives
    (c) person who helped him
    (d) stolen goods

58. Electrical energy may be divided into two components **specified** as positive and negative.
    (a) confused (b) designated
    (c) accumulated (d) separated

59. A **vacant** apartment in Karachi City is very difficult to find.
    (a) good (b) large
    (c) empty (d) clean

60. astronomy provides the knowledge necessary for **correct** time keeping, navigation, surveying, and map making.
    (a) meticulous (b) incessant
    (c) accurate (d) ancient

61. In a **search** to further his knowledge of the unknown, man has explored the earth, the sea, and now, outer space.
    (a) quest (b) colloquy
    (c) fantasy (d) documentary

62. Raza seemed **sure** that he would win the election.
    (a) eager (b) hopeful
    (c) confident (d) resigned

63. For your safety and the safety of others, always pay **attention** to traffic signals.
    (a) overlook (b) heed
    (c) glance at (d) repair

64. Neon is an element which does not combine readily with any other element; because of this property, it is called an **inactive** element.
    (a) inert (b) adjacent
    (c) explicit (d) obsolete

65. Attending a mosque is one way to make **agreeable** friends.
    (a) enduring (b) congenial
    (c) elderly (d) numerous

66. Primary education in the U.S. is **compulsory**.
    (a) free of charge (b) required
    (c) excellent (d) easy

67. Quaid-e-Azam **detested** injustice.
    (a) recognized (b) confronted
    (c) suffered (d) abhorred

68. Sometimes items are put on sale because they have **imperfections** on them.
    (a) defects (b) mileage
    (c) signatures (d) installments

69. A good student is eager to learn and does not need to be **warned** for being absent too much.
    (a) admonished (b) punished
    (c) belittled (d) spanked

70. An appendectomy is a **routine** operation.
(a) cheap (b) small
(c) usual (d) quick

71. Since research studies have shown a relationship between cancer and cigarette smoking, many people have **cut down**.
(a) ceased smoking
(b) become frightened
(c) decreased the number of cigarettes
(d) gotten sick

72. It is not a good business policy to buy **sleazy** materials.
(a) few (b) cheap
(c) used (d) old

73. **Lifting the shoulders** is a gesture that indicates lack of interest.
(a) Napping (b) Shrugging
(c) Sighing (d) Yawning

74. Pipes may be painted to keep them from getting **oxidized**.
(a) misplaced (b) soaked
(c) rusty (d) frozen

75. **Interfering** with someone's mail is a serious crime.
(a) Assisting (b) Tampering
(c) Gambling (d) Intimidating

76. Athletes learn to **conceal** their disappointment when they lose.
(a) ignore (b) regret
(c) accept (d) disguise

77. Although monkeys occasionally **menace** their enemies, they are usually not dangerous unless they are provoked.
(a) pursue (b) consume
(c) threaten (d) kill

78. Valium is a strong drug that can cause a driver to **sleep** at the wheel.
(a) dream (b) sneeze
(c) doze (d) snore

79. Milk is **purified** by heating it at 60øC. for thirty minutes.
(a) cleansed (b) stored
(c) mixed (d) packaged

80. The box fell off his desk and hit the floor with a **thump**.
(a) a dull noise (b) a very small sound
(c) a musical sound (d) a repeated noise

81. Unless the population growth stabilizes, environmentalists predict a worldwide **starvation** by the year 2000 A.D.
(a) famine (b) flood
(c) rebellion (d) disease

82. Flamingos were about to have **died out** until laws were passed to protect them.
(a) become confined (b) become extinct
(c) become infected (d) become deformed

83. The number of insect species is **greater** than that of all other animal species.
(a) exceeds (b) equals
(c) augments (d) predicts

84. Honeybees live in a **complicated** society of ten to fifty thousand members.
(a) concealed (b) complex
(c) extension (d) eradication

85. All **drinks** that include saccharin must be marked with a warning label because saccharin may cause cancer.
(a) packages (b) beverages
(c) medications (d) desserts

86. Magma is the **primary** source of all the earth's rocks.
(a) cheapest (b) first
(c) nearest (d) worst

87. Sharks must swim **all the time** to avoid sinking.
(a) swiftly (b) rarely
(c) precisely (d) constantly

88. Microprocessors, unlike computers, are programmed to complete **defined** tasks.
(a) specific (b) arduous
(c) several (d) similar

89. The galaxy slowly **circles** around a spherical center.
(a) expands (b) rotates
(c) accelerates (d) vibrates

90. Carbohydrates are **plentiful** in nature where they serve as an immediate source of energy.
(a) abundant (b) unstable
(c) obscure (d) reliable

91. Like snakes, many insects grow by **throwing away** their skin several times.
(a) digesting (b) stretching
(c) discarding (d) mending

92. Volcanoes are formed where the plates in the earth's crust **meet**.
(a) crack (b) intersect
(c) collapse (d) float

93. In the fetus, cartilage forms a temporary skeleton that will gradually be **changed** into bone.
(a) transformed (c) straightened
(c) hardened (d) fused

94. Jet engines **go to the opposite direction** upon touch down.
(a) extinguish (b) reverse
(c) explode (d) hesitate

95. In the fetus, cartilage forms a temporary skeleton that will gradually be **changed** into bone.
(a) transformed (b) Straightened
(c) hardened (d) fused

96. A nuclear power plant **gives** off less radiation than a granite structure of similar proposition.
(a) repels (b) concentrates
(c) confines (d) emits

97. **Innovations** in electronic equipment are usually less expensive the second or third year after they are introduced.
(a) parts (b) changes
(c) problems (d) details

98. Vegetables are **necessary** component of a well balanced diet.
(a) a scarce (b) an essential
(c) a pleasant (d) an abundant

99. The discovery of penicillin by Alexander Flaming was an **incidental** part of another experiments.
(a) of secondary importance
(b) very large
(c) very helpful
(d) time consuming

100. Plastic has replaced many metals parts in new cars because it is **lighter**.
(a) not as rare (b) not as costly
(c) not as heavy (d) not as rigid

101. Watch him; he has a **guilty** look on his face.
(a) culpable (b) pure
(c) angelic (d) virtuous

102. His **apprehensions** proved to be baseless.
(a) fear (b) hopes
(c) expectations (d) charges

103. He was **provoked** into taking a wrong step.
(a) encouraged (b) aroused
(c) persuaded (d) compelled

104. He was **reluctant** to share the secret with me.
(a) willing (b) unwilling
(c) pleased (d) afraid

105. He was impressed with the **grandeur** of Himalayas rising before him.
(a) a height (b) splendour
(c) beauty (d) calm

106. He is **scrupulous** in matters of passing judgment.
(a) hesitant (b) clever
(c) careful (d) rash

107. It was a **tedious** job for him to sit and listen to so many complaints.
(a) troublesome (b) tiresome
(c) profitable (d) difficult

108. He is a **pre-eminent** scholar of Urdu.
(a) promising (b) outstanding
(c) profound (d) familiar

109. After a long trial, he was **acquitted** by the court.
(a) summoned (b) sentenced
(c) pardoned (d) freed

110. The government **initiated** various measures to raise the living standard of the people.
(a) planned (b) suggested
(c) introduced (d) enforced

111. The **valour** of the rescue team was praiseworthy.
(a) determination (b) courage
(c) speed (d) strength

112. The proposal was **turned down** by the committee.
(a) rejected (b) accepted
(c) refused (d) condemned

ANSWERS

1. c
2. c
3. c
4. b
5. b
6. d
7. a
8. a
9. a
10. d
11. b
12. b
13. c
14. b
15. c
16. b
17. a
18. c
19. b
20. d
21. a
22. b
23. a
24. a
25. d
26. d
27. a
28. b
29. c
30. d
31. b
32. c
33. c
34. c
35. b
36. c
37. a
38. c
39. b
40. a
41. a
42. b
43. a
44. b
45. a
46. c
47. a
48. c
49. d
50. a
51. c
52. d
53. a
54. b
55. c
56. b
57. c
58. b
59. c
60. c
61. a
62. c
63. b
64. a
5. b
66. b
67. d
68. a
69. a
70. c
71. c
72. b
73. b
74. c
75. b
76. d
77. c
78. c
79. a
80. a
81. a
82. b
83. a
84. b
85. b
86. b
87. d
88. a
89. b
90. a
91. c
92. b
93. a
94. b
95. a
96. d
97. b
98. b
99. a
100. c
101. a
102. a
103. b
104. b
105. b
106. c
107. b
108. b
109. d
110. c
111. b
112. a

CORRECTIONS OF COMMON ERRORS

The number and person of the verb should be as its subject.

1. The colour of flowers **are** beautiful. — The colour of flowers is beautiful.

*Two or more nouns or pronouns joined by **'and'** take a plural verb.*

2. Two and two **makes** four. — Two and two **make** four.
3. Rasheed and Hameed is enemies. — Rasheed and Hameed are enemies.

If the nouns denote one and the same thing they take a singular verb.

4. Bread and butter **are** all that we want. — Bread and butter **is** all that we want.
5. Law and order **are** satisfactory in the Punjab. — Law and order **is** satisfactory in the Punjab.

A word plural in form but singular in meaning takes a singular verb.

6. The wages of sin **are** death. — The wages of sin **is** death.

If a plural subject denotes one object or group of objects taken collectively, it takes a singular verb.

7. The Arabian Nights **are** a nice book. — The Arabian Nights **is** a nice book.
8. The United States of America are very rich. — The United States of America is very rich.

When a collective noun is used as a noun of multitude expressing the persons or things of a group separately it takes a plural verb.

9. The jury **is** divided in their opinion. — The jury **are** divided in their opinion.
10. The majority **is** of this opinion. — The majority **are** of this opinion.

Two or more than two singular subjects joined by 'or, nor, either - or, neither - nor' take a singular verb.

11. Either the mother or the son **are** in the wrong. — Either the mother or the son **is** in the wrong.
12. Neither Rasheed nor his father **were** present. — Neither Rasheed nor his father **was** present.

The verb agrees with the nearest subject if the subjects joined by either, nor, neither, nor, are of different persons.

13. Either you or I **were** present. — Either you or I **was** present.
14. Either he or you **has** made this mistake. — Either he or you **have** made this mistake.

If one of the subjects joined by 'or' or 'nor' happens to be plural it should be placed near the verb which should be plural.

15. Neither they nor she **is** right. — Neither she nor they **are** right.
16. Either his companions or Majeed **has** done it. — Either Majeed or his companions **have** done it.
17. *If two singular subjects are joined by 'as well as' 'together with', the verb is singular.*
18. Karim as well as Rahim *were* guilty. — Karim as well as Rahim **was** guilty.
19. Majeed together with his daughter **were** gone. — Majeed together with his daughter **was** gone.

When one of the two subjects is plural and they are joined by 'as well as', 'together with', the verb agrees with the former of the two subjects.

20. His brother together with his sons **have** not reached as yet. — His brother, together with his sons **has** not reached as yet.

If the subject is a relative pronoun, the verb must agree in number and person with its antecedent.

21. You are the man who **have** stolen my book. — You **are** the man who has stolen my book.
22. He is one of the best students who **has** won the scholarship. — He is one of the best students **who** have won the scholarship.

If the subject is an adjective used as noun expressing a number of things, it takes a plural verb.

23. The poor **is** blessed. — The poor **are** blessed.
24. The virtuous **is** liked by every one. — The virtuous **are** liked by every one.

The words 'number', 'rest', 'half' when used as subjects are regarded as singular or plural according to their sense.

25. The number of students in this college **are** not large. — The number of students in this college **is** not large.
26. The rest of the party **was** here. — The rest of the party **were** here.
27. Half of the boys **was** absent. — Half of the boys **were** absent.

Many when followed by 'a' or 'an' takes a singular noun and a singular verb but when preceded by 'a' and 'an' it takes a plural noun and a plural verb.

28. Many a flower **are** born to blush unseen. — Many a flower **is** born to blush unseen.
29. A great many men **was** absent. — A great many men **were** absent.

'Each', 'either' and 'neither' are Distributive pronouns.

'Any one', 'everyone' 'everything', 'nothing' are indefinite pronouns. All these pronouns are singular and take singular verbs.

30. Each of the boys had **their** share. — Each of the boys had **his** share.
31. Either of the boys **have** done this. — Either of the boys **has** done this.
32. Everyone of them **want** to get a prize. — Everyone of them **wants** to get a prize.

Exceptions: 'None' is singular and takes a singular verb.

33. None but the brave **deserve** the fair. — None but the brave **deserves** the fair.

When 'none' denotes several things or persons, it takes a plural verb.

34. None of his relatives **lives** here. — None of his relatives **live** here.

Two singular subjects when qualified by the adjectives 'every' and 'each' and connected by 'and' take a singular verb.

35. Each girl and each boy **were** given prizes. — Each girl and each boy **was** given prizes.

'Each' is followed by a singular verb.

36. Each of the girls received a share of **their** own. — Each of the girls received a share of **her** own.

When nouns and pronouns having different persons occur together, second person should be put first, then third and last of all First person.

37. I, you and he should do it. — You, he and I should do it.
38. I, you and Majid should work together. — You, Majid and I should work together.

'Those' and not 'they' should be used before the relative pronoun 'who' or 'that'.

39. **They** who are honest are loved by all. — **Those** who are honest are loved by all.

'That' and 'those' are used for nouns used before.

40. This pen is better **than** Karim's. — This pen is better than **that** of Karim.
41. The students of this school are better than **that** school. — The students of this school are better than **those** of that school.

'Either' and 'neither' are used for two persons or things only but 'either' is replaced by 'anyone' and 'neither' by 'none' if more than two persons are referred to.

42. **Either** of the twenty boys will finish the work. — **Anyone** of the twenty boys will finish the work.
43. **Neither** of the five books is interesting. — **None** of the five books is interesting.

'Each other' is used for two persons, 'one another' for more than two persons.

44. All the forty boys divided the sweets among — All the forty boys divided the sweets among one

	Incorrect	Correct
	each other.	**another.**
45.	The two boys quarrelled with **one another.**	The two boys quarrelled with **each other.**

The subject of a verb is always in the nominative case.

46.	Bashir is taller than **me**.	Bashir is taller than **I.**
47.	Rasheed works harder than **him.**	Rasheed works harder than **he.**

The object of a verb is always in the objective case.

48.	**Who** do you like?	**Whom** do you like?
49.	**Who** is he talking to?	**Whom** is he talking to?

Apostrophe's is used with two or more possessive pronouns.

50.	Have you read Ghalib and **Iqbal's** poetry?	Have you read **Ghalib's** and **Iqbal's** poetry?

Possessive cases of personal pronouns do not take apostrophe's.

51.	**Your's** affectionately.	**Yours** affectionately.

Certain inanimate objects, when personified, are used in the masculine gender.

52.	Time has wings of **its own.**	Time has wings of **his own.**

Certain inanimate objects, when personified, are used in the famine gender.

	each other.	**another.**
45.	The two boys quarrelled with **one another.**	The two boys quarrelled with **each other.**

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Possessive cases of personal pronouns do not take apostrophe's.

51.	**Your's** affectionately.	**Yours** affectionately.

Certain inanimate objects, when personified, are used in the masculine gender.

52.	Time has wings of **its own.**	Time has wings of **his own.**

Certain inanimate objects, when personified, are used in the famine gender.

53.	Nature has a beauty of **its** own.	Nature has a beauty of **her** own.

Some nouns have the same form in both numbers. Deer, sheep, pice, dozen, swine, fathom.

54.	I have bought ten **dozens** eggs for two hundred rupees.	I have bought **ten dozen** eggs for two hundred rupees.
55.	I saw some deers and **sheeps** in the field.	I saw some deer and **sheep** in the field.

Some nouns are used only in the plural, alms, ashes, assets, bowels, cattle, embers, oats, measles, thanks, victuals, odds etc.

56.	The **cattles** are grazing in the field.	The **Cattle** are grazing in the field.

Some nouns are plural in form but singular in use. News, Mathematics, Physics, Politics etc.

57.	Ill news **spread** fast.	Ill news **spreads** fast.
58.	Politics **are** a fishy game.	Politics **is** a fishy game.

Some nouns are singular in form but plural in use. Crowd, people, poultry, cattle, folk, public, mankind, swine, infantry.

59.	Mankind **is** never happy.	Mankind **are** never happy.
60.	The people **does** not trust this officer.	The people **do** not trust this officer.

Some nouns are used only as singular. Scenery, poetry, furniture, expenditure.

61.	The sceneries of Kashmir are worth-seeing.	The scenery of Kashmir is worth-seeing.
62.	I purchased some **furnitures**.	I purchased some **furniture.**

Some errors of wrong numbers.

63.	I do not move out of **door**.	I do not move out of **doors**.
64.	I am fond of **vegetable**.	I am fond of **vegetables**.
65.	He feels out of **sort** today.	He feels out of **sorts** today.
66.	He spends **two-third** of his salary.	He spends **two-thirds** of his salary.
67.	The **machineries** of this factory are new.	The **Machinery** of this factory is new.
68.	You should be true to your **words**.	You should be true to your **word**.

The following words take no continuous form: intend, feel, like, love etc.

69.	I am **intending** to go abroad.	**I intend** to go abroad.
70.	I am **liking** my friend.	I **like** my friend.

Some words take adjectives, not adverbs.

	Incorrect	Correct
71.	He appears very **sadly**.	He appears very **sad**.
72.	This mango does not taste **sweetly**.	This mango does not taste **sweet**.
73.	He is in the habit of speaking **loudly**.	He is in the habit of speaking **loud**.

When the number or voice of two Principal verbs differs, the auxiliary verb should be repeated.

	Incorrect	Correct
74.	The father was sleeping and his sons studying.	The father was sleeping and his sons **were** studying.
75.	Some men were injured and one killed.	Some men were injured and one **was** killed.

'To' should be omitted.

	Incorrect	Correct
76.	You had better **to** keep quiet.	You had better keep quiet.
77.	You need not **to** go with me.	You need not go with me.
78.	We dare not **to** go there.	We dare not go there.

Wrong use of intransitive verbs.

	Incorrect	Correct
79.	She was died.	She died.
80.	The Principal **was** stuck to his decision.	The Principal stuck to his decision.

The infinitives are in the active voice after adjectives.

	Incorrect	Correct
81.	English is hard **to** be taught.	English is hard **to** teach.
82.	Fish is very easy to be **digested**.	Fish is very easy to **digest**.

Wrong use of Participles.

	Incorrect	Correct
83.	**Going to** the college I met an accident.	As **I was** going to the college I met an accident.
84.	Running across the meadow, a snake chased me.	While **I was** running across the meadow a snake chased me.
85.	On entering the college, a beautiful lawn could be seen.	**On entering** the college, one could see a beautiful lawn.

Errors in the use of infinitives and gerunds.

	Incorrect	Correct
86.	He is **confident** to conquer the fort.	He is **confident** of conquering the fort.
87.	I prevented him **to** go there.	I prevented him **from** going there.

Use of 'shall' and 'will'.

	Incorrect	Correct
88.	**I shall** go to see my uncle, come what may.	I **will** go to see my uncle, come what may.
89.	The boy who stands first **will** get a prize.	The boy who stands first **shall** get a prize.
90.	Believe me, **I shall** help you.	Believe me, I **will** help you.
91.	**Shall** you sing a song in the concert?	**Will** you sing a song in the concert?

Use of 'may' and 'can'.

	Incorrect	Correct
92.	**Can** I come in?	**May** I come in?
93.	**Can** I take your pen?	**May** I take your pen?

Some participle forms are used as adjectives only.

	Incorrect	Correct
94.	I hate ill-got wealth.	I hate ill-gotten wealth.
95.	He was in a **drunk** state.	He was in a **drunken** state.

The use of lie, lay, laid, lain.

	Incorrect	Correct
96.	They **lay** the table in the room.	They **laid** the table in the room.
97.	He **lay** himself down in bed.	He **laid** himself down in bed.
98.	The hen **lay** an egg.	The hen **laid** an egg.

Use of hang, hung, hanged.

Incorrect	Correct
99. The criminal was **hung**.	The criminal was **hanged.**
100. He **hanged** the coat on the peg.	He **hung** the coat on the peg.

Use of flown, flowed, flowed, fly, flew, flown, awake, awoke, awoke.

Incorrect	Correct
101. The stream has **over-flown** its banks.	The stream has **overflowed** its banks.
102. The bird has **fled** away.	The bird has **flown** away.
103. She **awoke** me in the morning.	She **awaked** me in the morning.

Errors in the use of sequence of Tenses.

Incorrect	Correct
104. He promised that he **will** help me.	He promised that he **would** help me.
105. He told that **I am** going to the office.	He told that **he was** going to the office.

Errors in the use of 'since' and 'for'.

Incorrect	Correct
106. I have been living here **since** three years.	I have been living here **for** three years.
107. She **has been** weeping **since** a long time.	She has been weeping **for** a long time.
108. She has not seen me long since.	She **did not** see me long since.

Errors in the use of moods.

Incorrect	Correct
109. I wish **I was** healthy.	I wish I **were** healthy.
110. I wish it **was** possible.	I wish it **were** possible.

Errors in the use of comparative and superlative degrees.

Incorrect	Correct
111. Rashid is much the **wisest** student of the two.	Rashid is much the **wiser** student of the two.
112. The elder son is **the best** of the two.	The elder son is **better** of the two.

Errors in the use of comparative and superlative degrees.

Incorrect	Correct
113. Rashid is much the **wisest** student of the two.	Rashid is much the **wiser** student of the two.
114. The elder son is **the best** of the two.	The elder son is **better** of the two.

Superior, inferior, junior, senior are followed by 'to'.

Incorrect	Correct
115. This book is superior **than** that.	This book is superior **to** that.
116. He is junior **than** me.	He is junior **to** me.

Some adjectives need no further qualification.

Incorrect	Correct
117. This is **the most unique** book on the subject.	This is a **unique** book on the subject.
118. It is **the most complete** thesis.	It is a **complete** thesis.

When two qualities in the same thing are compared, 'er' showing comparison is not ended.

Incorrect	Correct
119. This pen is **cheaper** than good.	This pen is **more cheap** than good.
120. She is fairer than kind.	She is more **fair** than kind.

Errors in the use of 'older', 'elder', 'later', 'latest', 'latter', 'last', 'little' and 'less'.

Incorrect	Correct
121. My friend is **elder than** I.	My friend is **older than I.**
122. She is **the latest** girl to come in.	She is the **last** girl to come in.
123. No **farther** talk is needed.	No **further** talk is needed.
124. Islamabad is **further** from Lahore than Jhelum.	Islamabad is **farther** from Lahore than Jhelum.
125. No **less** than twenty boys were present.	No **fewer** than twenty boys were present.

Errors in the use of articles.

Incorrect	Correct
126. Is she honest girl?	Is she **an** honest girl.
127. He is **an** European by birth.	He is **a** European by birth.
128. She is **an** University student.	She is **a** University student.
129. He is **a** heir to his father's property.	He is **an** heir to his father's property.

Errors in the use of definite article 'the'.

Incorrect	Correct
130. She is best girl in the class.	She is the best girl in **the** class.
131. The rich and poor praise him.	The rich and **the** poor praise him.

'The' is used before rivers, seas, mountain ranges, sun, moon, sky, earth, names of ships, newspapers etc.

Incorrect	Correct
132. Lahore is situated on the bank of Ravi.	Lahore is situated on the bank of **the** Ravi.
133. I like Pakistan Times.	I like **the** 'Pakistan Times'.
134. Sun rises in East.	**The** sun rises in the East.
135. Himalayas is highest mountain.	**The** Himalayas is the highest mountain.
136. Stars shine on sky at night.	**The** stars shine on the sky at night.
137. Muslim and Hindus cannot live together.	**The** Muslims and the Hindus cannot live together.
138. He was born on 6th of January.	He was born on the 6th of January.
139. Qur'an is a complete code of life.	**The** Qur'an is a complete code of life.

Omission of articles before 'man', 'government', 'company'.

Incorrect	Correct
140. He should avoid **the** evil company.	He should avoid evil company.
141. The man is mortal.	Man is moartal.
142. The seat of **the** government is in Islamabad.	The seat of Government is in Islamabad.

Omission of articles before Abstract, Material and Proper names.

Incorrect	Correct
143. He always speaks **the** truth.	He always speaks truth.
144. **The** gold is a precious metal.	Gold is a precious metal.
145. **The** Aslam is an intelligent boy.	Aslam is an intelligent boy.

Errors in the use of 'much', 'very much', 'too much'.

Incorrect	Correct
146. I am very pleased with her.	I am **much** pleased with her.
147. The teacher was **very** surprised at his conduct.	The teacher was **much** surprised at his conduct.
148. 'Limb's Tales' are **very** interesting.	'Lamb's Tales' are **very** interesting.
149. The Principal was **too** much dissatisfied with his performance.	The Principal was very **much** dissatisfied with his performance.

Two negatives make an affirmative.

Incorrect	Correct
150. Unless you **do not** finish over work. I shall not let you go.	Unless you finish your work I shall not let you go.
151. She denied that she was **not** guilty.	She denied that she was guilty.
152. Unless you **do not** enjoy sound sleep, you cannot work efficiently.	Unless you enjoy sound sleep you cannot work efficiently.

Errors in the use of prepositions.

Incorrect	Correct
153. He reached at the station in time.	He reached the station in time.
154. No sooner did the teacher enter **in** the class room than the boys stood up.	No sooner did the teacher enter the class room than the boys stood up.
155. He travelled in the train to Peshawar.	He travelled **by** train to Peshawar.
156. What is time **in** your watch?	What is time **by** your watch?
157. He writes **by** a pen.	He writes **with** a pen.
158. Mix oil **in** water.	Mix oil **with** water.
159. He jumped **in** the canal.	He jumped **into** the canal.
160. Do not find fault **in** others.	Do not find fault **with** others.
161. I have been confined **in** bed for a month.	I have been confined **to** bed for a month.
162. His knowledge **in** English is meagre.	He knowledge **of** English is meagre.

163. He is suffering from malaria **since** two days. — He has been suffering from malaria **for** two days.
164. He serves in this college **since** many years. — He has been serving in this college **for** many years.

Errors in use of inappropriate words.

165. **See** this word in the dictionary. — **Look** up this word in the dictionary.
166. There is no **place** in the compartment. — There is no **room** in the compartment.
167. I went there on an urgent business. — I went there on an urgent **piece** of business.
168. All the trees were **loaded** with fruits. — All the trees were **laden** with fruits.
169. The boat was **drowned** in the river. — The boat **sank** in the river.
170. Please credit this amount **in** my account. — Please credit this amount **to** my account.
171. Many passengers **died** in this accident. — Many passengers were **killed** in this accident.
172. I requested him to go with me but he **denied**. — I requested him to go with me but he **refused**.
173. She is **some** better now. — She is **somewhat** better now.
174. She is **somewhat** old for her age. — She is **rather** old for her age.
175. They **did not used** to go for a walk in the morning. — They **did not go** for a walk in the morning.
176. They **always** used to finish their work in time. — They **used** to finish their work in time.

Errors of illogical combinations of words.

177. All these bills are requested to be paid at the earliest. — It is **requested** that all these bills be paid at the earliest.
178. The mines of Balochistan offer **a boundless** source of coal. — The mines of Balochistan offer **an inexhaustible** source of coal.

Errors of misplacement of words.

179. I bought a table from Rawalpindi made of Mahaghani wood. — I bought a table made of Mahaghani wood from Rawalpindi.
180. I gave a doll to the child whose leg was broken. — I gave the child a doll whose leg was broken.
181. The hunter shot down the wolf after searching it out of a thick bush with a gun. — The hunter shot down the wolf with a gun **after** searching it out of a thick bush.

Errors of omission.

182. He lives in a boarding. — He lives in a boarding **house.**
183. Please give me some blotting. — Please give me some blotting **paper.**
184. Did you avail of that nice offer? — Did you avail yourself of that nice offer?
185. I don't **know to** sing. — I don't know **how** to sing

√ CORRECT/INCORRECT

AGREEMENT BETWEEN SUBJECT AND VERB

1. If compound subject gives one idea, or refer to the same person or thing or idea, then the verb in singular.
2. When two or more singular subjects connected by or nor demand a singular verb.
3. Two or more singular subjects joined by "and" require a plural verb.
4. When the words "with, alongwith, as well as" come after subject, the verb in singular.
5. Subjects joined by or nor are of different persons, the verb comes with the nearer.
6. Either, neither, one's, bodies, many a, followed by a singular verb.
7. When two nouns referred by each or every, although connected by and demand a singular verb.
8. Some nouns are plural in form, but they are singular in meaning, demand a singular verb.
9. Some nouns are singular in form, but they are plural in meaning, always take a plural verb.
10. None, most commonly take a plural verb.
11. When collective noun performs separately, demand plural verb, when collective noun acts as a unity, demand singular verb.
12. When the noun is plural but it is proper noun it must be followed by a singular noun.
13. When a plural noun denotes some specific quantity or amount considered as a whole, the verb comes generally singular.

INTERVENING WORDS BETWEEN SUBJECT AND VERB

14. When the verb proceeds the subject, the verb comes according to subject.

SENTENCES

Each sentence has four answers, one answer is correct, please, tick one correct answer in the shape of a, b, c or d, on your answer sheet.

Choose the correct sentence out of four sentences given below:--

1. (a) Tomorrow be Sunday and it will be a holiday.
   (b) Tomorrow will be Sunday and it will be a holiday.
   (c) Tomorrow shall be Sunday and it will be a holiday.
   (d) Tomorrow will be Sunday and it shall be a holiday.
2. (a) You do not understand this point.
   (b) You does not understand this point.
   (c) You do not understands this point.
   (d) You do not understood this point.
3. (a) She does not come here every week.
   (b) She do not come here every week.
   (c) She does not comes here every week.
   (d) She does not came here every week.
4. (a) Do children like riding on top of the bus.
   (b) Does children like riding on top of the bus.
   (c) Do children liked riding on top of the bus.
   (d) Do children likes riding on top of the bus.
5. (a) Does he likes travelling by train.
   (b) Do he likes travelling by train.
   (c) Does he like travelling by train.
   (d) Does he liked travelling by train.
6. (a) Does you know the place with coloured light.
   (b) Do you know the place with coloured lights.
   (c) Do you knows the place with coloured light.
   (d) Do you knew the place with coloured light.
7. (a) Will we got off the bus here.
   (b) Will we get off the bus here.
   (c) Shall we get off the bus here?
   (d) Shall we got off the bus here?
8. (a) The policeman holds up his hand and stops the stream of traffic.
   (b) The policeman holds up his hand and stopped the stream of traffic.
   (c) The policeman held up his hand and stops the stream of traffic.
   (d) The policeman hold up his hand and stops the stream of traffic.

9. (a) They had arrived at the station before we reached.
   (b) They has arrived at the station before we reached.
   (c) They had arrived at the station before we reach.
   (d) They have arrived at the station before we reached.
10. (a) The teacher had entered the room when the bell rang.
   (b) The teacher has entered the room when the bell rang.
   (c) The teacher had entered the room when the bell rings.
   (d) The teacher had enter the room when the bell rang.
11. (a) You will have recover by the time I come back.
   (b) You will have recovered by the time I come back.
   (c) You will have recovered by the time I came back.
   (d) You will has recovered by the time I come back.
12. (a) The train had not left when we reach.
   (b) The train has not left when we reached.
   (c) The train had not left when we reached.
   (d) The train have not left when we reached.
13. (a) The train had not reached the station before it grew dark.
   (b) The train has not reached the station before it grew dark.
   (c) The train had not reach the station before it grew dark.
   (d) The train had not reach the station before it grow dark.
14. (a) He would not have spent all the money by the time his father comes.
   (b) He will not have spent all the money by the time his father comes.
   (c) He will not have spend all the money by the time his father comes.
   (d) He will not has spent all the money by the time his father comes.
15. (a) Had he packed up before he received the orders?
   (b) Has he packed up before he received the orders?
   (c) Had he pack up before he received the orders?
   (d) Has he packed up before he receives the orders?
16. (a) Has the boys entered the room when the bell rang?
   (b) Had the boys entered the room when the bell rang?
   (c) Had the boys enter the room when the bell rang?
   (d) Had the boys entered the room when the bell rings?
17. (a) Shall I had recovered by the time the month ends.
   (b) Shall I have recovered by the time the month ends.
   (c) Shall I has recovered by the time the month ends.
   (d) Shall I have recover by the time the month ends.
18. (a) Will Anees has spent all the money before his father finds it out.
   (b) Will Anees have spend all the money before his father finds it out.
   (c) Will Anees had spent all the money before his father finds it out.
   (d) Will Anees have spent all the money before his father finds it out.
19. (a) Ahmad had been waiting for the bus since full twenty minutes.
   (b) Ahmad had been waiting for the bus for full twenty minutes.
   (c) Ahmad have been waiting for the bus for full twenty minutes.
   (d) Ahmad had been waiting for the bus since full twenty minutes.
20. (a) They have been living in this tent for many months.
   (b) They have been living in this tent since many months.
   (c) They has been living in this tent for many months.
   (d) They have been living in this tent from many months.
21. (a) I have not been feeling well for many days.
   (b) I have not feeling well for many days.
   (c) I has not been feel well for many days.
   (d) I has not feeling well for many days.
22. (a) Boys had not doing anything since December.

(b) Boys have not been doing anything since December.
(c) Boys has not been doing anything since December.
(d) Boys have not doing anything since December.

23. (a) Has you not keeping good health for a long time.
(b) Has you not been keeping good health for a long time.
(c) Had you not been keeping good health for a long time.
(d) Have you not keeping good health for a long time.

24. (a) He had not opening his shop for many days?
(b) He has not opening his shop for many days?
(c) He had not been opening his shop for many days.
(d) He have not been opening his shop for many days?

25. (a) Hamid did not go to bed till eleven.
(b) Hamid do not go to bed till eleven.
(c) Hamid did not went to bed till eleven.
(d) Hamid does not went to bed till eleven.

26. (a) We did not like his manners.
(b) We did not liked his manners.
(c) We did not likes his manners.
(d) We do not likes his manners.

27. (a) He have saved their lives before the scouts reached.
(b) He had saved their lives before the scouts reached.
(c) He has saved their lives before the scouts reached.
(d) He had saved their lives before the scouts reache.

28. (a) Babar had won the battle before rain came.
(b) Babar had won the battle before rain come.
(c) Babar has won the battle before rain came.
(d) Babar have won the battle before rain came.

29. (a) He has been living in this house for six years.
(b) He has been living in this house since six years.
(c) He has living in this house for six years.
(d) He have been living in this house for six years.

30. (a) If you listen to the question carefully, you will answer them easily.
(b) If you listen to the question carefully, you would answer them easily.
(c) If you listened to the question carefully, you will answer them easily.
(d) If you listens to the question carefully, you will answer them easily.

31. (a) He live in this house for six years.
(b) He has been living in this house since six years.
(c) He is living in this house since six years.
(d) He has been living in this house for six years.

32. (a) The child is crying for three hours.
(b) The child is been crying for three hours.
(c) The child has been crying since three hours.
(d) The child has been crying for three hours.

33. (a) You should help a poor.
(b) You should help the poor.
(c) You should help an poor.
(d) You should helped the poor.

34. (a) His glorious success is the honour to Pakistan.
(b) His glorious success is honour to Pakistan.
(c) His glorious success is an honour to Pakistan.
(d) His glorious success is an honour with Pakistan.

35. (a) How beautiful moon is!
(b) How beautiful the moon is!
(c) How beautiful that moon is!
(d) How beautiful the moon is.

36. (a) India attacked on Pakistan in 1965.
(b) India attacked Pakistan in 1965.
(d) India attacks Pakistan in 1965.
(d) India did attacked Pakistan in 1965.

37. (a) When you came from college.
(b) When were you come from college.
(c) When did you come from college.
(d) When does you come from college.

38. (a) We use to go to the movies quite frequently.
    (b) We used to go to the movies quite frequently.
    (c) We used to went to the movies quite frequently.
    (d) We use to go to movies quite frequently.

39. (a) He was used to drink too much.
    (b) He use to drink too much.
    (c) He used to drink too much.
    (d) He used to drank too much.

40. (a) She was used to get up early.
    (b) She use to get up early.
    (c) She used to got up early.
    (d) She used to get up early.

41. (a) If you put too much water in rice when you cook it, it got sticky.
    (b) If you put to much water in rice when you cook it, it gets sticky.
    (c) If you put too much water in rice when you cook it, it will get sticky.
    (d) If you will put too much water in rice when you cook it, it will get sticky.

42. (a) If you listen to the question carefully, you will answer them easily.
    (b) If you listened to the question carefully, you will answer them easily.
    (c) If you listen to the question carefully, you answer them easily.
    (d) If you will listen the question carefully, you will answer them easily.

43. (a) If I had more time, I would have checked my paper again.
    (b) If I had had more time, I would have checked my paper again.
    (c) If I have have more time, I would have checked my paper again.
    (d) If I have more time, I would have checked my paper again.

44. (a) Her watch needed repaired.
    (b) Her watch needed repairing.
    (c) Her watch is needing repairing.
    (d) Her watch has needing repair.

45. (a) Have you wrote your mother a letter?
    (b) Have you write your mother a letter?
    (c) Have you written your mother a letter?
    (d) Has you written your mother a letter?

46. (a) I have been taking this medicine for last six year.
    (b) I has been taking this medicine for last six year.
    (c) I have been taking this medicine since last six year.
    (d) I am taking this medicine for last six years.

47. (a) We been friends since we were children.
    (b) We were friends since we were children.
    (c) We have been friends since we were children.
    (d) We were friends for we were children.

48. (a) He play very well, didn't he?
    (b) He played very well, doesn't he?
    (c) He played very well, will not he?
    (d) He played very well, didn't he?

49. (a) It isn't far from the university, isn't it?
    (b) It isn't far from the university, is it?
    (c) It isn't far from the university, doesn't it?
    (d) It isn't far from university, has it?

50. (a) She understood the question, doesn't she?
    (b) She understand the question, hadn't she?
    (c) She understood the question, didn't she?
    (d) She understood question, doesn't she?

51. (a) He should be as strong enough to get out of bed in a few days.
    (b) He should be strong enough so that to get out of bed in few days.
    (c) He should be strong enough to get out of bed in a few days.
    (d) He should be enough strong to get off the bed in few days.

52. (a) He drives so fast as no one likes to ride with him.
    (b) He drives so fast that no one likes to ride with him.
    (c) He drives as fast as no one likes to ride with him.
    (d) He drive so fast, no one likes to ride with him.

53. (a) This composition is more good than your last one.
    (b) This composition is best than your last one.
    (c) This composition is good than your last one.
    (d) This composition is better than your last one.

54. (a) The fast we finish, the sooner we can leave.
    (b) The faster we finish, the soon we can leave.
    (c) The faster we finish, the sooner we can leave.
    (d) The faster we did finish, the sooner we can leave.

55. (a) The rainy season begins on July.
    (b) The rainy season begins at July.
    (c) The raining season begins in July.
    (d) The rainy season begins in July.

56. (a) Raza have a part-time job in the night.
    (b) Raza has a part-time job at night.
    (c) Raza has a part-time job in the night.
    (d) Raza have a part-time job at night.

57. (a) Haris has lots of friends beside his roommate.
    (b) Haris have lots of friends besides his roommate.
    (c) Haris have lot of friends beside his roommate.
    (d) Haris has lots of friends besides his roommate.

58. (a) He borrowed the pen so that he finish his essay.
    (b) He borrowed the pen so that he can finish his essay.
    (c) He borrowed the pen so he could finish his essay.
    (d) He borrowed the pen so that he could finish his essay.

59. (a) I thought that he is coming today.
    (b) I thought that he will come today.
    (c) I thought that he was coming today.
    (d) I thought he is coming today.

60. (a) We shall not receive mail yesterday because it was holiday.
    (b) We do not receive mail yesterday because it was a holiday.
    (c) We did not receive mail yesterday because it was a holiday.
    (d) We did not received mail yesterday because it was holiday.

61. (a) There have been very little rain this summer.
    (b) There has been very little rain this summer.
    (c) There been very little rain this summer.
    (d) There has very little rain this summer.

62. (a) Four miles are the distance to the office.
    (b) Four miles is distance to the office.
    (c) Four miles is the distance to the office.
    (d) Four miles are distance to the office.

63. (a) The staff are meeting in the conference room.
    (b) The staff is meeting on the conference room.
    (c) The staff is meeting at the conference room.
    (d) The staff is meeting in the conference room.

64. (a) Whoever called did not leave his name and number.
    (b) Whoever called he did not leave his name and number.
    (c) Whoever called did not leave their name and number.
    (d) Whoever called will not leave his name and number.

65. (a) If one does not work hard, one cannot expect to succeed.
    (b) If one does not work hard, you cannot expect to succeed.
    (c) If one does not work hard, he cannot expect to succeed.
    (d) If one do not work hard, one cannot expect to succeed.

66. (a) If one knew the fact he would not be so quick to criticize.
    (b) If one knew the facts, one would not be so quick to criticize.
    (c) If one have known the facts one would not be so quick to criticize.
    (d) If one knew the facts, you would not be so quick to criticize.

67. (a) The money that I have is sufficient for my needs.
    (b) The money that I have is sufficient enough for my needs.
    (c) The money that I have is enough sufficient for my needs.
    (d) The money I have is sufficient for the needs.

68. (a) The class advance rapidly.
    (b) The class advanced forward rapidly.
    (c) The class advanced ahead rapidly.
    (d) The class advanced rapidly.

69. (a) The smoke that is raising from that oil refinery is black.

(b) The smoke that rising from that oil refinery is black.
(c) The smoke that is rising from that oil refinery is black.
(d) The smoke who is rising from that oil refinery is black.

70. (a) He said that he will get up early in the morning.
(b) He said that he would get up early in the morning.
(c) He asked that he would get up early in the morning.
(d) He says that he would get up early in the morning.

71. (a) Tariq exclaimed with joy that he has won the match.
(b) Tariq told with joy that he had won the match.
(c) Tariq exclaimed with joy that he had won the match.
(d) Tariq exclaimed with joy that he have won the match.

72. (a) Either of the boys has done this.
(b) Either of the boys have done this.
(c) Either of the boy has done this.
(d) Either of the boy did this.

73. (a) I, you and he should do it.
(b) You, he and I should do it.
(c) He, you and I should do it.
(d) He, you and me should do it.

74. (a) I have bought ten dozens eggs for two hundred rupees.
(b) I have bought ten dozen egg for two hundreds rupees.
(c) I have bought ten dozen eggs for two hundred rupees.
(d) I have bought ten dozen eggs at two hundred rupees.

75. (a) I have been confined in bed for a month.
(b) I have been confined to bed for a month.
(c) I has been confined to bed for a month.
(d) I have been confine to bed for a month.

76. (a) In my opinion, too soon to make a decision.
(b) In my opinion, this is too soon to make a decision.
(c) In my opinion, it is too soon to make a decision.
(d) In my opinion, it is too soon too make decision.

77. (a) I have been looking forward to meet you.
(b) I has been looking forward to meeting you.
(c) I have been looked forward to meeting you.
(d) I have been looking forward to meeting you.

78. (a) You had better to hurry if you don't want to miss the bus.
(b) You had better hurry if you don't want to miss the bus.
(c) You have better hurry if you don't want to miss the bus.
(d) You better had to hurry if you don't want to miss the bus.

79. (a) I shall buy a pen and pencil.
(b) I shall buy pen and pencil.
(c) I shall buy a pen and a pencil.
(d) I shall buy a pen and the pencil.

80. (a) Higher you go, cooler it is.
(b) Higher you go, the cooler it is.
(c) The higher you go, the cooler it is.
(d) The higher you go, cooler it is.

81. (a) We met neither of these eight persons.
(b) We met none of these eight persons.
(c) We have meet none of these eight persons.
(d) We didn't meet none of these eight persons.

82. (a) Which is nearest post office from here?
(b) Which is a nearest post office from here?
(c) Which is the nearest post office from here?
(d) Which is the nearest post office from here?

83. (a) Harder you work, better will be your result.
(b) The harder you work, better will be you result.
(c) The harder you work, the better will be your result.
(d) Harder your work, the better will be you result.

84. (a) The knowledge is better than the gold.
(b) The knowledge is better than gold.

(c) Knowledge is better than gold.
(d) Knowledge is better than the gold.

85. (a) The father as well as his children were killed in the accident.
(b) Father as well as his the children were killed in the accident.
(c) The father as well as his children was killed in the accident.
(d) The father as well as his children were killed in the accident.

86. (a) He kept himself away from studies for three months.
(b) He keeps away from studies for three months.
(c) He kept away to studies for three months.
(d) He kept away from studies since three months.

87. (a) He availed himself of the opportunity.
(b) He avail himself of the opportunity.
(c) He availed himself from the opportunity.
(d) He availed of the opportunity himself.

88. (a) I do not likes you making fool of others.
(b) I does not like your making fool of others.
(c) I do not like you making fool of the others.
(d) I do not like making your fool of others.

89. (a) She insisted on to go there.
(b) She insisted to go there.
(c) She insisted upon going there.
(d) She insisted in going there.

90. (a) Either Rashid or Saeed are married.
(b) Either Rashid or Saeed is married.
(c) Either Rashid nor Saeed is married.
(d) Either Rashid and Saeed are married.

91. (a) He has enlisted himself in the army.
(b) He has enlisted in the army.
(c) He have enlisted in the army.
(d) He has enlist himself in army.

92. (a) If he would have worked harder he would have achieved his objective.
(b) If he had have worked harder he would have achieve his objective.
(c) If he would have worked harder he had achieved his objective.
(d) If he had have worked harder he would have achieved his objective.

93. (a) I went there with a view of getting first hand information.
(b) I went there with a view to getting first hand information.
(c) I went there with a view to get first hand information.
(d) I went there with a view of get first hand information.

94. (a) He have to do an important work in Lahore.
(b) He has some important piece of work to do at Lahore.
(c) He has some important works in Lahore to do.
(d) He has some important work to do in Lahore.

95. (a) I expect he will grant me an interview.
(b) I think he will grant me interview.
(c) I hope he will grant me an interview.
(d) I hope he shall grant me interview.

96. (a) He makes her to obey his orders.
(b) He makes her obey his orders.
(c) He make her obey his orders.
(d) He makes her obeys his orders.

97. (a) You should regard him as your friend.
(b) You should regard him your friend.
(c) You should regard him to your friend.
(d) You should regards him your friend.

98. (a) He speaks always the truth.
(b) He speaks the truth always .
(c) He always speaks the truth.
(d) Always he speak the truth.

99. (a) I often meet him at the corner of the street.
(b) I meet him at the corner of street often.
(c) Often I meets him at the corner of the street.
(d) I meet him often at corner of the street.

100. (a) I does not remember not having done it.
(b) I never remember having never done it.
(c) I do not remember never having done it.
(d) I do not remember not having done it.

ANSWERS

1. b	11. b	21. a	31. d	41. c	51. c	61. b	71. c	81. b	91. b
2. a	12. c	22. b	32. d	42. a	52. b	62. c	72. b	82. c	92. b
3. a	13. a	23. c	33. b	43. b	53. d	63. d	73. b	83. c	93. b
4. a	14. b	24. c	34. c	44. b	54. c	64. a	74. c	84. c	94. b
5. c	15. a	25. a	35. b	45. c	55. d	65. a	75. b	85. c	95. c
6. b	16. b	26. a	36. b	46. a	56. b	66. b	76. c	86. b	96. b
7. c	17. b	27. b	37. c	47. c	57. d	67. b	77. d	87. a	97. a
8. a	18. d	28. a	38. b	48. d	58. d	68. d	78. b	88. c	98. c
9. a	19. b	29. a	39. c	49. b	59. c	69. c	79. c	89. c	99. a
10. a	20. a	30. a	40. d	50. c	60. c	70. b	80. c	90. b	100. d

ERROR DETECTION

Directions

The following sentences test your knowledge of grammar, usage, word choice, and idiom.

No sentence contains more than one error.

You will find that the error is under lined and lettered. Elements of the sentence that are not underlined will not be changed. In choosing answers, follow the requirements of standard written English. Select the one underlined part that must be changed to make the sentence correct and fill in the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

Example

The other (A) delegates and him (B) immediately (C). accepted the resolution drafted by (D) the neutral states.

Sample Answer

1. Venomous snakes with (A) modified teeth connected to poison glands (B) in which (C) the venom is secreted and stored.
2. When Columbus seen (A) the New World, he thought (B) that he had reached (C) the East Indies by way of (D) a western route.
3. Many birds will, in course of their (A) migrations, flying (B) more than three thousand miles (C) to reach (D) their winter homes.
4. In today's (A) competitive markets, even small business had better to advertise (B) on TV and radio (C) in order to gain (D) a share of the market.
5. Please don't parking (A) in those spaces that have signs reserving (B) them for (C) the office staff (D).
6. Many people with spinal cord injuries (A) can, with the help (B) of computer implants, recovering (C) some of their (D) mobility.
7. Because doctors are treating (A) more people for skin cancer, it is widely believed (B) that changes (C) in the protective layers of the earth's atmosphere must be produce (D) harmful effects now.
8. Too (A) much water makes (B) plants turning (C) brown on the edges of their (D) leaves.
9. Doctor's (A) agree (B) that the fluid (C) around the spinal cord helps the nourish (D) the brain.
10. If you don't registor (A) before the last day (B) of regular registration, you paying (C) a late fee (D).
11. If drivers (A) obeyed the speed limit (B), fewer (C) accidents occur (D).
12. If dinosaurs would have (A) continued roaming (B) the earth men (C) would have evolved quite differently (D).

13. Although it is normal to wish (A) that life always remains (B) happy, it is healthy to be able to accept (C) difficulties (D).

14. A temporary driver's permit lets the learner drives (A) with another (B) licensed (C) dirver (D) in the car.

15. Work (A) is (B) often measure (C) in units called (D) foot pounds.

16. That is beleived (A) that most of the earthquakes (B) in the world occur near (C) the youngest (D) mountain ranges the Himalayas, the Andes and sierra Navadas.

17. The states require that every (A) citizen registers (B) before voting (C) in an (D) election.

18. The money (A) needed to start (B) and continue operating (C) a business known as (D) capital.

19. It is believed (A) that by the year 2000 (B) a space station will been (C) constructed between (D) the earth and the moon.

20. It is essential the practice (A) a foreign language (B) in order to retain (C) a high level (D) of proficiency.

21. A space (A) is (B) the last frontier for man (C) to conquer (D).

22. The bodies of cold-blooded animals (A) have (B) the same temperature (C) their surroundings, but those of warm-blooded animals do not (D).

23. Despite (A) its (B) smaller size (C) the Indian ocean is as deep (D) the Atlantic.

24. Although business practices have been applied (A) successfully (B) to agriculture, farming (C) is different (D) other industries.

25. Many of the problems associated with aging such as disorientation and irritability may result from to eat (D) an unbalanced diet.

26. According (A) to many educators (B) television should not become (C) a replacement for good teachers, and neither are (D) computers.

27. It is believed that a people (A) could live (B) on Mars (C) with little life support because the atmosphere is familiar to that (D) of earth.

28. A progress (A) has been made (B) toward finding (C) a cure (D) for AIDS.

29. Writing (A) of instruction for (B) computers is called (C) computer programming (D).

30. When there (A) is a a few (B) money remaining after all expenses have been paid (C) we say that a small economic surplus or profit has been created (D).

31. Almost (A) the plants known (B) to us are made up of a great many cells (C) specialized to perform (D) different tasks.

32. Albert Einstein was such brilliant a scientist (A) that many of his colleagues (B) had to study (C) for several years (D) in order to form opinion about his theories.

33. Mercury (A) is not often visible because (B) it is so (C) near the sun (D) to be seen.

34. When two products are basically (A) the same as (B) advertising (C) can influence (D) the public's choice.

35. The first (A) living structure to appear (B) on earth thousands of years ago (C) were alike (D) viruses.

36. The function of pain is to warn [A] the individual of danger so [B] he [C] can take action to avoid more serious [D] damage.

37. Although there are [A] exception as whole [B] the male of the bird species is more [D] brilliantly [C] coloured.

38. Humming birds move their [A] wings so rapid a way [B] that they appear to be hanging [C] in the air [D].

39. Before television became so popular [A], people used to entertain [B] each other [C] in the evening by playing games, saying [D] stories and singing songs.

40. The neutron bomb provides the capable [A] of a limited [B] nuclear war in which [C] buildings would be preserved [D] but people would be destroyed.

41. Electrical [A] disturbances on Earth are frequently [B] caused with storm [C] on the surface [D] of the sun.

42. Many people [A] have stopped to smoke [B] because [C] they are afraid that if may be [D] harmful to their health.

43. If a live sponge is broken [A] into pieces would turn [B] into a new sponge like [C] the original one [D].

44. It is essential that vitamin are [A] supplied either by foods or [B] by supplementary tablets [C] for normal growth to occur [D].

45. Work [A] is [B] often measure [C] in units called [D] foot pounds.

46. If a rash occurs [A] within twenty-four hours after taking [B] a new medication [C] the treatment should be discontinued [D].

47. It was her [A] Elizabeth I, not her father [B], King Henry, who [C] led [C] England into the age of Empire.

48. In 1950 [A] it was naively [B] predicted that eight or ten computer [C] would be sufficient to handle [D] all of the scientific and business needs in the U.S.A.

49. A progress [A] has been made [B] toward finding [C] a cure [D].

50. which [A] tiles on skylab were [B] the only equipment [C] that failed to perform [D] well in outer space.

51. One kind of tool [A] that was [B] popular during the Stone Age was [C] a flake, used for cutting [D] and scraping.

52. Writing [A] of instructions for [B] computers is called [C] Computer Programming [D].

53. That it is [A] the moon influences only one kind [B] of tide is not generally [C] known [D].

54. Although almost [A] all insects have [B] six legs, a [C] immature insect may not have any [D].

55. The soil [A] is [B] composed [C] of a mixture of organic matter called [D] humus and inorganic matter derived from rocks.

56. Labour day [A] is always celebrated [B] on first [C] day in May [D].

57. It is not surprised [A] that the Arabs, who [B] possessed [C] a remarkable gift for astronomy, mathematics, and geometry, were [D] also skillful mapmakers.

58. Of all the reference materials, the encyclopedia [A] is [B] the one that most [C] people using [D].

59. One can live without water for [A] about ten days because [B] almost 60 percent of their [C] body is [D] water.

60. To Producing [A] one ton of coal it may be [B] necessary to strip [C] as much [D] as thirty tons of rock.

61. An [A] usual [B] treatment for the full [C] is to drink plenty [D] of liquids.

62. Some teachers argue [A] that students who used [B] to using a calculator may forget [C] how to do mental [D] calculation.

63. School students like [A] to entertain themselves by playing Frisbee, a game of catch [B] play [C] with a plastic disc instead of [D] a ball.

64. It [A] is most [B] beautiful [C] tree in our [D] garden.

65. The Ships of our [B] country have [C] entered Indian [D] Ocean.

66. Where is the person [B] which [C] you wanted [D] to see.

67. This problem is [A] too much [B] difficult for me [C] to solve [D]

68. He does [A] not have [B] some [C] devotion to his [C] studies.

69. This is [A] the youngest [B] and more [C] intelligent of my [D] three sons.

70. The ship was [A] drowned [B] and the [C] sailors were [D] drowned in the sea.

71. The [A] sceneries [B] of Kashmir are [C] worth-seeing [D]

72. Either [A] the mother or [B] the son are [C] in the [D] house.

73. Neither [A] Rashid nor [B] his [C] father were [D] present.

74. His brother together [A] With [B] his sons have [C] not reached as yet [D].

75. The [A] number of students in this [B] college are [C] not large [D]

76. I have [A] bought ten dozens [B] eggs [C] for [D] two hundred rupees.

77. The doctor advice [A] him to take [B] a dose [C] of medicine every third [D] hour.

78. We heared [A] a sigh [B] of relief in [C] reaching our distination [D]

79. He has [A] a large number of dependents [B] who have [C] no else [D] to support them.

80. Islamic law does not (A) discriminate (B) in (C) the rich and the poor (D)

81. The police suspects (A) the male servant of (B) the house responsible (C) with (D) the theft.

82. There (A) have (B) been heavy (C) rainfall yesterday (D).

83. Neither the (A) head constable nor (B) other (C) policemen is (D) injured.

84. The (A) two first (B) chapters of this (C) book are well written (D).

85. People will (A) blame (B) you with (C) wasting your (D) time.

86. I (A) am with (B) the need of (C) a good (D) advice.

87. I (A) have no (B) influence with (C) that (D) man.

88. No (A) complaint has (B) been (C) lodged on (D) him.

89. Being an experience (A) sailor he is quite (B) familiar with (C) the fury of (D) storm.

90. He is one of (A) the best students (B) who has (C) won the (D) scholarship.

91. The (A) number of students (B) in this college are (C) not large (D).

92. Neither (A) Rashid nor (B) his (C) father were (D) present.

93. Many a flower (A) are (B) born to (C) blush unseen (D).

94. The students of (A) this school are (B) better than (C) those in (D) that school.

95. The (A) boy which (B) stands (C) first shall (D) get a prize.

96. Rashid is much (A) the wisest (B) student of (C) the two (D).

97. Islamabad is (A) further (B) from (C) Lahore than (D) Jhelum.

98. The (A) teacher was very (B) surprised (C) at (D) his conduct.

99. Almost (A) each day (B) the news of (C) strikes is seen (D) in the newspaper columns.

100. If I had not hold (A) him back he would (B) have (C) beaten (D) you soundly.

101. He was overcame (A) with (B) emotion on (C) seeing his son back home (D) after long time.

102. He asked (B) his servant what (B) he has (C) done with (D) his watch.

103. Too (A) much water makes (B) plants turning (C) brown on the edges of the (D) leaves.

104. Work (A) is (B) often measure (C) in units called (D) foot pounds.

105. Every citizen (A) who want (B) to cast his vote should take (C) time to form an openion (D).

106. Despite my (A) effort to fix (B) my thoughts on (A) the problem it wandered (A).

107. He is innocent (A) though a large amount (B) of people consider (C) him guilty (D).

108. Any worker wishing (A) to submit (B) their request (C) should do so today (D).

109. Last year he only has (A) two week (B) vacation but this (C) year he has taken a long leave (D).

110. Don't you (A) agree that (B) one's devotion to do his work (C) is worth admiring (D).

111. People will [A] blame [B] you with [C] wasting your time [D].

112. Despite his age [A] his skill at tennis [B] seems more greatly [C] than what it was [D].

113. The reason of [A] his being [B] such a success is because [C] he never gives up [D].

114. The next evening [A] we went walking [B] through the street [C] not realizing that we had missed the flight [D].

115. My friend's [A] presence gave me [B] courage and I spoke from [C] my own thought and not his [D].

116. Ali was noticably [A] upset by how indignant [B] he responded [C] to his suggestion [D].

117. He was suffering [A] from this disease [B] more severe [C] than his brother [D].

118. It was quite [A] clear that the [B] two friends trusted [C] one another [D].

119. I have been [A] trying to make [B] friendship [C] with him [D].

120. After [A] working for [B] some [C] time he lost his heart [D].

121. When [A] he was walking [B] in the [C] street he was [D] arrested.

122. Without my information [A] he [B] took away [C] my pen [D].

123. This book [A] looks more good [B] than [C] the other one [D].

124. Whom [A] do you [B] think will be [C] elected [D].

125. He has been [A] trying [B] since [C] two years [D].

126. A female employee bring [A] a suit against the company, charging [B] that she had not been granted [C] seniority on the same basis as [D] the company's male employees.

127. By [A] next December, I have been [B] working in the sale [C] department for just over [D] a year.

128. The student association would appreciate [A] hearing from [B] anyone which is [C] interested in [D] organizing a theater club.

129. Although [A] they have both done quite [B] a lot of sightseeing, neither Muzammil or [C] Wajid has [D] ever seen the Swat Valley.

130. Inspite of their [A] having been no advance warning [B], none of them [C] panicked when the earthquake hit [D].

131. He explained in the interview that he had begun [A] studying flute at the age of [B] six and giving [C] his first concert [D].

132. anthropologists who have examined the fossils recently unearthed [A] in Burma suggests [B] that they may represent [C] the common [D] ancestor of apes and monkeys.

133. Each of the mothers at the audition [A] believed their [B] own child to be [C] the most talented and [D] charming of the group.

134. Regardless [A] of the amount [B] of obstacles to be [C] overcome [D], the programme will be a success.

135. Official records, it was [A] reported been [B] falsified [C] to conceal the secret bombing of Cambodia in 1969 [D].

136. If you stand up [A] in the boat, jumping around and wave [B] your arms, you're likely [C] to capsize it [D].

137. High blood pressure, as [A] the name implies [B], is a persistent [C] alleviation [D] of blood pressure above normal levels.

138. No one present (A) not even the contestants themselves, were (B) more anxious (C) about the outcome (D) of the game.

139. Many expectant (A) mothers never think about the fact that (B) once they have had (C) the baby, then you (D) will have to take care of it twenty-four hours a day.

140. Everyone (A) in the class except my friend and I (B) has (C) already (D) taken the introductory political science course.

141. The "Greenhouse effect" refers (A) to the raise (B) in average temperatures around the world resulting from (C) increased amounts (D) of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

142. Turning out (A) in large numbers despite (B) the rain, the people voted heavy (C) in favour of the controversial (D) proposition.

143. Because (A) they had spent too many (B) time considering (C) the new contract, the students lost the opportunity to lease (D) the apartment.

144. These (A) televisions are all too expensive (B) for we to buy (C) at this time (D), but perhaps we will return later.

145. After she had bought (A) himself (B) a new automobile, she sold (C) her (D) bicycle.

146. George has not (A) completed the assignment (B) yet (C), and Maria hasn't neither (D).

147. Rashid decided to buy (A) in the morning a new car (B), but in the afternoon (C) he changed his mind (D).

148. After Rashid had returned (A) to his house (B), he (C) was reading (D) a book.

149. Many (A) theories on conserving the purity of water has been (B) proposed, but not one has (C) been as widely accepted (D) as this one.

150. After Haris eaten (A) dinner, he wrote (B) several letters (C) and went to bed (D).

151. Because (A) Rashid and Azeem had done (B) all of the work theirselves (C), they were unwilling to give (D) the results to Khalid.

152. Despite (A) the time of the year, yesterday's (B) temperature was enough hot (C) to turn on (D) the air conditioning.

153. The (A) little boy's mother bought him (B) a five-speeds (C) racing bicycle for his (D) birthday.

154. Standing among (A) so many strangers, the frithtened (B) child began to sob (C) uncontrollable (D).

155. Although (A) the quantity was (B) small, we had supplies enough (C) to finish the (D) experiment.

156. The statement will be spoken (A) just one time; therefore you must listen very careful (B) in order to understand (C) what (D) the speaker has said.

157. Every (A) woman should vote (B) for (C) the candidate of their choice (D).

158. In the relatively (A) short history of industrial developing (B) in the United States (C) New York City has played (D) a vital role.

159. As the demand increases, manufacturers who previously (A) produced only a large, luxury car is (B)

compelled to make (C) a smaller model (D) in order to compete in the market.

160. For the first time in the history of the country the person which (A) was recommended (B) by the president to replace (C) a retiring (D) justice in the Supreme Court is a woman.

161. Thor Heyerdahl worked (A) diligent (B) to prove (C) his theory of cultural diffusion.

162. When the chemicals (A) inside a cell not longer (B) produce ions, the cell stops functioning (C).

163. The common goldfish (A) may live (B) as long (C). twenty-five years.

164. Sometimes (A) students fail to score well (B) on examinations (C) because they are (D) very nervous.

ANSWERS

1. (A) have
2. (A) saw
3. (B) fly
4. (B) advertise
5. (A) don't park
6. (C) recover
7. (D) must be producing
8. (C) turn
9. (D) to nourish
10. (C) will have to pay
11. (D) would occur
12. (A) had
13. (B) remained
14. (A) drive
15. (C) measured
16. (A) It is believed
17. (B) register
18. (D) is known as
19. (C) will have been
20. (A) to practice
21. (A) space
22. (C) the same temperature as
23. (D) as deep as
24. (D) different from
25. (D) from eating
26. (D) should
27. (A) people
28. (A) progress
29. (A) The writing of
30. (B) a little
31. (A) almost all of
32. (A) such a brilliant scientist
33. (C) too
34. (B) the same
35. (D) like
36. (B) so that
37. (B) as a whole
38. (B) rapidly
39. (D) telling
40. (A) capability
41. (A) Electric
42. (B) Smoking
43. (B) Turns or will turn
44. (A) Be
45. (C) Measured
46. (D) Should be discontinued
47. (B) She
48. (C) Eight or ten computers
49. (A) Progress
50. (C) Piece of equipment
51. (A) Kind of tool
52. (A) The writing of
53. (A)
54. (C) An
55. (A) Soil
56. (C) The first
57. (A) Surprising
58. (D) Use
59. (C) His
60. (A) Produce
61. (A) A
62. (B) Are used
63. (C) Played
64. (B) The most
65. (D) the Indian
66. (C) whom
67. (B) too
68. (B) any
69. (C) most
70. (B) sunk
71. (B) scenery
72. (C) is
73. (D) was
74. (C) has
75. (C) is
76. (B) dozen
77. (A) advised
78. (C) on
79. (D) none else
80. (C) between
81. (D) for
82. (B) has
83. (D) are
84. (B) first two
85. (C) for
86. (B) in
87. (C) over
88. (D) with
89. (A) experienced
90. (C) have
91. (C) is
92. (D) was
93. (B) is
94. (D) of
95. (B) who
96. (B) wiser
97. (B) farther
98. (B) much
99. (B) everyday

100. (A) held
101. (A) overcome
102. (C) had
103. (C) turn
104. (C) measured
105. (B) who wants
106. (D) they wandered
107. (B) large number
108. (C) his request
109. (A) he has only
110. (C) one's work
111. (C) for
112. (C) greater
113. (C) that
114. (B) went on walking
115. (D) not from his
116. (B) indignantly
117. (C) severely
118. (D) each other
119. (C) friends
120. (D) lost heart
121. (A) while
122. (A) informing me
123. (B) better
124. (A) who
125. (C) for
126. (A) brought
127. (B) I shall been
128. (C) who
129. (C) nor
130. (A) there
131. (A) began
132. (B) suggest
133. (B) her
134. (B) numbers
135. (B) had been
136. (B) waving
137. (D) elevation
138. (C) anxious
139. (D) they
140. (C) have
141. (B) rise
142. (C) heavily
143. (B) too much
144. (C) us to by
145. (B) herself
146. (D) hasn't either
147. (B) a new car in the morning
148. (D) read
149. (B) have been
150. (A) had eaten
151. (C) themselves
152. (C) hot enough
153. (C) five-speed
154. (D) uncontrollably
155. (C) enough supplies
156. (B) very careful
157. (D) her choice
158. (B) development
159. (B) are
160. (A) who
161. (B) diligently
162. (B) no longer
163. (C) as long as
164. (C) inexamination

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

1. A sentence which can be interpreted in more than one way. **Ambiguous**
2. A composition which bears no name of the writer. **Anonymous**
3. A letter which is not claimed by anybody. **A Dead letter**
4. A language which is no more spoken. **Dead language**
5. A battle which puts an end to all controversy. **Decisive**
6. A game in which neither party wins. **Drawn**
7. A speech delivered without preparation. **Extempore**
8. First speech of a speaker. **Maiden**
9. A disease which causes death. **Fatal**
10. A post for which no salary is paid. **Honorary**
11. A river on which ships can sail. **Navigable**
12. A battle causing lot of bloodshed. **Sanguinary battle**
13. A child born after the death of its father. **Posthumous child**
14. A word no longer in use. **Obsolete word**
15. A word which has the same meaning as another. **Synonymous**
16. A word which has the opposite meaning of another. **Antonym**
17. Service offered by a man of his own accord. **Voluntary**
18. The motive of getting some money. **Mercenary**
19. A choice between two things. **Alternative**
20. The biography of a person written by himself. **Autobiography**
21. A document written by hand. **Manuscript**
22. A remedy for all diseases. **Panacea**
23. An office with salary but without work. **Sinecure**
24. Stealing from the writings of others and offering them to the public as one's own. **Plagiarism**
25. Speak evil of a person in his absence. **Backbite**
26. To find fault with. **Censure**
27. To leave one's country and go to live in a foreign land. **Emigrate**
28. To wipe out. **Eradicate**
29. To present a thing as greater than truth. **Exaggerate**
30. To put out of social circle. **Excommunicate**
31. Murder (or murderer) of one's father. **Patricide**
32. Murder (or murderer) of an infant. **Infanticide**
33. Murder (or murderer) of man. **Homicide**
34. Murder (or murderer) of the king. **Regicide**
35. Murder (or murderer) of oneself. **Suicide**
36. One who resides in a country of which he is not a citizen. **Alien**
37. One who is associated with others in some occupation. **Colleague**
38. One who lives at the same time. **Contemporary**
39. One who is skilled in many languages. **Linguist**
40. One who tries to benefit mankind. **Philanthropist**
41. One having the same name. **Namesake**
42. One who is new in any business. **Novice**
43. One who looks on the bright side of things. **Optimist**
44. One who looks on the dark side of the things. **Pessimist**
45. Those who are hearing. **Audience**
46. Those who are looking on. **Spectators**
47. Contrary to law. **Illegal**
48. Possessed of life. **Animate**
49. Prevention of decay. **Antiseptic**
50. Liable to be easily broken. **Brittle**
51. Liable to be easily burnt. Inflammable, Combustible
52. Prone to believe easily. **Credulous**
53. Fit to be eaten. **Edible**
54. Fit to be chosen. **Eligible**
55. Easy to bend. **Flexible**
56. One who can neither read nor write. **Illiterate**

57. Unable to pay one's debt. **Insolvent**
58. Capable of being seen through. **Transparent**
59. Incapable of being seen through. **Opaque**
60. More like a woman than a man. **Effeminate**
61. Happening at the same time. **Simultaneous**
62. All of one mind. **Unanimous**
63. One who is present everywhere. **Omnipresent**
64. One who is all-powerful. **Omnipotent**
65. One who has knowledge of every thing. **Omniscient**
66. One who eats everything indiscriminately. **Omnivorous**
67. Animals having two feet. **Biped**
68. Animals having four feet. **Quadruped**
69. Animals which live in water. **Aquatic**
70. Animals which like to live in flocks. **Gregarious**
71. Animals which feed on meat. **Carnivorous**
72. Animals which feed on grass. **Herbivorous**
73. One who eats human flesh. **Cannibal**
74. One who lives on vegetables. **Vegetarian**
75. Incapable of being seen. **Invisible**
76. Incapable of being heard. **Inaudible**
77. Incapable of being read. **Illegible**
78. Incapable of being removed. **Indelible**
79. Incapable of being believed. **Incredible**
80. Incapable of being conquered. **Invincible**
81. Incapable of being seized. **Impregnable**
82. Incapable of being wounded. **Invulnerable**
83. Incapable of being conceived. **Inconceivable**
84. Incapable of being understood. **Incomprehensible**
85. Incapable of being perceived by the senses. **Imperceptible**
86. Incapable of being pleased. **Fastidious**
87. Incapable of being put into practice. **Impracticable**
88. Incapable of being expressed. **Inexpressible**
89. Incapable of being fixed. **Indeterminable**
90. Incapable of being approached. **Inaccessible**
91. Incapable of being tired. **Indefatigable**
92. Incapable of being divided. **Indivisible**
93. Incapable of being burnt. **Incombustible**
94. Incapable of being corrected. **Incorrigible**
95. Incapable of being repaired. **Irreparable**
96. Incapable of being unitable. **Inimitable**
97. Incapable of being tamed. **Untamable**
98. Incapable of being elected. **Ineligible**
99. Incapable of being solved. **Insoluble**
100. Incapable of being quieted. **Implacable**
101. Incapable of being avoided. **Inevitable**
102. Incapable of being moved by requests. **Inexorable**
103. First inhabitants of a colony. **Aborigines**
104. A partner in crime. **Accomplice**
105. One who is thoroughly proficient in anything. **Adept**
106. A person between childhood and manhood. **Adolescent**
107. A grown up person. **Adult**
108. A written statement by a person in a court confirmed by oath, used as a judicial proof. **Affidavit**
109. Items of business to be considered at a meeting. **Agenda**
110. The white of an egg. **Albumen**
111. The chemistry aimed at changing baser metals into gold. **Alchemy**
112. The plea that when an alleged act took place, one was elsewhere. **Alibi**
113. One who writes from dictation for another. **Amanuensis**
114. One who cultivates a thing for pastime. **Amateur**
115. A person who can use both hands with equal ability. **Ambidexter**
116. Creatures which can live on both land and water. **Amphibian**
117. Absence of established government. **Anarchy**
118. Medicine able to assuage pain. **Anodyne**
119. Collection of poems. **Anthology**
120. Physiological and psychological study of man. **Anthropology**
121. Medicine given to counteract poison. **Antidote**

122. A chemical that counteracts putrefaction. **Antiseptic**
123. A person appointed by two parties to settle their dispute. **Arbitrator**
124. Cultivation of trees and shrubs. **Aboriculture**
125. Willful setting on fire another's house. **Arson**
126. One who undertakes to kill treacherously. **Assassin**
127. Art of judging influence of stars upon human affairs. **Astrology**
128. Science of heavenly bodies. **Astronomy**
129. Disbelief in the existence of God. **Atheism**
130. One who writes his own history. **Autobiographer**
131. Absolute government of one man. **Autocracy**
132. A person's own signature. **Autograph**
133. Place for keeping birds. **Aviary**
134. An insolvent person. **Bankrupt**
135. A lover of books. **Bibliophile**
136. Having two wives at a time. **Bigamy**
137. One who attaches undue importance to a creed. **Bigot**
138. Science of animals and plants. **Biology**
139. Spend night in the open. **Bivouac**
140. Force a person to make payment for not revealing discreditable secrets. **Blackmail**
141. A person with fair hair and skin. **Blond (e)**
142. A woman affecting literary taste. **Blue stocking**
143. Science of plants. **Botany**
144. A person of middle class. **Bourgeois**
145. System of writing and printing for the blind. **Braille**
146. Short official statement of public importance. **Bulletin**
147. Government of officials. **Bureaucracy**
148. Ministers of a state. **Cabinet**
149. Girl's gymnastics that produces strength with beauty. **Calisthenics**
150. Strange sort of representation of a person by over-emphasis on characteristic traits. **Caricature**
151. A person not married. **Celibate**
152. Sepulchral monument to person whose dead body is elsewhere. **Cenotaph**
153. Celebration of hundred year. **Centenary**
154. A child substituted for another by stealth. **Changeling**
155. The scar left by a healed wound. **Cicatrice**
156. The faculty of seeing mentally what exists or is happening out of sight. **Clairvoyance**
157. A critical judge in matters of taste. **Connoisseur**
158. Compulsory enlistment for military or naval service. **Conscription**
159. A number of fixed stars grouped within an imaginary outline. **Constellation**
160. Body of voters who elect a representative. **Constituency**
161. A person living at the same time. **Contemporary**
162. A person recovering from illness. **Convalescent**
163. A preparation designed to beautify hair or skin. **Cosmetic**
164. A person who thinks the whole world his home. **Cosmopolitan**
165. Quilted covering to retain heat in tea-pot. **Tea-cosy**
166. Half-compartment of a railway carriage. **Coupe**
167. Government by the rich. **Plutocracy**
168. Government by the people. **Democracy**
169. The husband of an unfaithful wife. **Cuckold**
170. A sneering fault-finder to whom nothing appeals. **Cynic**
171. A person ready for criminal undertaking. **Desperado**
172. Arbitrary rule. **Despotism**
173. Vessels made of baked clay. **Earthen ware**
174. The abode of the blessed after death. **Elysium**
175. Medicine that causes vomiting. **Emetic**
176. Spectators' demand for a song to be repeated. **Encore**
177. A book giving information on all branches of knowledge. **Encyclopaedia**
178. A poem narrating achievements of a hero. **Epic**
179. One who is dainty in eating. **Epicure**
180. Government by old people. **Gerontocracy**

181. The rule of saints. **Hagiarchy**

182. Government by holy men. **Hagiocracy**

183. Science of health. **Hygenics**

184. A word having the same sound but different meaning. **Homonym**

185. Words inscribed on tomb. **Epitaph**

186. The practice of spying. **Espionage**

187. The science of morals. **Ethics**

188. Conventional rules of conduct. **Etiquette**

189. The expel evil spirit from a person or a place. **Exorcize**

190. A servant managing all the affairs of his master. **Factotum**

191. One's betrothed. **Finance**

192. To put coin into motion with a flip. **Flip**

193. A picture in water colour on wall. **Fresco**

194. One who is devoted to human interests. **Humanitarian**

195. The breaking of images. **Iconoclasm**

196. To decorate any manuscript writing with brilliant colours. **Illuminate**

197. A person coming to settle in a foreign country. **Immigrant**

198. A malicious setting on fire of property. **Incendiarism**

199. A professional rider in horse races. **Jackey**

200. To carry off a person by illegal force. **Kidnap**

201. The froth of soap and water. **Lather**

202. A false and defamatory statement. **Libel**

203. Fond of going to law. **Litigious**

206. A strict disciplinarian. **Martinet**

204. The social system in which the mother is the head of the family. **Matriarchy**

205. The illusive appearance of a sheet of water in a desert. **Mirage**

206. To apply another's money to one's own use. **Misappropriate**

207. A hater of women. **Misogynist**

208. Exclusive possession of trade in some commodity. **Monopoly**

209. A substance inducing sleep. **Narcotic**

210. Notice of somebody's death in a newspaper. **Obituary**

211. A fertile spot in a desert. **Oasis**

212. A maker or seller of optical instruments. **Optician**

213. The science of birds. **Ornithology**

214. Holding fast the currently accepted opinions on religious doctrines. **Orthodox**

215. The property one inherits from one's ancestors or father. **Patrimony**

216. Additional paragraph at the end of a letter after signature. **Post-script**

217. Former holder of an office or position. **Predecessor**

218. To put off from day to day. **Procrastinate**

219. To convert from one opinion, creed or party to another. **Proselytize**

220. Fixed number of persons that must be present to make the proceedings of an assembly, society or board valid. **Quorum**

221. A sum of money paid for release. **Ransom**

222. A person who deserts his party or principles. **Renegade**

223. A place where meals or refreshments may be had. **Restaurant**

224. A distinguished man of learning. **Savant**

225. To tempt into sin or crime. **Seduce**

226. The midday nap or rest in hot countries. **Siesta**

227. Occurring at the same time. **Simultaneous**

228. A post of profit or honour without any duties attached. **Sinecure**

229. To import or export goods without payment of custom duties. **Smuggle**

230. Individual or part taken as example of a class. **Specimen**

231. Lying with face upward. **Supine**

232. Lying with face downward. **Prone**

233. To put oneself in the place of another by underhand means. **Supplant**

234. To tease a person with hopes that seem continually on the point of fulfillment yet never do so. **Tantalize**

235. One who abstains totally from intoxicants. **Teetotaller**

236. To apply light touches to man's body so as to excite the nerves and usually produce laughter. **Tickle**
237. Very likely to take offence. **Touchy**
238. To make unlawful intrusion on. **Trespass**
239. Each of two children born at a birth. **Twin**
240. Each of three children born at a birth. **Triplet**
241. A self-evident, indisputable, hackneyed truth. **Truism**
242. Having no parallel or equal. **Unique**
243. Excessively fond of one's wife. **Uxorious**
244. Capable of dealing with many subjects. **Versatile**
245. A woman of masculine strength or spirit. **Virago**
246. Dissection practised upon living animals. **Vivisection**
247. Stop feeding upon mother's breast. **Wean**
248. A representative of a government. **Ambassador**
249. To renounce the crown in favour of another. **Abdicate**
250. To do away with a rule. **Abrogate**
251. To destroy completely. **Annihilate**
252. To make more rapid in speed. **Accelerate**
253. A person with narrow and prejudiced views. **Bigot**
254. Want of rain. **Drought**
255. Extreme old age. **Dotage**
256. To wander from point at issue. **Digress**
257. To free from all blame. **Exonerate**
258. A day of gaiety and festivity. **Gala day**
259. A cinema show heeled in the afternoon. **Matinee**
260. Undue favour to relatives. **Nepotism**
261. That which precedes an event. **Precursor**
262. A person who is indifferent to pleasure or pain. **Stoic**
263. Marking the skin with indelible ink. **Tattoo**
264. A person with long experience in military or any other occupation. **Veteran**
265. Having more than one husband at a time. **Polyandry**
266. Persons having characteristics of both sexes. **Hermaphrodites**
267. The quality of doing the right thing at the right time. **Tact**
268. The power of reading the thoughts in the minds of others. **Telepathy**
269. A six sided figure. **Hexagon**
270. A five sided figure. **Pentagon**
271. An eight sided figure. **Octagon**
272. A man who thinks only of himself. **Egoist**
273. To decorate a building with lights. **Illuminate**
274. The ruins of a fallen building. **Debris**
275. To go from bad to worse. **Deteriorate**
276. Ecstatic delight. **Rapture**
277. Events occurring at the same time. **Simultaneous**
278. A belief or custom passed from generation to generation. **Tradition**
279. A person full of crazy or eccentric ideas. **Crank**
280. A style full of words. **Verbose**
281. Miscarriage of birth. **Abortion**
282. One who journeys to a sacred place. **Pilgrim**
283. Feel puzzled and confused. **Nonplussed**

MCQ's

Directions: *In each of the following questions, choose the most suitable "one word" for the given expressions*

1. An office or post with no work but high pay
(a) Honorary (b) Sinecure
(c) Gratis (d) Ex-officio

2. One who is well-versed in any subject; a critical judge of any art, particularly fine arts
(a) Veteran (b) Philistine
(c) Dilettante (d) Connoisseur

3. Person who is indifferent to both pleasure and pain
(a) Saint (b) Ascetic
(c) Stoic (d) Hermit

4. A person who is against the standards of ordinary society especially in dressing
(a) Joker (b) Hippy
(c) Scapegoat (d) Butt

5. Murder of a brother
(a) Patricide (b) Regicide
(c) Homicide (d) Fratricide

6. Mania for stealing articles
(a) Logomania (b) Nymphomania
(c) Kleptomania (d) Hypomania

7. Mental weariness for want of occupation
(a) Fatigue (b) Ennui
(c) Languor (d) Debility

8. One who loves all and sundry
(a) Optimist (b) Humanist
(c) Altruist (d) Philanthropist

9. Mania for travel
(a) Dromomania (b) Pyromania
(c) Biblomania (d) Logomania

10. A person living permanently in a certain place
(a) Native (b) Resident
(c) Domicile (d) Subject

11. Paying back injury with injury
(a) Vendetta (b) Repression
(c) Subjugation (d) Reprisal

12 Acutely affected by external impressions
(a) Ingenious (b) Impressionable
(c) Credulous (d) Sensitive

13. To slap with a flat object
(a) Hew (b) Swat
(c) Chop (d) Gnaw

14. An assembly of hearers
(a) Audience (b) Crowd
(c) Congregation (d) Assemblage

15. An associate in an office or institution
(a) Companion (b) Ally
(c) Colleague (d) Accomplice

16. One who is unrelenting and cannot be moved by entreaties
(a) Inexorable (b) Infallible
(c) Impregnable (d) Inexplicable

17. Regard for others as a principle of action
(a) Cynicism (b) Nepotism
(c) Philanthropy (d) Altruism

18. Person who claims to have great love and understanding of what is beautiful in nature, art etc.
(a) Critic (b) Aesthete
(c) Connoisseur (d) Artist

19. A disease which spreads by contact
(a) Infectious (b) Contagious
(c) Contiguous (d) Contextual

20. An animal story with a moral
(a) Fable (b) Tale
(c) Anecdote (d) Parable

21. To change shape, nature or substance of
(a) Modulate (b) Substitute
(c) Remodel (d) Transmute

22. Person who believes that God is everything and everything is God
(a) Agnostic (b) Theist
(c) Pantheist (d) Pantechnicon

23. Person who pilots or travels in a balloon, airship or other aircraft
(a) Aeronaut (b) Astronaut
(c) Aerobat (d) Acrobat

24. Witty, clever retort
(a) Sarcasm (b) Repartee
(c) Platitude (d) Invective

25. Words different in meaning but similar in sound
(a) Homonym (b) Synonym
(c) Acronym (d) Antonym

26. Simplest and smallest form of plant life, present in air, water and soil; essential to life but may cause disease
(a) Virus (b) Amoeba
(c) Bacteria (d) Toxin

27. A girl or woman who flirts, that is, tries to attract people and make advances in love simply to satisfy her vanity
(a) Prostitute (b) Coquette
(c) Spinster (d) Concubine

28. A person who regards the whole world as his country
(a) Patriot (b) Nationalist
(c) Cosmopolitan (d) Metropolitan

29. Relationship by blood or birth
(a) Parentage (b) Affiliation
(c) Consanguinity (d) Nepotism

30. A story in which ideas are symbolized as people
(a) Allegory (b) Fable
(c) Legend (d) Parable

31. The cessation of warfare before a treaty is signed
(a) Affidavit (b) Agreement
(c) Armistice (d) Amnesty

32. A person who makes love without serious intentions
(a) Consort (b) Philanderer
(c) Romeo (d) Goon

33. Opposed to great or sudden change
(a) Static (b) Revolutionary
(c) Conservative (d) Evolutionary

34. Having no beginning or end to its existence
(a) Eternal (b) Obscure
(c) Universal (d) Immeasurable

35. The art of cutting trees and bushes into ornamental shapes
(a) Horticulture (b) Bonsai
(c) Pruning (d) Topiary

36. Walking in sleep
(a) Somniloquism (b) Somnambulism
(c) Obsession (d) Hallucination

37. One who cannot die
(a) Stable (b) Immortal
(c) Perpetual (d) Perennial

38. A formal written change against a person for some crime or offence
(a) Accusation (b) Indictment
(c) Allegation (d) Acrimony

39. Language difficult to understand because of bad form
(a) Rhetoric (b) Jargon
(c) Pedantic (d) Verbatim

40. Belief or opinion contrary to what is generally accepted
(a) Unbelief (b) Superstition
(c) Non-conformity (d) Heresy

41. A person obsessed with exclusively one idea or subject
(a) Crazy (b) Kleptomaniac
(c) Monomaniac (d) Nymphomaniac

42. A child of unusual or remarkable talent
(a) Scholar (b) Diligent
(c) Freak (d) Prodigy

43. A disease which ends in death
(a) Contagious (b) Lethal
(c) Fatal (d) Deadly

44. A person who kills somebody especially for political reasons
(a) Criminal (b) Murderer
(c) Assassin (d) Hangman

45. one who loves mankind
(a) Anthropologist (b) Philanthropist
(c) Seismologist (d) Optometrist

46. A small piece of potato
(a) Chunk (b) Chip
(c) Scrap (d) Bit

47. A child who stays away from school without any good reason
(a) Vagabond (b) Delinquent
(c) Schizophrenic (d) Truant

48. A common place remark
(a) Dialogue (b) Platitude
(c) Epigram (d) Statement

49. Line at which the earth or sea and sky seem to meet
(a) Horizon (b) Zenith
(c) Fringe (d) Plinth

50. A person who rules without consulting the opinion of others
(a) Democrat (b) Bureaucrat
(c) Autocrat (d) Fanatic

51. A person who speaks for or supports an idea
(a) Pioneer (b) Adviser
(c) Advocate (d) Ideologist

52. A man of odd habits
(a) Eccentric (b) Cynical
(c) Introvert (d) Moody

53. A thing or person behind time
(a) Lazy (b) Sluggish
(c) Indolent (d) Antiquated

54. One whose attitude is: 'eat, drink and be merry'
(a) Epicurean (b) Cynic
(c) Materialistic (d) Stoic

55. Science of printing
(a) Calligraphy (b) Typography
(c) Topography (d) Cryptography

56. Man whose wife has been unfaithful
(a) Dandy (b) Bastard
(c) Concubine (d) Cuckold

57. Deriving pleasure from inflicting pain on others
(a) Sadism (b) Malevolence
(c) Bigotry (d) Masochism

58. One who robs smuggler of his smuggled goods after the border has been crossed
(a) Pirate (b) Malefactor
(c) Hijacker (d) Philanderer

59. Course for chariot races
(a) Sanatorium (b) Hangar
(c) Hippodrome (d) Arena

60. One who pretends illness to escape duty
(a) Truant (b) Malingerer
(c) Hypocrite (d) Concubine

61. The power of reading the thoughts of others
(a) Psychopathy (b) Telecommunication
(c) Psychology (d) Telepathy

62 Use of more words than are needed to express the meaning
(a) Circumlocution (b) Verbatim
(c) Ventriloquism (d) Pleonasm

63. The science of judging a person's character, capabilities, etc. from an examination of the shape of his skull
(a) Physiology (b) Anthropology
(c) Phrenology (d) Morphology

64. One filled with excessive and mistaken enthusiasm in cause
(a) Martyr (b) Pedant
(c) Fanatic (d) Patriot

65. A person who rarely speaks the truth
(a) Scoundrel (b) Liar
(c) Crook (d) Hypocrite

66. Time after twilight and before night
(a) Evening (b) Dawn
(c) Dusk (d) Eclipse

67. Custom of having many wives
(a) Polyandry (b) Polygyngy
(c) Matrimony (d) Celibacy

68. To bring peace, and end violence
(a) Soothe (b) Harmonise
(c) Pacify (d) Tranquilize

69. Animals living on land and in water
(a) Ambiguous (b) Amphibian
(c) Amorphous (d) Ambivalent

70. One who plays a game for pleasure and not professionally
(a) Veteran (b) Player
(c) Connoisseur (d) Amateur

71. That which can be interpreted in any way
(a) Ambient (b) Ambivalent
(c) Amphibious (d) Ambiguous

72. A political leader who tries to stir up people
(a) Demagogue (b) Dictator
(c) Statesman (d) Martinet

73. A light sailing boat built especially for racing
(a) Dinghy (b) Canoe
(c) Yacht (d) Frigate

74. Person who has long experience
(a) Stalwart (b) Pedantic
(c) Itinerant (d) Veteran

75. Atonement for one's sins
(a) Redemption (b) Repentance
(c) Salvation (d) Expiation

76. An instrument for viewing objects at a distance
(a) Microscope (b) Telescope
(c) Periscope (d) Kaleidoscope

77. Be the embodiment or perfect example of
(a) Signify (b) Characterise
(c) Personify (d) Masquerade

78. A general pardon of political offenders
(a) Parole (b) Forgiveness
(c) Clemency (d) Amnesty

79. A man who operates on sick people
(a) Physician (b) Operator
(c) Surgeon (d) Physiotherapist

80. A person who maliciously destroys by fire
(a) Antagonist (b) Activist
(c) Terrorist (d) Incendiary

81. A house for strong grains
(a) Cellar (b) Store
(c) Godown (d) Granary

82. A person very hard to please
(a) Obstinate (b) Unconquerable
(c) Fastidious (d) Invincible

83. A person claiming to be superior in culture and intellect to others
(a) Intellectual (b) Aristocrat
(c) Elite (d) Highbrow

84. One who totally abstains from alcoholic drinks
(a) Puritan (b) Samaritan
(c) Pedant (d) Teetotaller

85. A name adopted by an author in his writings
(a) Title (b) Nomenclature
(c) Nickname (d) Pseudonym

86. The line which a plough cuts in the ground
(a) Vale (b) Trench
(c) Furrow (d) Trough

87. A man who pays too much attention to his clothes and personal appearance
(a) Snob (b) Duffer
(c) Dandy (d) Licentious

88. A person who forsakes religion
(a) Charlatan (b) Apostle
(c) Renegade (d) Apotheosis

89. Of unknown and unadmitted authorship
(a) Gullible (b) Anonymous
(c) Unanimous (d) Vexation

90. Contempt of God
(a) Athesim (b) Nihilism
(c) Blasphemy (d) Agnosticism

91. Person holding a scholarship at a university
(a) Intellectual (b) Pedant
(c) Scholar (d) Bursar

92. A person concerned with practical results and values
(a) Plagiarist (b) Realist
(c) Pragmatist (d) Fundamentalist

93. Member of a band of robbers
(a) Dacoit (b) Brigand
(c) Thief (d) Pirate

94. A person without manners or polish
(a) Rustic (b) Naïve
(c) Boorish (d) Barbarian

95. A speech by an actor at the end of a play
(a) Epilogue (b) Monologue
(c) Duologue (d) Prologue

96. Responsible according to law
(a) Liable (b) Eligible
(c) Legalised (d) Legitimate

97. A funny imitation of a poem
(a) Counterfeit (b) Sonnet
(c) Caricature (d) Parody

98. Decision made upon a political question by the votes of all qualified persons
(a) Veto (b) Suffrage
(c) Plebiscite (d) Franchise

99. Wistful longing for something one has known in the past
(a) Hysteria (b) Megalomania
(c) Nostalgia (d) Logomania

100. A person who is made to bear the blame due to others
(a) Innocent (b) Scapegoat
(c) Ignoramus (d) Nincompoop

101. Act of taking one's life
(a) Suicide (b) Slaughter
(c) Homicide (d) Immolation

102. A person who brings goods illegally into the country (Asst. Grade 1994)
(a) Exporters (b) Importers
(c) Smuggler (d) Imposter

103. A man who dances to the tunes of his wife
(a) Effeminate (b) Slave
(c) Henpecked (d) Chum

104. A place of ideal peace and happiness
(a) Asylum (b) Utopia
(c) El Dorado (d) Elysium

105. One who stirs people for personal politics or profit
(a) Pedagogue (b) Demagogue
(c) Dictator (d) Hypocrite

106. One who is honourably discharged from service
(a) Emeritus (b) Honorary
(c) Sinecure (d) Retired

107. Shining, brilliant and magnificent
(a) Luminous (b) Gleaming
(c) Resplendent (d) Polished

108. Cutting for stone in the bladder
(a) Dichotomy (b) Tubectomy
(c) Vasectomy (d) Lithotomy

109. A heavy unnatural slumber
(a) Nap (b) Insomnia
(c) Coma (d) Stupor

110. Changing one's mind too quickly
(a) Adaptability (b) Instability
(c) Versatility (d) Vacillation

111. A person who travels to a sacred place as an act of religious devotion
(a) Hermit (b) Pilgrim
(c) Saint (d) Mendicant

112 To do away with a rule
(a) Cancel (b) Repeal
(c) Obliterate (d) Abrogate

113. One who talks very little
(a) Reserved (b) Mute
(c) Phlegmatic (d) Stoic

114. A person sharing responsibility for a political party's discipline and tactics
(a) Statesman (b) Diplomat
(c) Whip (d) Defector

115. Food which agrees with one's taste
(a) Pungent (b) Palatable
(c) Sensuous (d) Edible

116. Government by the representatives of the people
(a) Diplomacy (b) Democracy
(c) Socialism (d) Autocracy

117. Informal business communication with a personal signature
(a) Agendum (b) Corrigendum
(c) Plagiarism (d) Memorandum

118. One who loves books
(a) Bibliophobe (b) Bibliographer
(c) Bibliophile (d) Bibliophagist

119. One knowing everything
(a) Learned (b) Omnipresent
(c) Omnipotent (d) Omniscient

120. A story in verse
(a) Elegy (b) Hymn
(c) Sonnet (d) Ballad

121. Plain or self-evident truth
(a) Proverb (b) Precept
(c) Truism (d) Formula

122. The list of courses at a meal or of dishes that can be served in a restaurant
(a) Agenda (b) Menu
(c) Biodata (d) Catalogue

123. Parts of a country behind the coast or a river's banks
(a) Swamps (b) Archipelago
(c) Hinterland (d) Isthmus

124. Printed notice of somebody's death
(a) Condolence (b) Calumny
(c) Obituary (d) Ouija

125. A room leading into a large room or hall
(a) Anteroom (b) Lounge
(c) Lobby (d) Pantry

126. Just punishment for wrong doing
(a) Nemesis (b) Purgation
(c) Wrath (d) Catharsis

127. A person who has just started learning
(a) Foreman (b) Accomplice
(c) Novice (d) Apprentice

128. A low-area storm with high winds rotating about a centre of low atmospheric pressure
(a) Cyclone (b) Torando
(c) Typhoon (d) Hurricane

129. To break off proceedings of a meeting for a time
(a) Convene (b) Terminate
(c) Adjourn (d) Procrastinate

130. A fault that may be forgiven
(a) Mercenary (b) Venial
(c) Pardonable (d) Excusable

131. One who promotes the idea of absence of government of any kind, when every man should be a law unto himself
(a) Anarchist (b) Belligerent
(c) Iconoclast (d) Agnostic

132. One who is likeable
(a) Amicable (b) Amiable
(c) Effusive (d) Ebullient

133. Person who gives himself upto luxury and sexual pleasures
(a) Masochist (b) Voluptuary
(c) Debauch (d) Epicure

134. A field or a part of a garden where fruit trees grow
(a) Park (b) Nursery
(c) Yard (d) Orchard

135. Something which is not thorough or profound
(a) Superficial (b) Superstitious
(c) Superfluous (d) Supernatural

136. A woman of lax moral
(a) Prostitute (b) Harlot
(c) Concubine (d) Hostess

137. A slow-witted and incompetent person
(a) Nigger (b) Dud
(c) Snotty (d) Duffer

138. Using of new words
(a) Coinage (b) Vocabulary
(c) Neologism (d) Malapropism

139. Indifference to pleasure or pain
(a) Docility (b) Stoicism
(c) Patience (d) Reticence

140. One who is neither intelligent nor dull
(a) Tolerable (b) Commoner
(c) Mediocre (d) Diligent

141. Equal in rank, merit or quality
(a) Chum (b) Contemporary
(c) Peer (d) Colleague

142. Person who gives written testimony for use in a law court
(a) Deponent (b) Appellant
(c) Witness (d) Litigant

143. Present opposing arguments or evidence
(a) Rebut (b) Criticise
(c) Rebuff (d) Reprimand

144. Books, pictures etc. intended to arouse sexual desire
(a) Lewd (b) Licentious
(c) Pornography (d) Erotica

145. A person who makes and sells ladies' hats, etc.
(a) Draper (b) Tinker
(c) Milliner (d) Farrier

146. Careful in performing duties
(a) Punctual (b) Punctilious
(c) Sincere (d) Pugnacious

147. To mediate between two parties in dispute
(a) Interfere (b) Interact
(c) Interrupt (d) Intercede

148. A thing liable to be easily broken
(a) Breakable (b) Ductile
(c) Brittle (d) Delicate

149. The place where bricks are baked
(a) Foundry (b) Mint
(c) Cemetery (d) Kiln

150. The branch of problems of the old
(a) Oncology (b) Geriatrics
(c) Obstetrics (d) Endocrinology

151. One who specializes in the study of birds
(a) Biologist (b) Naturalist
(c) Zoologist (d) Ornithologist

152. Property inherited from one's father or ancestors
(a) Alimony (b) Patrimony
(c) Legacy (d) Inheritance

153. Connoisseur of choice food
(a) Greedy (b) Glutton
(c) Gourmet (d) Gourmand

154. Person who makes love for amusement without serious intentions
(a) Concubine (b) Philanderer
(c) Dandy (d) Flirt

155. A person pretending to be somebody he is not
(a) Imposter (b) Mar
(c) Rogue (d) Magician

156. One who eats human flesh
(a) Beast (b) Savage
(c) Cannibal (d) Carnivorous

157. Allowance due to a wife from her husband on separation
(a) Bail (b) Alimony
(c) Dole (d) Compensation

158. Fear of going to bed
(a) Clinophobia (b) Ballistophobia
(c) Xenophobia (d) Stenophobia

159. Official incharge of a museum
(a) Dean (b) Warden
(c) Curator (d) Supervisor

160. The doctrine that human souls pass from one body to another at the time of death
(a) Metamorphosis (b) Transition
(c) Transmigration (d) Extrapolation

161. People at a lecture or concert
(a) Congregation (b) Audience
(c) Mob (d) Spectators

162 A person's first speech
(a) Preface b) Maiden
(c) Opener (d) Spectators

163. To come as a settler into another country
(a) Alienate (b) Emigrate
(c) Migrate (d) Immigrate

164. A drawing on transparent paper
(a) Red print (b) Blue print
(c) Negative (d) Transparency

165. Giving undue favours to one's own kith and kin
(a) Favouritism (b) Nepotism
(c) Corruption (d) Worldliness

166. A person who is very fond of sensuous enjoyments
(a) Epicure (b) Stoic
(c) Lusty (d) Hedonist

167. A person who pretends to have more knowledge or skill than he really has
(a) Renegade (b) Apostle
(c) Charlatan (d) Hedonist

168. The act of violating the sanctity of church
(a) Heresy (b) Desecration
(c) Sacrilege (d) Blasphemy

169. One who sacrifices his life for a cause
(a) Soldier (b) Revolutionary
(c) Martyr (d) Patriot

170. Bring to an end
(a) Hurl (b) Hustle
(c) Final (d) Finish

171. An old unmarried woman
(a) Virgin (b) Bachelor
(c) Spinster (d) Matron

172. A style in which a writer makes a display of this knowledge
(a) Pedantic (b) Ornate
(c) Verbose (d) Pompous

173. A person guilty of malicious setting on fire of property etc.
(a) Plagiarist (b) Anarchist
(c) Arsonist (d) Incendiarist

174. One who thinks that human nature is essentially evil
(a) Agnostic (b) Cynic
(c) Sceptic (d) Misogynist

175. Science of bodily structure
(a) Anthropology (b) Neurology
(c) Hygiene (d) Anatomy

176. That which makes it difficult to recognize the presence of real nature of somebody or something
(a) Cover (b) Mask
(c) Pretence (d) Camouflage

177. A person who lives by himself
(a) Venerable (b) Sage
(c) Quietus (d) Recluse

178. A written declaration made on oath in the presence of a magistrate
(a) Voucher (b) Dossier
(c) Affidavit (d) Document

179. A physician who delivers babies
(a) Paediatrician (b) Obstetrician
(c) Gynaecologist (d) Psychiatrist

180. The loop of rope with a running knot used to hang a person
(a) Noose (b) Cable
(c) Cord (d) Chord

181. Yearly celebration of a date or an event
(a) Centenary (b) Jubilee
(c) Anniversary (d) Birthday

182. Public building where weapons and ammunition are made or stored
(a) Godown (b) Cellar
(c) Armoury (d) Arsenal

183. The caretaker of a public building
(a) Dean (b) Cellar
(c) Custodian (d) Warden

184. Interested mainly in a small group, country etc.
(a) Fanatic (b) Patriotic
(c) Insular (d) Usurer

185. One who cannot be corrected
(a) Invulnerable (b) Hardened
(c) Incurable (d) Incorrigible

186. A person who enters without any invitation
(a) Burglar (b) Intruder
(c) Thief (d) Vandal

187. The period between two reigns
(a) Lapse (b) Intermission
(c) Anachronism (d) Intermission

188. Poem in short stanzas narrating a popular story
(a) Ballet (b) Epic
(c) Ballad (d) Sonnet

189. Lack of enough blood
(a) Amnesia (b) Insomnia
(c) Anaemia (d) Allergy

190. A man who is having the qualities of woman
(a) Loquacious (b) Celibate
(c) Effeminate (d) Epicurean

191. A word no longer in use
(a) Exotic (b) Primitive
(c) Obsolete (d) Ancient

192. One who does not know how to save money
(a) Reckless (b) Lavish
(c) Careless (d) Spendthrift

193. A person 70 to 79 years old
(a) Nonagenarian (b) Centenarian
(c) Octogenarian (d) Septuagenarian

194. A person who sneaks into a country
(a) Infiltrater (b) Sniper
(c) Invader (d) Aggressor

195. A short journey made by a group of persons together
(a) Hike (b) Excursion
(c) Picnic (d) Stroll

196. People in a rowdy scene
(a) Mob (b) Crowd
(c) Rabble (d) Congregation

197. Creature having both male and female organs
(a) Sodomite (b) Homosexual
(c) Masochist (d) Hermaphrodite

198. One who has suddenly gained new wealth, power or prestige
(a) Aristocrat (b) Affluent
(c) Maverick (d) Parvenu

199. A person working in the same place with another
(a) Comrade (b) Colleague
(c) Assistant (d) Contemporary

200. Interval between two events or two periods of time of different character
(a) Intermission (b) Interlude
(c) Interpolation (d) Appendix

201. One who comes from a country area and is often considered to be stupid
(a) Villager (b) Rustic
(c) Bumpkin (d) Philanderer

202. Murder of a new-born child
(a) Homicide (b) Regicide
(c) Fratricide (d) Infanticide

203. Walk in a vain, self-important way
(a) Jog (b) Trek
(c) Trudge (d) Strut

204. Place which provides both board and lodging
(a) Cafe (b) Inn
(c) Restaurant (d) Yokel

205. Clumsy or ill-bred fellow
(a) Boor (b) Oaf
(c) Lout (d) Yokel

206. A small shop that sells fashionable clothes, cosmetics etc.
(a) Booth (b) Stall
(c) Boutique (d) Store

207. Thing that can be felt or touched
(a) Pandemic (b) Palpable
(c) Paltry (d) Panchromatic

208. A person who readily believes others
(a) Credible (b) Credulous
(c) Sensible (d) Sensitive

209. A book containing summarized information on all branches of knowledge
(a) Dictionary (b) Anthology
(c) Encyclopaedia (d) Directory

210. The normal abode of any animal or plant
(a) Environment (b) Habitat
(c) Settlement (d) Niche

211. Extreme old age when a man behaves like a fool
(a) Dotage (b) Imbecility
(c) Virago (d) Amazon

212 A violent and bad-tempered woman
(a) Prostitute b) Concubine
(c) Voracious (d) Avaricious

213. One who talks continuously
(a) Impecunious (b) Loquacious
(c) Voracious (d) Avaricious

214. A person who is skilled in horsemanship
(a) Cavalier (b) Equestrian
(c) Jockey (d) Cavalryman

215. To atone for one's sins
(a) Apologise (b) Ingratiate
(c) Expiate (d) Propitiate

216. The rule of a person who is tyrant
(a) Despotism (b) Anarchy
(c) Tyranny (d) Dictatorship

217. A paper written in one's own handwriting
(a) Manuscript (b) Scroll
(c) Parchment (d) Transcript

218. To congratulate someone in a formal manner
(a) Wish (b) Solemnize
(c) Celebrate (d) Felicitate

219. Interested in and clever at many things
(a) Manicure (b) Manifest
(c) Intelligent (d) Versatile

220. Code of diplomatic etiquette and precedence
(a) Formalism (b) Statesmanship
(c) Protocol (d) Hierarchy

221. People in a riot
(a) Crowd (b) Rabble
(c) Mob (d) Congregation

222. That which can be carried
(a) Handy (b) Portable
(c) Potable (d) Bearable

223. Of outstanding significance
(a) Meaningful (b) Ominous
(c) Evident (d) Monumental
(e) Rational

224. A small, named group of fixed stars
(a) Galaxy (b) Cluster
(c) Constellation (d) Congregation

225. Run away from home with lover
(a) Ostracize (b) Vanquish
(c) Abscond (d) Elope

226. A place of good climate for invalids
(a) Asylum (b) Hospital
(c) Cemetery (d) Sanatorium

227. A tumour which is not likely to spread
(a) Benign (b) Localised
(c) Dead (d) Malignant

228. Place where bankers exchange cheques and adjust balance
(a) Exchequer (b) Clearing house
(c) Bank (d) Commerce house

229. One who promotes the idea of absence of government of any kind, when every man should be a law into himself
(a) Anarchist (b) Belligerent
(c) Iconoclast (d) Agnostic

230. To remove the skin of a potato or an orange
(a) Rinse (b) Peel
(c) Scrub (d) Remove

231. Irrational fear of crowds
(a) Ochlophobia (b) Claustrophobia
(c) Sitophobia (d) Astrophobia

232. One appointment by two parties to settle a dispute
(a) Arbiter (b) Mediator
(c) Negotiator (d) Middleman

233. A list of explanation of words, especially unusual ones at the end of a book
(a) Appendix (b) Index
(c) Glossary (d) Bibliography

234. One who can use either of his hands with ease
(a) Amateur (b) Expert
(c) Ambidextrous (d) Gluttonous

235. A statement which cannot be understood
(a) Infallible (b) Illegible
(c) Inexplicable (d) Incomprehensible

236. The plants and vegetation of a region
(a) Flora (b) Fauna
(c) Landscape (d) Environment

237. A person who is talkative
(a) Garrulous (b) Speaker
(c) Orator (d) Laxative

238. Medical study of the skin and its diseases
(a) Dermatology (b) Orthopaedics
(c) Venereology (d) Homeopathy

239. Room with toilet facilities
(a) Suite (b) Deluxe
(c) Lavatory (d) Cabin

240. One who speaks or understands many languages
(a) Scholar (b) Grammarian
(c) Linguist (d) Polyglot

241. To talk without respect of something sacred or holy
(a) Blasphemy (b) Obscenity
(c) Rudeness (d) Vulgarity

242. A person who lives alone and avoids other people
(a) Ascetic (b) Recluse
(c) Unsocial (d) Agnostic

243. Explicit undertaking to do something
(a) Agreement (b) Decision
(c) Settlement (d) Promise

244. Murder of a king
(a) Matricide (b) Genocide
(c) Regicide (d) Homicide

245. To surround with armed forces
(a) Seize (b) Attack
(c) Cease (d) Besiege

246. A person who wishes to throw over all establishments
(a) Rebel (b) Anarchist
(c) Terrorist (d) Hooligan

247. A dramatic performance
(a) Mask (b) Mosque
(c) Masque (d) Mascot

248. Seat on elephant's back
(a) Saddle (b) Howdah
(c) Lounge (d) Hoof

249. An expression of mild disapproval
(a) Reproof (b) Impertinence
(c) Warning (d) Denigration

250. Forcing out (blood, etc.) from its vessel
(a) Extrapolate (b) Extravasate
(c) Exuberate (d) Extricate

251. Incapable of being explained or accounted for
(a) Incredible (b) Inexplicable
(c) Inexplicit (d) Inexpressible

252. A person interested in reading books and nothing else
(a) Student (b) Book worm
(c) Scholar (d) Book-keeper

253. A book or picture produced merely to bring in money
(a) Money-spinner (b) Pot-hook
(c) Pot-boiler (d) Blue-bird

254. Deviation or departure from common rule or standard
(a) Heterogeneity (b) Anomaly
(c) Unanimity (d) Anonymity

255. A person who hates women
(a) Misanthropist
(b) Masochist
(c) Misogynist (d) Misogamist

256. Elderly woman in charge of a girl on social occasions
(a) Spinster (b) Matron
(c) Chaperon (d) Chandler

257. Land so surrounded by water as to be almost an island
(a) Archipelago (b) Isthmus
(c) Peninsula (d) Lagoon

258. A place adjoining kitchen, for washing dishes etc.
(a) Cellar (b) Wardrobe
(c) Scullery (d) Pantry

259. Incapable of being wounded
(a) Invulnerable (b) Invincible
(c) Infallible (d) Impregnable

260. A fixed orbit in space in relation to earth
(a) Geological (b) Geo-synchronous
(c) Geocentric (d) Geo-stationary

261. Part-song for several voices without instrumental accompaniment.
(a) Ballad (b) Madrigal
(c) Panegyric (d) Limerick

262 A person who is the property of another and bound to serve him.
(a) Bondsman b) Slave
(c) Servant (d) Subordinate

263. A perception without objective reality
(a) Allusion (b) Illusion
(c) Dyspepsia (d) Hallucination

264. One who possesses many talents.
(a) Versatile (b) Gifted
(c) Exceptional (d) Nubile

265. A person who studies the formation of the earth
(a) Meteorologist (b) Anthropologist
(c) Geologist (d) Seismologist

266. A tube filled at one end with mirrors and pieces of coloured glass which shows many colour patterns when turned
(a) Kaleidoscope (b) Periscope
(c) Microscope (d) Gyroscope

267. Word for word reproduction
(a) Copying (b) Mugging
(c) Verbatim (d) Photostat

268. A person who collects coins
(a) Philatelist (b) Numismatist
(c) Narcissist (d) Fatalist

269. Open rebellion of soldiers and sailors against lawful authority
(a) Revolt (b) Revolution
(c) Mutiny (d) Anarchy

270. A school for infants and young children
(a) School (b) Nursery
(c) Infantile (d) Kindergarten

271. Policy of a political party
(a) Manifesto (b) Agenda
(c) Report (d) Circular

272. Story told to illustrate a moral or spiritual truth
(a) Didactic (b) Parable
(c) Paragon (d) Paradigm

273. One who believes that everything is pre-destined
(a) Pessimist (b) Fatalist
(c) Palmist (d) Astrologer

274. A person who betrays a friend
(a) Traitor (b) Cheat
(c) Hypocrite (d) Disloyal

275. A verse letter
(a) Epistle (b) Epitaph
(c) Pantomime (d) Lay

276. One who eats everything
(a) Omnipotent (b) Insolvent
(c) Omniscient (d) Omnivorous

277. Joint sovereignty exercised over a country by two or more countries
(a) Colonialism (b) Entente
(c) Pandemonium (d) Condominium

278. Stage between boyhood and youth
(a) Puberty (b) Adolescence
(c) Infancy (d) Maturity

279. To move along with quick, short twistings
(a) Swagger (b) Stumble
(c) Wriggle (d) Crawl

280. That which cannot be done without
(a) Irrevocable (b) Impracticable
(c) Indispensable (d) Impossible

281. That which cannot be rectified or made good
(a) Irreparable (b) Irrevocable
(c) Irreconcilable (d) Irreplaceable

282. A ride on someone else's back or shoulders
(a) Hunchback (b) Piggyback
(c) Kickback (d) Cuddle

283. A cure for all diseases
(a) Excorcism (b) Incantation
(c) Panacea (d) Antibiotic

284. Unreasoning enthusiasm for the glorification of one's country
(a) Communism (b) Imperialism
(c) Patriotism (d) Chauvinism

285. The form of madness which gives a person the idea that his importance is very great
(a) Paroxysm (b) Megalomania
(c) Insanity (d) Braggart

286. One who travels from place to place
(a) Itinerant (b) Mendicant
(c) Journeyman (d) Tramp

287. That which is perceptible by touch
(a) Tangible (b) Tenacious
(c) Contagious (d) Contingent

288. A person who is bad in spelling
(a) Calligraphist (b) Pedant
(c) Cacographist (d) Linguist

289. A short walk for pleasure or exercise
(a) Jog (b) Stroll
(c) Gallop (d) Promenade

290. That which cannot be understood
(a) Illegible (b) Unintelligible
(c) Unknown (d) Undecipherable

291. A person who is more interested in himself rather than anything that is going on around him
(a) Egoist (b) Extrovert
(c) Introvert (d) Eccentric

292. A story that can hardly be believed
(a) Fictitious (b) Imaginary
(c) Concocted (d) Incredible

293. Something which can be taken for granted
(a) Doctrine (b) Maxim
(c) Tenet (d) Postulate

294. A sea abounding in islands
(a) Strait (b) Archipelago
(c) Ocean (d) Gulf

295. One who resides in a country of which he is not a citizen
(a) Alien (b) Native
(c) Foreigner (d) Prodigal

296. One who draws maps and charts
(a) lexicographer
(b) Mappier
(c) Cartographer (d) Graphologist

297. Anything which destroys the effect of poison
(a) Serum (b) Antiseptic
(c) Seramycin (d) Antidote

298. A song sung at a burial
(a) Elegy (b) Ode
(c) Dirge (d) Ballad

299. Words used in ancient times but no longer in general use now
(a) Extinct (b) Antiquated
(c) Ancient (d) Archaic

300. Ridiculous use of words
(a) Onomatopoeia (b) Malapropism
(c) Neologism (d) Pun

301. He spent a long time cutting all the waste paper into pieces.
(a) Slashing (b) Ripping
(c) Shredding (d) Disposing

302. The stableman at the inn was the only witness to the murder.
(a) Butler (b) Ostler
(c) Imposter (d) Jockey

303. A nation engaged in war cannot attain high levels of excellence in cultural fields.
(a) Bellicose (b) Belligerent
(c) Imperialist

304. Razal was buying tickets at the counter when suddenly he noticed a *lady's* purse lying on the floor.
(a) Raticule (b) Parasol
(c) Vestibule (d) Veil

305. The man's nervousness depicted that it was the first speech delivered by him.
(a) Matin (b) Peroration
(c) Maiden (d) Platitude

306. Nowdays, we often come across cases of admission to institutions through counterfeit certificates and documents.
(a) Stoicism (b) Pugnacity
(c) Epitaph (d) Forgery

307. He is very *careful and particular* about every thing he does.
(a) Precise (b) Scrupulous
(c) Meticulous (d) Conscientious

308. A soldier who fights for sake of money cannot be branded as courageous and patriotic.
(a) Sinecure (b) Honorary
(c) Mercenary (d) Equestrian

309. Government by all cannot ensure order.
(a) Democracy (b) Bureaucracy
(c) Plutocracy (d) Pantisocracy

310. The mist common local means of transport in British times was *a two-wheeled cab for two to ride inside with driver mounted up behind.*
(a) Carriage (b) Wagon
(c) Locomotive (d) Hansom

311. We are *looking forward to* a good winter this year
(a) encouraging (b) visualizing
(c) predicting (d) visualising

312 The automobile has tended to *destroy without any trace* the difference between rural and urban life.
(a) cancel (b) negate
(c) obliterate (d) nullify

313. Virus is a *biological entity which lives on another organism*
(a) dependant (b) parasite
(c) symbiotic (d) plebiscite

314. The discovery of the *instrument with lenses for making very small objects appear larger* widened our scope of knowledge
(a) telescope (b) binoculars
(c) microscope (d) bioscope

315. We should always be grateful to *one who has suffered for a great cause.*
(a) fanatic (b) martyr
(c) devotee (d) patriot

316. Study of *environment* is a newly evolving branch of science.
(a) Geography (b) Ethnology
(c) Geology (d) Ecology

317. Haris was a *hater of learning and knowledge.*
(a) misogynist (b) misologist
(c) misanthropist (d) bibliophile

318. He is *working in return for being taught the trade.*
(a) desciple (b) pupil
(c) apprentice (d) sobriquet

319. Submarines operate *below the surface* of the seas.
(a) superfluous (b) surreptitious
(c) perspicacious (d) subterranean

320. Tuberculosis is a *disease which spreads by contact.*
(a) infectious (b) contiguous
(c) fatal (d) contagious

321. Hamza impressed everyone with his *persuasive and fluent speech*
(a) discourse (b) expression
(c) eloquence (d) lecture

322. A *loud talk* or speech is never impressive.
(a) Magniloquence (b) Harangue
(c) Erudition (d) Malevolence

323. No theorem can be proved without using the *statements which are taken for granted.*
(a) maxims (b) tenets
(c) postulates (d) stipulation

324. The bus has to *go back and forth* every six hours.
(a) travel (b) run
(c) cross (d) shuttle

325. The Committee insisted on a total check on all social evils and he was the *one who heralded the revolution.*
(a) harbinger (b) apostate
(c) renegade (d) apostle

326. He was not allowed to enter the *women's part of dwelling*
(a) wardrobe (b) pantry
(c) harem (d) anteroom

327. You are requested to send a *list of goods sent, with their prices* along with the parcel so that the payment can be done immediately
(a) agenda (b) invoice
(c) catalogue (d) inventory

328. it is a custom of Christianity to sing *morning prayer in the church* regularly
(a) epilogue (b) martin
(c) epitaph (d) vesper

329. Not many people were impressed by a *speech delivered without previous preparation.*
(a) epilogue (b) prologue
(c) soliloquy (d) extempore

330. A man can be sentenced to death for *killing another human being.*
(a) fratricide (b) regicide
(c) homicide (d) genocide

331. The complete eradication of poverty is an *unreal and visionary* ideal
(a) meditative (b) fantastic
(c) chimerical
(d) contemplative

332. *The caretaker of a public building* needs to a vigilant and an honest person
(a) custodian (b) curator
(c) watchman (d) dean

333. A careful preservation and protection of wildlife is the need of the hour.
(a) Embarkment (b) Promotion
(c) Conservation
(d) Management

334. Both poet Waris Sbah and ____ *lived at the same time.*
(a) simultaneous (b) contemporary
(c) coincident (d) synchronised

335. This process is a long one as it involves *too much official formality.*
(a) diplomacy (b) bureaucracy
(c) nepotism (d) red-tapism

336. *Those who pass through this gate without permission* will be prosecuted
(a) Bypassers (b) Culprits
(c) Absconders (d) Trespasses

337. The officer was *not willing to take a definite stand* on that point.
(a) vague (b) evasive
(c) ambiguous (d) complex

338. The *shelter for cow* ought to be clean and well ventilated.
(a) hutch (b) byre
(c) hangar (d) kennel
(e) Barracks

339. The servant had not even left the place when *sudden rush of wind* blew away the clothes which he had just dried.
(a) breeze (b) storm
(c) gale (d) gust

340. I find that your views are *not to my liking.*
(a) abhorrent (b) irritating
(c) painful (d) revolting

341. His father is a *doctor who treats children and infants*
(a) dermatologist (b) gynaecologist
(c) podiatrist (d) Paediatrician

342. The fashion of bell-bottomed trousers has become *out of date.*
(a) preposterous (b) debilitating
(c) obsolescent (d) obstreperous

343. Abdul Ghani was awarded 'Nishan-e-Pakistan' *after his death.*
(a) ephemeral (b) posthumous
(c) extempore (d) maiden

344. He does *unpaid work* for the Red Cross.
(a) honorific (b) honest
(c) honorary (d) honourable

345. The education in primitive guruki is comprised mainly of telling the stories of old time gods or heroes
(a) ode (b) epic
(c) allegory (d) legend

346. The conclusions derived from experiments showed *deviation from the common rule*
(a) heterogeneity (b) anomaly
(c) anonymity (d) strange

347. In the olden days, the king was considered *all powerful.*
(a) veteran (b) omnipotent
(c) omnivorous (d) omniscient

348. Despite being in the career of singing for the last ten years, he has not been able to earn fame on account of his practice of borrowing ideas and words from others and using them as his own.
(a) adaptation (b) pantomime
(c) imitation (d) plagiarism

349. Every person is not allowed to enter *the place where public, government of historical records are kept.*
(a) scullery (b) pantry
(c) archives (d) coffer

350. The advertisement assured the public that the medicine would *give back* to the users, *their youthful vigour and appearance.*
(a) rejuvenate (b) restore
(c) replenish (d) render

ANSWER

No.	Ans	No.	Ans	No.	Ans	No.	Ans	No.	Ans	No.	Ans	No.	Ans	No.	Ans	No.	Ans	No.	Ans
1.	b	37.	b	73.	c	109.	d	145.	c	181.	c	217.	a	253.	c	289.	b	325.	a
2.	d	38.	b	74.	d	110.	d	146.	b	182.	d	218.	d	254.	b	290.	b	326.	c
3.	c	39.	b	75.	b	111.	b	147.	d	183.	c	219.	d	255.	c	291.	c	327.	b
4.	b	40.	d	76.	b	112.	d	148.	c	184.	c	220.	c	256.	c	292.	d	328.	b
5.	d	41.	c	77.	c	113.	a	149.	d	185.	d	221.	c	257.	c	293.	d	329.	d
6.	c	42.	d	78.	d	114.	c	150.	b	186.	b	222.	b	258.	c	294.	b	330.	c
7.	b	43.	c	79.	c	115.	b	151.	d	187.	b	223.	d	259.	a	295.	a	331.	c
8.	c	44.	c	80.	d	116.	b	152.	b	188.	c	224.	c	260.	d	296.	c	332.	a
9.	a	45.	b	81.	d	117.	d	153.	c	189.	c	225.	d	261.	b	297.	d	333.	c
10.	c	46.	b	82.	c	118.	c	154.	b	190.	c	226.	d	262.	b	298.	c	334.	b
11.	d	47.	d	83.	d	119.	d	155.	a	191.	c	227.	a	263.	d	299.	d	335.	d
12.	d	48.	b	84.	d	120.	d	156.	c	192.	d	228.	b	264.	a	300.	b	336.	d
13.	b	49.	a	85.	d	121.	c	157.	b	193.	d	229.	a	265.	c	301.	c	337.	b
14.	a	50.	c	86.	c	122.	b	158.	a	194.	a	230.	b	266.	a	302.	b	338.	b
15.	c	51.	c	87.	c	123.	c	159.	c	195.	b	231.	a	267.	c	303.	b	339.	d
16.	a	52.	a	88.	c	124.	c	160.	c	196.	c	232.	a	268.	b	304.	a	340.	b
17.	d	53.	d	89.	b	125.	a	161.	b	197.	d	233.	c	269.	c	305.	c	341.	d
18.	b	54.	a	90.	c	126.	a	162.	b	198.	d	234.	c	270.	d	306.	d	342.	c
19.	b	55.	b	91.	d	127.	d	163.	d	199.	b	235.	d	271.	a	307.	c	343.	b
20.	a	56.	d	92.	c	128.	a	164.	d	200.	b	236.	a	272.	b	308.	c	344.	c
21.	d	57.	a	93.	b	129.	c	165.	b	201.	c	237.	a	273.	b	309.	d	345.	d
22.	c	58.	c	94.	a	130.	b	166.	a	202.	d	238.	a	274.	a	310.	d	346.	b
23.	a	59.	c	95.	a	131.	a	167.	c	203.	d	239.	c	275.	a	311.	d	347.	d
24.	b	60.	b	96.	d	132.	b	168.	c	204.	b	240.	d	276.	d	312.	c	348.	d
25.	a	61.	d	97.	d	133.	b	169.	c	205.	a	241.	a	277.	d	313.	b	349.	c
26.	c	62.	d	98.	c	134.	d	170.	d	206.	c	242.	b	278.	b	314.	c	350.	a
27.	b	63.	c	99.	c	135.	a	171.	c	207.	b	243.	d	279.	c	315.	b		
28.	c	64.	c	100.	b	136.	d	172.	a	208.	b	244.	c	280.	c	316.	d		
29.	c	65.	b	101.	a	137.	d	173.	c	209.	d	245.	d	281.	a	317.	b		
30.	a	66.	c	102.	c	138.	c	174.	b	210.	b	246.	b	282.	b	318.	c		
31.	c	67.	b	103.	c	139.	b	175.	d	211.	a	247.	c	283.	c	319.	d		
32.	b	68.	c	104.	d	140.	c	176.	d	212.	c	248.	b	284.	d	320.	d		
33.	c	69.	b	105.	b	141.	c	177.	d	213.	b	249.	a	285.	b	321.	c		
34.	a	70.	d	106.	a	142.	a	178.	c	214.	b	250.	b	286.	a	322.	b		
35.	d	71.	d	107.	c	143.	a	179.	b	215.	c	251.	b	287.	a	323.	c		
36.	b	72.	a	108.	d	144.	c	180.	a	216.	a	252.	b	288.	c	324.	d		

DIFFERENCE OF MEANINGS OF SIMILAR WORDS

A

1. **Able:** *(having the power to do something in general):* *(a)* I shall not be able to attend the feast.

   (b) He is able to walk.

   Capable: *(when one has the power to do a particular job):* He is capable of running ten miles at a stretch.

2. **Abstain:** *(to avoid):* The doctor advised him to abstain from smoking and wine.

   Refrain: *(Hold back from doing something):* We should refrain from spitting in public.

3. **Accede:** *(admit as true):* He conceded the truth of my statement.

   Exceed: *(greater than):* The total loss exceeded one million rupees.

4. **Accept:** He accepted my proposal.

   Except: All except you were present in the meeting.

5. **Access:** *(approach):* *(a)* The students have easy access to the Principal.

   (b) There are many access roads to the new University campus.

   Excess: *(more than is expected or immoderation or beyond the limits of morality):* *(a)* Excess of anything is bad.

   (b) The excesses committed by the Indians against the poor Kashmiris would never be forgotten.

6. Accident: *(some unfortunate happening):* He was killed in a road accident.

   Incident: *(event or happening):* I remember many incidents of my childhood.

7. **Adapt:** *(adjust):* When you go abroad you must adapt yourself to the new environment.

   Adopt: *(take an idea or custom and use it):* I like your methods of teaching and would like to adopt them.

   Adept: *(expert):* He is adept in photography.

8. **Addition:** *(to add):* Ijaz made a valuable addition of forty runs to the score.

   Edition: This is the latest edition of the Caravan College Essays.

9. **Admission:** *(confession):* The admission of guilt saved him from punishment.

   Admittance: *(permission to enter):* Admittance to the hall would be by tickets only.

10. **Advice:** He acted upon my advice.

    Advise: The teacher advised me to work hard.

11. **Affection:** Mother's affection for her children is proverbial.

    Affectation: *(mere show):* Her madness is nothing but affectation.

12. **Affect:** *(have effect on):* His father's advice deeply affected him.

    Effect: The medicine had no effect on him.

13. **Afflict:** He was afflicted by a serious disease.

    Inflict: *(subject):* He inflicted a boring speech on us.

14. **Allusion:** *(historical reference):* I have not followed many allusions in his essay.

    Illusion: *(deception):* Shining sand in the desert was nothing but an illusion of water.

15. **All ready:** I am all ready to fire at the bird.

    Already: *(before):* I have already finished my work.

16. **Angle:** The angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles.

    Angel: The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) received the message of God through an angel.

17. **Altar:** *(platform):* *(a)* He knelt by the altar and prayed to God.

    (b) He sacrificed his life on the altar of freedom.

    Alter: I am not going to alter my decision.

18. **Alternate:** *(by turns):* The doctor visits the patient on alternate days (Friday, Sunday, Tuesday etc.)

    Alternative: *(choice):* He has no alternative for him but to leave his country.

19. **Amiable**: *(lovable):* I have liking for his amiable ways.

    Amicable: *(friendly):* We reached an amicable settlement after an hour's discussion.

20. **Air:** Birds fly in the air.

    Heir: He is the sole heir to his father's property.

    Ere: *(before):* Do some good ere you die.

21. **Ancient:** War was not so destructive in ancient times as it is today.

    Old: He is an old friend of mine.

22. **Apposite**: The Principal made apposite remarks on the farewell function of an old colleague.

    Opposite: His house is situated right opposite the Post office.

23. **Artist:** Shelley proved himself a great artist as a poet.

    Artiste: As a singer Naheed has made a mark as an artiste.

    Artisan: Pakistani masons have made a mark abroad as artisans.

24. **Antics:** *(queer movements):* The antics of the clown amused the audience in the theatre.

    Antique: *(old):* I have a number of antique coins. My hobby is coin collecting.

25. **Ascent:** *(going up):* Ascent to the hill is difficult.

    Assent: *(approval):* The Governor gave assent to the bill.

26. **Apprehend**: *(fear):* We apprehend floods as it has been raining continually in the catchment areas.

    Comprehend: We could not comprehend his speech as he was speaking a little too fast.

27. **Aught:** *(anything):* For aught I know, he has decided to marry her.

    Ought: *(should):* You ought to get at truth before you pronounce your judgment.

28. **Avenge**: *(take revenge for):* God avenges the oppressed.

    Revenge: He revenged himself on his enemy for the insult.

29. **Avocation**: *(hobby):* Gardening is his avocation but teaching is his vocation.

    Vocation: Medicine is his vocation but painting is his avocation.

B

1. **Bade:** *(past tense of `bid'):* He bade me good-bye.

   Bid: He made a bid for a sofa set in the auction.

2. **Bare:** Don't go bare headed in the sun.

   Bear: I cannot bear this insult any more.

3. **Bale:** *(bundle):* I cannot lift this bale of cotton.

   Bail: *(surety):* He was released on bail.

4. **Ballot:** *(vote):* He dropped his ballot in the ballot box.

   Ballet: *(dance and music):* We enjoyed ballet in the theatre.

5. **Beach:** *(shore):* After taking bath the tourists were basking on the beach.

   Beech: There are many beech trees in the forest.

6. **Beneficent:** *(kind and generous):* His father is a beneficent gentleman.

   Beneficial: *(useful):* Milk is beneficial for the babies.

7. **Berth:** *(seat):* He got a berth reserved in the Awami Express.

   Birth: The Pathans celebrate the birth of a son by rifle shots.

8. **Beside:** *(by the side of):* He was sitting beside his mother.

   Besides: *(in addition to):* He gave his servant some clothes besides his salary.

9. **Bow:** *(bend down):* We all bow before God.

   Boughs: *(branches of trees):* The boughs were laden with fruit.

10. **Brake:** He applied brakes to stop the car.

    Break: The tea cup broke into pieces when it fell on the ground.

11. **Borne:** He has patiently borne hardships in life.

    Born: A son is born to her.

12. **Bridal:** She looked beautiful in her bridal dress.

    Bridle: *(reins):* I caught the horse by the bridle.

    Bridle: *(control):* Bridle your tongue, please.

13. **Bury:** The Muslims bury the dead bodies.

    Berry: He was selling berries.

14. **Battle:** Siraj-ud-Daula was defeated in the battle of Plassey.

War: Thousands of people were killed in the last World War.

15. **Blunder**: *(a serious mistake):* Hitler made a blunder in invading Russia.

    Mistake: he made a mistake in going the wrong way.

16. **Blew:** He blew the whistle.

    Blue: The sky looks blue.

17. **Boldness:** *(is temporary, occasional thing):* He showed boldness in chasing the thieves.

    Bravery: His bravery in the battle field was responsible for the victory.

C

1. **Calendar:** I bought a new year calendar.

   Calender: *(press):* Please calender this coat for me.

2. **Cannon:** *(a big gun):* Cannons were used in the battle field by the Mughals.

   Canon: *(a rule or a principle):* The canons of morality direct us that we must respect the rights of our neighbours.

3. **Canvas:** *(thick coarse cloth):* He was wearing canvas shoes.

   Canvass: *(seek votes):* I was canvassing for my friend in the recent elections.

4. **Caste:** There is no caste system in Islam.

   Cast: *(throw):* He cast his net in the tank for catching fish.

   Cost: What did this carpet cost you?

5. **Casual:** *(accidental):* He made a casual remark.

   Casual: There is a causal relationship between germs and diseases.

6. **Cattle:** The cattle are grazing in the field.

   Kittle: *(pot):* The water is boiling in the kettle.

7. **Ceiling:** *(inside surface of a room):* The ceiling of the room has been blackened by smoke.

   Roof: *(top covering of a building):* Some boys were flying kites on the roofs of their houses.

8. **Cemetery:** *(graveyard):* They buried the dead body in the cemetery.

   Symmetry: *(regularity):* The pictures were put up in symmetry in the gallery.

9. **Censer:** *(a pot in which incense is burnt):* The censer on the platform of the church was beautifully engraved.

   Censor: *(supervising books, plays, news etc.):* A government board censors news and books.

   Censure: *(rebuke):* He was censured for his negligence.

10. **Ceremonial:** *(concerning ceremony):* The priest was wearing ceremonial dress.

    Ceremonious: *(formality overdone):* We should not be ceremonious with our friends.

11. **Childish:** *(foolish):* I do not like his childish ways.

    Childlike: *(innocent):* Everybody praises her childlike behaviour.

12. **Cite:** *(quote):* He cited many verses from the Quran to support his point of view.

    Site: The orthodox Hindus have started an agitation to raise a temple on the site of the Babri mosque in India.

    Sight: The sights of Chitral are worth seeing.

13. **Collision:** *(a violent clash):* A terrible collusion between a railway train and a trolly took place at the railway crossing.

    Collusion: *(a secret understanding):* A gang of dacoits worked in collusion with the police.

14. **Comma:** *(a punctuation mark):* Put a comma at the end of this phrase.

    Coma: *(unnatural deep sleep):* He lay in coma for a fortnight before his death.

15. **Cession:** *(transfer of territory to another state):* The cession of some districts of the Punjab to India was dishonest on the part of Radcliff.

    Session: *(meeting):* This bill would be taken up in the next session of the Assembly.

16. **Cereal:** *(some sort of grain used for food):* Wheat, rice and maize are the main cereals eaten in our country.

    Serial: *(a story in instalments):* A new drama serial has been started from Lahore T.V. station.

17. **Cellar:** *(an underground room):* Put this box in the cellar.

    Seller: He is a fruit seller.

18. **Collar:** The collar of your shirt is not clean.

    Choler: *(anger):* The rude behaviour of the son excited the choler of the parents.

19. **Compliments:** *(regards):* Please pay my compliments to your parents.

    Complement: *(that which completes):* What is the complement to this angle? The complement of 60ø angle if 30ø angle.

20. **Confidant:** *(a person entrusted with a secret):* Siraj-ud-Dola was betrayed by his confidant Mir. Jafar.

    Confident: *(sure):* He is confident of his success.

21. **Conscious:** *(aware of):* She is conscious of her weakness.

    Conscientious: *(acting honestly):* He is a conscientious worker.

22. **Compare with:** *(generally things belonging to the same class are compared with one another):* Compare Akbar with Aurangzeb as rulers.

    Compare to: *(things belonging to different classes are compared to one another):* We mostly compare a beautiful face to a moon.

23. **Coarse:** *(rough):* Farmers wear coarse clothes.

    Course: *(during):* 1. He broke down in the course of his speech. 2. The class has finished the whole course.

24. **Considerable:** *(enough):* He won by a considerable margin of votes.

    Considerate: *(careful, thoughtful):* He is quite considerate for the rights of his neighbours.

25. **Continuous:** *(without a break):* It has been raining continuously since early morning.

    Continual: *(with breaks):* It has been continually raining for the last two months.

    Contiguous: *(adjoining areas):* Muslim majority contiguous areas were included in Pakistan.

26. **Cool:** *(pleasant):* Cool breeze was blowing in the morning.

    Cold: *(unpleasant and teasing):* In January cold weather in Lahore is very teasing.

27. **Corporal:** *(bodily):* Corporal punishment should not be allowed in the schools.

    Corporeal: *(having a material body):* The angels are not corporeal beings.

28. **Credible:** *(trustworthy):* Your promise is not credible. You are in the habit of holding out rosy promises.

    Creditable: *(worthy of credit):* Mr. Munshi has done a creditable job of setting up a hospital in Lahore.

29. **Conduct:** *(Behaviour):* Good conduct brings good name.

    Character: Our Principal is a man of noble character.

30. **Contemptible:** *(worthy of contempt):* His behaviour is contemptible in so far as he does not show due measure of respect of his elders.

    Contemptuous: *(full of contempt):* Her contemptuous remarks annoyed her husband.

31. **Climate:** The Punjab has extreme hot and extreme cold climate.

    Weather: The weather in Lahore is very pleasant these days.

32. **Contagious:** *(disease caused by touch):* Plague is a contagious disease.

    Infectious: *(disease spread by germs):* Cholera is an infectious disease.

33. **Corps:** *(a division of an army):* He belongs to the Cavalry corops.

    Corpse: *(dead bodies):* The battle field was littered all over with corpses.

34. **Confess:** *(not only to concede a fact as true but also to acknowledge responsibility):* She confessed that she had committed the murder.

    Admit: *(to concede as true):* He admitted that he was present at the time of accident.

35. **Council:** *(an assembly):* He is a member of the Legislative Council.

    Counsel: *(advice):* I always obey the counsel of my parents. He engaged the counsel (advocate) to plead his case.

36. **Crime:** *(violation of the laws of state):* He committed a crime of murdering his wife.

    Sin: *(violation of the laws of religion):* Telling lies is a sin.

    Vice: *(violation of laws of morality):* Gambling is a serious vice.

37. **Cue:** *(hint):* We should take a cue from Quaid-i-Azam's life and prove ourselves unpurchasable.

    Queue: *(line):* We must learn to stand in a queue.

38. **Chord:** *(a string of musical instrument):* While playing on the violin he broke a chord accidentally.

    Cord: *(string):* Tie this bundle with a piece of cord.

39. **Choir:** *(a group of singers):* He is a member of the church choir.

    Quire: *(twenty-four sheets of papers):* He uses one quire of paper every day.

40. **Cease:** *(stop):* He has ceased working in the office.

    Seize: *(catch hold):* He seized the thief by the throat.

41. **Check:** *(stop):* I should not check him from going to the cinema.

    Cheque: Please get this cheque cashed as early as possible.

42. **Compare:** *(finding likeness):* He compares himself with Hitler.

    Contrast: *(finding difference between two things):* His practice contrasts sharply with what he preaches.

D

1. **Dairy:** I bought some butter from the dairy.

   Diary: *(note-book):* I take daily notes in my diary.

2. **Dearness**: The dearness allowance given to the government servants is quite insufficient.

   Dearth: *(shortage):* There is no dearth of food stuffs in Pakistan.

3. **Deceased:** *(one who has died):* We should never talk ill of the deceased.

   Diseased: A diseased body has a diseased mind.

4. **Decent:** *(fine):* His father is a decent gentleman.

   Descent: *(come down):* Descent is easier than ascent.

5. **Decided:** *(clear, definite):* It is my decided opinion that President Saddam has made a mistake in annexing Kuwait.

   Decisive: *(final):* The battle of Panipat was a decisive one.

6. **Declaim:** *(speak with a strong feeling):* He declaimed against extravagance in marriage parties.

   Disclaim: *(disown):* He disclaimed all responsibility of leaking the question paper.

7. **Decry:** *(to criticise as useless):* We should not decry his honest, though unsuccessful efforts for winning a scholarship.

   Descry: *(to catch sight of):* Tonight we described a strange sight of a luminous star in the sky.

8. **Deduce:** *(to infer):* What conclusion can be deduced from his statement.

   Deduct: *(to substract):* He deducted his fee and returned the balance to the client.

9. **Defective:** *(having a defect):* The defective pairs of shoes are sorted out and sold at cut-price shops.

   Deficient: *(suffer from shortage):* Some countries in Africa are deficient in food.

10. **Deference:** *(respect):* He shows due deference to his elders.

    Difference: There is no difference in their method of working.

11. **Defy:** *(to oppose):* The students should not defy the orders of their teachers.

    Deny: No body can deny the statement made on the floor of the House.

    Deify: *(regard with utmost respect):* We deify our heroes like Iqbal and Jinnah.

12. **Deliverance:** *(being set free):* The people prayed for deliverance from the rule of tyranny.

    Delivery: *(handing over goods):* The transport company guaranteed prompt delivery of goods.

13. **Desert:** *(sandy area):* It is not easy to travel through a desert.

    Dessert: *(fruit served after a meal):* Dessert was served after the dinner.

14. **Dependent:** Our success is dependent upon hard work.

    Dependant: He has a large number of dependants who have none else to support them.

15. **Depository:** *(with whom something is deposited, a trustee):* We have decided to take Mr. Nawaz as the Depository of our money and jewellery.

    Depository: *(store-house):* This room is now being used as a depository for odds and ends.

16. **Deprecate:** *(disapprove):* Hasty action is to be deprecated.

    Depreciate: *(to under-value):* Do not depreciate my efforts to help you.

17. **Descent:** *(to come down):* Descent is easier than ascent.

    Dissent: *(to differ):* One of the judges wrote a note of dissent, disagreeing with his other colleagues.

18. **Destination:** We heaved a sigh of relief on reaching our destination.

    Destiny: *(fate):* It was the destiny of Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar to die in a foreign land.

19. **Desirable:** It is desirable for a gentleman to live and let live.

    Desirous: She is desirous of being independent in life.

20. **Device:** *(method):* It is a good device to achieve our goal in life.

    Devise: *(to plan):* They devised a successful strategy to win the election.

21. **Dew:** Dew drops look like pearls on the blades of grass.

    Due: *(right):* Give the devil his due.

22. **Disburse:** *(distribute):* The cashier disbursed the salary among all the officers.

    Disperse: *(go away):* The audience dispersed soon after the meeting.

23. **Discover:** Columbus discovered America.

    Invent: Edison invented the electric bulb.

24. **Disinterested:** *(impartial):* A judge should be disinterested in giving his verdict.

    Uninterested: *(inattentive):* I accompanied my friend to the cinema but was uninterested in the picture.

25. **Diverse:** *(different):* The police went in diverse directions in search of the thief.

    Divers: *(several):* We saw divers statues in the museum.

26. **Die:** He died a natural death.

    Dye: Please dye my coat blue.

27. **Disability:** *(lack of fitness):* He was given disability pension.

    Inability: *(state of being unable):* Please excuse my inability to attend your marriage party.

28. **Discriminate:** *(pointing out minute differences):* Islamic Law does not discriminate between the rich and the poor.

    Distinguish: *(separate):* You must distinguish between right and wrong.

29. **Doubt:** *(in a state of uncertainty):* Only a fool doubts the existence of God.

    Suspect: The police suspects the maid servant of the house responsible for the theft.

30. **Dose:** *(measured quantity of medicine):* The doctor advised him to take a dose of medicine every third hour.

    Doze: *(feel sleepy):* He was caught dozing in the class room.

31. **Draft:** He prepared a draft of the petition.

    Draught: *(blow of wind):* The branches of the trees waved with the draught of wind.

    Drought: *(dry weather):* The crops were destroyed on account of drought.

32. **Drown:** A young boy was drowned in the canal.

    Sink: The boat sank in the sea.

33. **Droop:** *(bow down):* The plants drooped down on account of lack of water.

    Drop: He dropped an easy catch.

34. **Dual:** There are dual desks in this class room.

    Duel: *(fight between two person):* The days of fighting a duel are over.

E

1. **Economic:** *(financial):* His economic condition is quite sound.

   Economical: *(less expensive):* The government ordered to keep small cars. They are quite economical.

2. **Edible:** *(eatable):* We use edible oil for cooking.

   Audible: *(loud enough to be heard):* The speaker's voice was quite audible.

3. **Elicit:** *(draw a response):* The teacher tried to elicit response to his questions from the class but to no avail.

   Illicit: *(unlawful):* Many people in the tribal areas carry on illicit trade in heroin.

4. **Elementary:** *(introductory):* His knowledge of Physics is quite elementary.

Elemental: *(powers of four elements of nature):* Being an experienced sailor he is quite familiar with the elemental fury of storms.

5. **Eligible:** *(fit to be chosen):* He is eligible for this post.

   Illegible: *(which cannot be read):* His handwriting is quite illegible.

6. **Elude:** *(avert):* He eluded the blow of his enemy quite skilfully.

   Illude: *(cheat, deceive):* You cannot illude me by your rosy promises.

7. **Elusive:** *(that which cannot be grasped):* Some allusions in Iqbal's poetry are quite elusive.

   Illusive: *(deceptive):* All his hopes of a bright future proved to be quite illusive in the long run.

8. **Emerge:** *(come out):* He emerged victorious in the contest.

   Immerge: *(immerse):* We should avoid immerging our hand in boiling water.

9. **Emigrant:** *(one who leaves his own country and comes to settle in another):* The Behari emigrants intend to settle in Pakistan.

   Immigrants: *(one who comes as a settler into another country):* The immigrants to European countries find lucrative jobs.

10. **Empire:** *(state):* Once upon a time the sun never set on the British Empire.

    Umpire: *(a referee):* Neutral umpires are preferred in international matches.

11. **Eminent:** *(prominent):* Mr. Brohi was an eminent lawyer in Pakistan.

    Imminent: *(impending):* There is no imminent danger of war between Pakistan and India.

12. **Empty:** *(having nothing inside):* The new Government found the treasury empty.

    Vacant: *(free):* The teacher checked the exercise books in his vacant period.

13. **Envelope:** In Pakistan a postal envelope costs rupee one.

    Envelop: *(surrounded):* We were enveloped by mist all around.

14. **Enviable:** *(worthy of envy):* Your achievement in the competition examination is enviable.

    Aenvious: *(wish to be liked):* I am envious of your popularity.

15. **Eruption:** *(burst forth):* The City of Prompii was destroyed by the sudden eruption of a volcano.

    Irruptions: *(outbreak of fighting):* The city of Beirut has been devastated by the repeated irruptions of fighting among the warring factions.

16. **Eternal:** *(that which lasts for ever):* May he enjoy eternal peace in the world hereafter.

    Everlasting: *(that which has a beginning but no end):* The memory of good deeds is everlasting.

17. **Essential:** *(without which we can't do):* Food is essential for all living beings.

    Necessary: *(unavoidable):* Your presence on the occasion is necessary.

18. **Exceptional:** *(of extraordinary qualities):* He is a man of exceptional ability.

    Exceptionable: *(objectionable):* The Principal's remarks in the farewell function of the retiring teacher were exceptionable.

19. **Excuse:** *(overlook):* Please excuse me for coming late.

    Pardon: *(let go without penalty):* The boy begged pardon for the mischief done by him.

20. **Euphemism:** *(the use of milder words):* `Pass away' is a euphemism for `die'.

    Euphuism: *(artificial style of writing):* Vapours are the overhanging firmament of smoke.

21. **Exhausting:** *(tiresome):* A tailor's work is quite exhausting.

    Exhaustive: *(complete in detail):* This book is quite exhaustive on the subject.

22. **Expedient:** *(useful for a certain purpose):* You may do what you consider to be expedient.

    Expeditious: *(prompt):* They should take expeditious measure to nip the evil in the bud.

23. **Extract:** *(take out by force):* 1. Extract this cork from the bottle.

    2. He extracted scent from the rose flowers.

    Extricate: *(to pull out):* I must thank him to extricate me from my difficulties.

24. **Explicit:** *(clear):* His reply was quite explicit.

    Implicit: *(unquestionable):* The army demands implicit obedience from the officers.

F

1. **Facility:** *(ease):* The labourers should be provided all facilities by the factory owner.

Felicity: *(bliss):* She is living a life of felicity in the company of her husband.

2. **Faction:** *(groups):* There are two main factions among the Railway workers.

   Fiction: *(imaginary):* He is fond of reading fiction.

3. **Fain:** *(with pleasure):* I would fain like to go with you to the cinema.

   Feign: *(pretend):* He feigned madness.

4. **Fair:** *(a carnival):* We all went to see the Chiraghan (lamps) fair to Shalimar.

   Fare: The railway fare has been increased.

5. **Famous:** *(well known):* Tufail Hoshiarpuri is a famous poet.

   Notorious: *(noted for evil ways):* Jugga was a notorious robber.

6. **Farm:** *(cultivated land):* Kala Shah Kaku is famous for its model rice farm.

   Form: *(shape):* 1. Miandad is in form these days.

   2. He gave me a gift in the form of a ring.

7. **Farther:** *(away):* Islamabad is farther away from Jhelum.

   Further: *(ahead):* 1. As we went further we saw a bear.

   2. I have nothing further to say.

8. **Fateful:** *(decisive):* The Allies took a fateful decision to drop a bomb on Hiroshima.

   Fatal: *(destructive):* Life saving drugs have controlled fatal diseases like Plague and Typhoid.

9. **Feats:** *(daring deeds):* We were charmed to see the feats of the acrobats on the tight ropes.

   Feet: We must learn to stand on our feet.

10. **Flee:** *(run away):* The thieves would flee if they get wind of the police.

    Fly: The planes fly like birds.

11. **Float:** A dead body was seen floating in the canal.

    Fleet: There was a fleet of ships at the harbour.

12. **Flour:** I saw her kneading flour.

    Floor: Floor crossing has been banned in Pakistan for the members of the Assembly.

13. **Foul:** It is criminal to play a foul game.

    Fowls: *(cocks and hens):* He bought some fowls from the poultry market.

14. **Freedom:** In a democratic society every body has the freedom of speech.

    Liberty: He has been set at liberty after two years of jail life.

15. **Funeral:** A large number of people attended the funeral procession of the great leader.

    Funereal: *(sad):* Nature assumes a funereal appearance in winter.

G

1. **Gate:** I met him at the gate of his house.

   Gait: (manner of walking): Her gait is graceful.

2. **Ghastly:** *(horrible):* His ghastly appearance frightened the audience.

   Ghostly: *(concerning spirits):* A ghostly face in the darkness struck terror in my heart.

3. **Gilt:** The poor woman could not buy even gilt ornaments.

   Guilt: He was sent to the jail when his guilt was established.

4. **Glass:** Please give me a glass of water.

   Gloss: *(shining shape):* His shoes lost their gloss when he walked through mud.

5. **Graceful:** *(elegant):* She looked graceful in her bridal suit.

   Gracious: *(kind and merciful):* God is gracious.

6. **Grate:** *(hearth-fire place):* He was warming himself near the grate.

   Great: She is a great woman indeed.

H

1. **Hale:** He is quite hale and hearty.

   Hail: 1. The crops were destroyed by hails.

   2. He was caught in hail storm.

2. **Hanged:** The criminal was hanged in the central jail, Rawalpindi.

   Hung: He hung his coat on the peg.

3. **Heal:** The wound would heal soon.

   Heel: She wears high heel shoes.

4. **Heard:** I heard a slight sound in the darkness.

   Herd: The watchman shut the herd of sheep in the fold.

5. **High:** 1. The enemy planes were flying very high.

   2. He enjoys high position now.

   Tall: Mr. Channa is a tall man.

6. **Historical**: There are many historical buildings in Lahore.

   Historic: The historic Pakistan Resolution was passed in Lahore in 1940.

7. **Hoard:** *(store):* The dishonest traders hoard essential consumer goods and create artificial shortage.

   Horde: *(large number of soldiers):* The hordes of the Chingis army devastated many Asian countries.

8. **Healthy:** At ninety he looks quite healthy.

   Healthful: *(useful for health):* 1. We must take some healthful exercise every morning.

   2. The water in the hills is sweet and healthful.

9. **Human:** To err is human.

   Humane: *(Kind hearted):* He is humane & forgiving.

I

1. **Ice:** We use ice in summer.

   Snow: Snow falls in winter.

2. **Idle:** *(without work):* Do not sit idle.

   Idol: *(a image):* Islam does not allow idol worship. .

   Ideal: *(goal or perfection):* He is trying his best to achieve top position in the examination. That is his ideal.

3. **Illiterate:** Illiterate people can neither read nor write.

   Ignorant: *(not knowing):* I am ignorant of the whole story.

4. **Illusion:** *(false appearance):* Sandy desert sometimes gives the illusion of shining surface of water.

   Delusion: *(deception):* The pomp and show of his false style of life was just a delusion.

5. **Imaginary:** *(creation of imagination, unreal):* All the characters in this novel are imaginary.

   Imaginative: *(full of imagination):* This cock and bull story is the creation of his imaginative mind.

6. **Immortal:** *(ever-living):* Our souls are immortal.

   Immoral: *(evil):* We should not let our children read immoral stories.

7. **Industrious:** *(hard. working):* Industrious students always win top position.

   Industrial: *(concerning industry):* We are making rapid progress in the industrial field.

8. **Impassible:** *(not fit for travel):* This road is impassible in the rainy season.

   Impossible: Life is impossible without water.

9. **Imperial:** *(royal):* The imperial glory of the Mughals has no parallel in Indian history.

   Imperious: *(haughty, proud):* The imperious attitude of Hitler was responsible for all the bloodshed during World War II.

   Imperative: *(urgent and authoritative):* The King's orders were imperative.

10. **Imply:** *(suggest):* His attitude implied that he did not trust you.

    Infer: *(draw conclusion):* I inferred from his talk that he was bent upon some mischief.

11. **Incredible:** *(which cannot be believed):* Your claim that you fought the robbers single handed seems to be incredible.

    Incredulous: *(unbelieving):* You would never come across such an incredulous person as his father.

12. **Intolerable:** *(unbearable):* The heat is intolerable these days.

    Intolerant: *(one who cannot tolerate opposition):* Our Principal is intolerant of any opposition to his views.

13. **Informant:** *(one who gives information):* The informant was definite in giving a clue to the Rangers about the smugglers.

    Informer: *(a spy):* The informer was responsible for leaking out the secrets of the army.

J

1. **Jealous:** I am not jealous of anybody.

   Envious: Are you envious of my success?

2. **Judicious:** *(wise, prudent):* He was judicious in making a decision of pardoning his enemies.

   Judicial: *(relating to court):* A judicial inquiry was held into this case.

3. **Junction:** Lahore is the largest Railway junction of Pakistan.

Juncture: *(occasion, state of affairs):* You should act boldly at this juncture.

K

1. **Knotty:** *(hard to explain):* This is a knotty problem which defies all solution.

   Naughty: He is a naughty boy.

L

1. **Latter:** Bashir and Majid are classfellows, the latter is the monitor of the class.

   Later: Your result will be declared later on.

2. **Lessen:** *(to make less, to lighten):* Your words of consolation have lessened my pain.

   Lesson: I learnt a lesson that honesty is the best policy.

3. **Lay:** 1. Please lay the book on the table.

   2. The hen laid an egg.

   3. **Lie:** Let us lie on the green grass.

4. **Liar:** No body trusts him because he is a liar.

   Lawyer: He is lawyer by profession.

5. **Lightning:** Lightning struck a tree and smashed it.

   Lightening: *(to make less):* 1. Lightening others' burden is a noble deed. Your assistance will go a long way in lightening my burden.

6. **Lion:** The lion is the king of the forest.

   Loin: Please gird up your loins to complete your work in time.

7. **Loath:** *(unwilling):* He was loath to work in the factory, so he resigned.

   Loathe: *(dislike):* I loathe unwilling workers.

8. **Loose:** *(not tight):* Generally he wears loose dress.

   Lose: You are likely to lose all your money in this bargain.

9. **Lovable:** *(worthy of love):* I am pleased with her lovable habits.

   Lovely: Rose is a lovely flower.

10. **Luxurious:** *(full of comfort):* He lives a luxurious life in this beautiful house.

    Luxuriant: *(rich growth):* There was a luxuriant growth of grass under the trees.

M

1. **Male:** A male child was born to her.

   Mail: I received a letter by air mail.

2. **Mane:** *(hair on the neck of a lion or a horse):* I held the horse by the mane.

   Main: *(chief):* He explained his main point by giving examples.

3. **Maize:** *(a sort of grain):* We like eating maize.

   Maze: *(labyrinth):* He was caught in a maze and did not know how to get out.

4. **Mantel:** Put his picture on the mantel piece.

   Mantle: *(cloak or cover):* Cold wind was blowing. The mother had to cover her baby with her mantle.

5. **Massage:** It is soothing to massage a paining part of the body.

   Message: I conveyed your message promptly.

6. **Marry:** He is going to marry next month.

   Merry: She was wearing a merry smile on her face.

7. **Mean:** 1. It was mean on her part to desert her husband when he was in trouble.

   2. I don't mean any ill-will towards anybody.

   Mien: *(appearance):* Her pleasant mien was simply charming.

8. **Meat:** I am fond of eating meat.

   Meet: I feel pleased to meet my friend.

   Mete: Justice was meted out to me.

9. **Mead:** *(meadow):* Flowers and grass grow in the mead.

   Meed: *(reward):* The acrobat received his meed of praise from all the by-standers.

10. **Memorable:** *(worthy of being remembered):* He won a memorable victory in the election.

    Memorial: *(a tomb):* Shah Jahan raised a fitting memorial on the grave of his beloved queen, Mumtaz Mahal.

11. **Metal:** Gold is a precious metal.

    Mettle: *(courage):* The soldier showed his mettle in the battle field.

12. **Momentary:** *(temporary):* We should not run after momentary pleasures.

    Momentous: *(of great importance):* He made a momentous decision of his life by marrying her.

13. **Moral:** It is our moral duty to help the poor.

Morale: *(courage, spirits):* The morale of our army is very high.

N

1. **Necessities:** *(without which we cannot live):* Water and food are necessities of life.

   Necessaries: *(essential):* A reasonably good house, moderately furnished, is one of the necessaries of life.

2. **Negligent:** He is negligent in the performance of his official duties.

   Negligible: *(very little):* It was a negligible fine. He could easily pay it.

3. **Notable:** *(prominent):* He is a notable poet of his age.

   Notorious: He is notorious for his evil ways.

O

1. **Observation:** *(power of observing):* He has keen observation and goes deep down into the details.

   Observance: *(observe carefully):* Observance of social laws is most essential.

2. **Oar:** *(a pole to propel a boat):* He took the oar and began to row very fast.

   Ore: *(mineral from which useful metal may be obtained):* Chaghi district is rich in iron ore.

3. **Official:** He is very particular in the performance of his official duties.

   Officious: *(meddlesome):* We should not be officious in other peoples' affairs.

4. **Ordnance:** Many ordnance factories have been set up in Pakistan.

   Ordinance: *(order)* An ordinance has been promulgated by the President.

P

1. **Pail:** *(a pot):* She was carrying a pail of water when she fell down the stairs.

   Pale: He turned pale on seeing the lion.

2. **Pane:** Who broke the window pane?

   Pain: I have pain in my leg.

3. **Pair:** He has bought a new pair of socks.

   Pare: *(cut):* Have you pared your nails?

4. **Peace:** There was peace all over the country during Ayub's regime.

   Piece: Give me a piece of blotting paper.

5. **Pitiable:** *(deserving pity):* He is in a serious difficulty. His condition is pitiable.

   Pitiful: *(full of pity):* Every body was pitiful for the old woman seeing her in a wretched plight.

6. **Plan:** All his plans failed.

   Plain: The plains of the Punjab are fertile.

   Plane: 1. The plane landed at the airport.

   2. (smooth): The surface of the table is quite plane.

7. **Popular:** He is very popular among his friends.

   Populous: *(thickly populated):* Lahore is a populous city.

8. **Pore:** Our body has thousands of pores.

   Pour: *(drop):* Pour some tea water in the cup.

9. **Peal:** *(loud ringing bells, loud noise):* 1. The peals of church bells could be heard at a distance.

   2. They burst into peals of laughter.

   Peel: *(remove the skin):* Peel the orange please.

10. **Practical:** Try to find a practical solution to this problem.

    Practicable: *(worthy of being put into practice):* Your plan is not practicable.

11. **Prescribe:** *(order the use of):* This book has been prescribed for the B.A. examination.

    Proscribe: *(prohibit legally):* The book `Satanic verses' has been proscribed by the Pakistan Government.

12. **Practice:** Practice makes a man perfect.

    Practise: You must practise what you preach.

13. **Persecute:** *(punish or torture because of religious beliefs):* The Muslims are being persecuted in held Kashmir.

    Prosecute: *(initiate legal proceedings):* Trespassers will be prosecuted.

14. **Pendant:** *(an ornament):* She is wearing a beautiful pendant.

    Pendent: *(hanging):* The electric lamp, pendent from the ceiling, was quite high.

15. **Pray:** I pray God for your success.

    Prey: A hawk dived after its prey.

16. **Precede:** *(reach earlier):* The tortoise preceded the hare in reaching the destination.

Proceed: *(go forward):* 1. We proceeded to the platform to greet the President.

2. You may proceed with your story.

17. **Physique:** *(general health):* His physique is quite sound at the age of eighty.

Physics: Physics is a compulsory subject for the F.Sc. students.

Physic: *(medicine):* He needs no physic as he keeps good health.

18. **Precedent:** *(example):* He set a noble precedent for all his followers.

President: Mr. Raja was unanimously elected the President.

19. **Principal:** The Principal of this college is a talented man.

Principle: Our President is a man of principle.

20. **Profit:** He earned a lot of profit in this bargain.

Prophet: The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) was a mercy for the whole of mankind.

21. **Provident:** *(thrifty):* 1. He proved himself quite provident in managing his household affairs.

Providential: *(lucky):* 1. We had a providential escape in the road accident.

Q

1. **Quiet:** Please keep quiet, don't make noise.

Quite: I am quite well now.

2. **Quaint:** *(strange, unfamiliar but attractive):* Quaint customs of Pakistan are amusing to the foreign visitors.

Queer: *(strange, odd and eccentric):* He is a queer character not liked by most people.

R

1. **Raised:** *(lift up):* He raised his hat in respect.

Razed: *(destroyed):* The old building was razed to the ground being declared 'dangerous' by the Municipal Corporation.

2. **Recourse:** *(somebody to fall back upon for assistance):* I have recourse to my parents for assistance whenever I am in financial trouble.

Resource: *(source of income):* Rice is the main resource of earning foreign exchange for Pakistan.

3. **Rein:** He held the horse by the reins.

Reign: There was peace and prosperity during the reign of the Mughals.

4. **Right:** Might is right.

Write: He writes in a poor hand, not easily legible.

Rites: (ceremonies): The priest insisted upon performing all the rites in a proper manner on the festival.

5. **Respectful:** *(obedient):* We should be respectful to our elders.

Respectable: *(worthy of respect):* Our Principal is a respectable man.

6. **Righteous:** *(pious):* God loves the righteous people.

Rightful: *(deserving):* He is the rightful claimant to this property.

7. **Role:** *(part):* He played very well his role as the hero of the play.

Roll: The teacher took the roll-call.

8. **Rest:** Rest is necessary after hard work.

Wrest: *(snatch):* The pistol was wrested from his hand.

9. **Rob:** *(take away by force):* The robbers robbed cash and jewellery of him.

Steal: *(take away secretly):* Some one has stolen my purse.

10. **Rebellion:** *(open revolt):* The rebellion was quelled with an iron hand.

Revolution: Islam brought about a revolution in the life of the Arabs.

11. **Reverend:** *(worthy of respect):* The headman of the village is a reverend old man of seventy.

Reverent: *(showing respect, humble):* He is not only obedient but reverent in his attitude towards his elders.

12. **Recollect:** *(recall):* I cannot recollect the names of most of my cronies with whom I played in my childhood.

Remember: I shall always remember your kind favour done to me in my hour of need.

13. **Restless:** *(disturbed):* He spent a restless night on account of pain in his stomach.

Restive: *(rejecting control):* All the officers in the office felt restive under the new Director.

14. **Ring:** Your wedding ring is beautiful.

Wring: *(force out water):* Wring out these wet clothes.

15. **Route:** *(way to):* Please tell me the route to the air port.

    Rout: *(utter defeat):* India was routed in its war against Pakistan.

S

1. **Salary:** *(monthly pay):* Salary is paid to the officers on the first of every month.

   Wages: *(daily payment):* The labourers get their wages every day.

2. **Sale:** He received a handsome amount by the sale of a plot land.

   Sail: They set sail on a long voyage.

3. **Sailor:** The sailor was caught in the storm and drowned in the sea.

   Seller: He is a seller of old clothes in the Lunda Bazar.

4. **Sanguine:** *(confident, hopeful):* He is quite sanguine about his success in the examination.

   Sanguinary: *(attended by bloodshed):* A large number of soldiers were killed in the sanguinary battle of Plassy.

5. **Seams:** *(line of stitches):* The seams in his coat are very strong in white thread.

   Seems: *(looks):* It seems as if he is feeling restless these days.

6. **Sensitive:** *(quick to feel):* He is very sensitive to heat and cold.

   Sensible: *(wise):* He is sensible enough to take the correct decision.

7. **Scenes:** I was fascinated by the charming scenes of Murree Hills.

   Seen: I had never seen such a charming scene before.

8. **Scent:** *(smell):* The rose gives a sweet scent.

   Sent: He was sent on a secret mission.

9. **Sew:** Please sew my suit in seven days.

   Sow: As you sow, so shall you reap.

10. **Sexual:** *(fond of physical pleasures):* We should not hanker after sexual pleasure.

    Sensuous: *(appealing to senses):* The paintings of Chughtai are fascinating in their sensuous appeal.

11. **Soar:** *(fly):* The birds soar in the air.

    Sore: *(affected):* He is suffering from sore throat.

    Sour: The apples are sour, not sweet.

12. **Social:** Man is a social animal.

    Sociable: She is very sociable and has a large circle of friends.

13. **Sole:** *(alone):* He is the sole heir to his father's property.

    Soul: May his soul rest in eternal peace.

14. **Sculptor:** *(one who makes statues in stone, wood or metal):* Michael Angelo was a great sculptor.

    Sculpture: *(the art of making statues):* The Taxila Museum contains fine specimens of Ghandhara sculpture.

15. **Suit:** This food does not suit me.

    Suite: *(set of rooms):* I got a suite reserved at the Flatti's Hotel.

16. **Stationary:** The earth is not stationary. It moves round the sun.

    Stationery: He deals in stationery.

17. **Spacious:** *(having a lot of space):* Our college has a spacious hall.

    Specious: *(fair on the surface, of good appearance):* His arguments appear to be quite specious but not convincing.

18. **Sick:** He has been sick for a long time.

    Sickly: *(poor in health):* He is a sickly child.

19. **Stop:** It has stopped raining.

    Stay: I shall stay with my friend at Murree.

20. **Stimulant:** *(calculated to rouse the body and mind):* In Pakistan tea and coffee are stimulants to intellectual work.

    Stimulus: *(what urges a person to work):* The approaching examination is stimulus to hard work for the candidates.

T

1. **Tamper:** *(interfere):* Do not tamper with office record.

   Temper: He lost his temper on hearing your taunting remarks.

2. **Tale:** His tale of woe is pathetic indeed.

   Tail: Cows keep off flies with the help of their tails.

3. **Team:** Our team has won the match.

   Teem: The tank is teeming with fish.

4. **Temporal:** *(worldly):* We should not run after temporal pleasures.

   Temporary: *(short):* This life on earth is temporary.

5. **Tenor:** *(trend):* The peaceful tenor of his life was broken by the death of his wife.

   Tenure: *(the period for which anything is held):* The tenure of his post is three years.

U

1. **Urban:** *(concerning cities and towns):* There is exodus of population from rural to urban areas.

   Urbane: *(cultured):* She is a polished and urbane lady.

V

1. **Vain:** *(useless):* 1. He made a vain attempt to win a scholarship.

   2. (conceited and proud): She is as vain as a peacock.

   Vein: *(blood vessel):* Royal blood runs in his veins.

2. **Vale:** *(valley):* Birds fly over vales and hills.

   Veil: *(covering of face):* She is in the habit of wearing a veil.

3. **Veracity:** *(truthfulness):* I do not want to question the veracity of your statement.

   Voracity: *(noun from voracious, hungry, greedy):* He is quite a rich man but his voracity for more wealth is unending.

4. **Verbal:** *(oral):* I received a verbal message that you are coming this evening.

   Verbose: *(using more words than needed):* His is a verbose style of writer.

5. **Virtual:** *(being in fact though not accepted openly):* He is the virtual head of the state.

   Virtuous: *(noble, pious):* She is a virtuous woman.

W

1. **Waive:** *(to forego):* He waived his claim to the property in favour of his younger brother.

   Wave: 1. The waves were breaking against the seashore.

   2. Green grass, waving in the wind, is a pleasant sight.

2. **Weak:** He has become very weak on account of illness.

   Week: I shall be going abroad next week.

3. **Womanish:** *(effeminate):* His womanish ways are ridiculous.

   Womanly: *(proper for a woman):* She has true womanly modestly.

4. **Willing:** I am willing to go with you to the cinema.

   Willful: His Willful neglect of duty was the cause of his removal from the job.

5. **Weather:** The weather is fine today.

   Whether: He asked me whether I would like to accompany him to the cinema.

6. **Wine:** The use of wine is prohibited in Pakistan.

   Vine: His mouth began to water on seeing juicy grapes hanging from a vine.

Y

1. **Yoke:** The farmer yoked the oxen and started ploughing the field.

   Yolk: The yolk of an egg is very nourishing.

SECTION II

ARITHMETIC

- Number Series
- Letter Series
- Numerical Ability Tests
- Basic Arithmetics
- Solution Hints (Basic Arithmetics)

READING COMPREHENSION

UNSEEN PASSAGES

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

Paper is named for papyrus, a readlike plant used by ancient Egyptians as writing material more than 5,000 year ago. The Chinese invented the paper that we use 2,000 years ago.

A piece of paper is really made up of tiny fibers, not unlike a piece of material. The fibers used in paper, however, are plant fibers, and there are millions of them in one sheet. In addition to the plant fiber, dyes and additive such s resin may be used. Dyes can make the paper different colours; resins may add weight and texture.

Where do these fibers come from? The majority of paper is made from the plant fiber that comes from trees. Millions are cut down, but new trees are planted in their place. Paper may be also made from things like old rags, or pieces of cloth. Wastepaper, paper that has been made and used, can be turned into recycled paper. This recycling process saves forests and energy and reduces air and water pollution.

QUESTIONS

1. According to the passage the paper that we use was first invented by
   (a) The Chinese
   (b) The Egyptians
   (c) Ancient cultures
   (d) Foresters

2. What is the main ingredient in most paper?
   (a) Resin (b) Cardboard
   (c) Plant fiber (d) Papyrus

3. According to the passage, the primary source of the plant fiber used in paper is
   (a) Rags (b) Trees
   (c) Fibric (d) Wastepaper

4. It can be inferred from the passage that recycling paper is
   (a) Detrimental to the environment
   (b) Wasteful
   (c) Good for the environment
   (d) Economical

5. According to the passage, recycling paper does all of the following EXCEPT
   (a) Reduce the need for ink
   (b) Save forests
   (c) Save energy
   (d) Reduce air pollution

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

It has long been known that when exposed to light under suitable conditions of temperature and moisture, the green parts of plants use carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and release oxygen to it. these exchanges are the opposite of those which occur in respiration. The process is called photosynthesis. In photosynthesis, carbohydrates are synthesized from carbon dioxide and water by the chloroplasts of plant cells in the presence of light. Oxygen is the product of the reaction. For each molecule of carbon dioxide used, one molecule of oxygen is released. A summary chemical equation for photosynthesis is:

$$6CO_2 + 6H_2O \quad C_6H_{12}O_4 + 6O_2$$

QUESTIONS

1. The combination of carbon dioxide and water to form sugar results in an excess of
   (a) water (b) oxygen
   (c) carbon (d) chlorophyll

2. A process that is the opposite of photosynthesis is
   (a) decomposition (b) synthesization
   (c) diffusion (d) respiration

3. In photosynthesis, water
   (a) must be present
   (b) is produced in carbohydrates
   (c) is stored as chemical energy
   (d) interrupts the chemical reaction

4. The title below that best expresses the ideas in this passage is
   (a) a chemical equation
   (b) the process of photosynthesis
   (c) the parts of vascular plants
   (d) the production of sugar

3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

It has been documented that, almost twelve million years ago at the beginning of the Pliocene Age, a horse, about midway through its evolutionary development, crossed a land bridge where the Bering Straits are now located, from Alaska into the grasslands of Europe. The horse was the hipparion, about the size of a modern-day pony with three toes and specialized cheek teeth for grazing. in Europe the hipparion encountered another less advanced horse called the anchitheres, which had previously invaded Europe by the same route, probably during the Miocene Period. Less developed and smaller than the hipparion, the anchitheres was completely replaced by it. By the end of the Pleistocene Age both the anchitheres and the hipparion had become extinct in North America, where they had originated. In Europe they had evolved into an animal very similar to the horse as we know it today. It was the descendant of this horse that was brought by the European colonists to the Americas.

QUESTIONS

1. Both the hipparion and the anchitheres.
   (a) were the size of a modern pony
   (b) were native to North America
   (c) migrated to Europe in the Pliocene Period
   (d) had unspecialized teeth

2. According to this passage, the hipparions were
   (a) five-toed animals
   (b) not as highly developed as the anchitecteres
   (c) larger than the anchitheres
   (d) about the size of a small dog

3. The author suggests that the hipparion and the anchitheres migrated to Europe
   (a) by means of a land route which is now nonexistent
   (b) on the ships of European colonists
   (c) because of a very cold climate in North America
   (d) during the Miocene Period

4. This passage is mainly about
   (a) the evolution of the horse
   (b) the migration of horses
   (c) the modern-day pony
   (d) the replacement of the anchitheres by the hipparion

5. It can be concluded from this passage that the
   (a) Miocene Period was prior to the Pliocene
   (b) Pleistocene Period was prior to the Miocene
   (c) Pleistocene Period was prior to the Pliocene
   (d) Pliocene Period was prior to the Miocene

4. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

In 1807 Noah Webster began his greatest work, An American Dictionary of the English Language. In preparing the manuscript, he devoted ten years to the study of English and its relationship to other languages, and seven more years to the writing itself. Published in two volumes in 1828. An American Dictionary of the English Language has become the recognized authority for usage in the United States. Webster's purpose in writing it was to demonstrate that the American language was developing distinct meanings, pronunciations, and spellings from those of British English. He is responsible for advancing simplified spelling forms: develop instead of the British form develope; theater and center instead of theatre and centre; color and honor instead of colour and honour.

QUESTIONS

1. When was An American Dictionary of the English Language published?
   (a) 1817 (b) 1828
   (c) 1807 (d) 1824

2. According to this passage, which one of the following spellings would Webster have approved in his dictionaries?
   (a) develope (b) theatre
   (c) color (d) honour

3. According to the author, Webster's purpose in writing An American Dictionary of the English Language was to
   (a) respond to the need for new schoolbooks
   (b) demonstrate the distinct development of the English language in America
   (c) promote spelling forms based upon British models
   (d) influence the pronunciation of the English language

4. In how many volumes was An American Dictionary of the English Language published?
   (a) one volume (b) two volumes
   (c) three volumes (d) four volumes

5. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

The general principles of dynamics are rules which demonstrate a relationship between the motions of bodies and the forces which produce those motions. Based in large part on the work of his predecessors, Sir Isaac Newton deduced three laws of dynamics which he published in 1687 in his famous Principia.

Prior to Newton, Aristotle had established that the natural state of a body was a state of rest, and that unless a force acted upon it to maintain motion, a moving body would come to rest. Galileo had succeeded in correctly describing the behaviour of falling objects and in recording that no force was required to maintain a body in motion. He noted that the effect of force was to change motion. Huygens recognized that a change in the direction in motion involved acceleration, just as did a change in speed, and further, that the action of a force was required. Kepler deduced the laws describing the motion of planets around the sun. It was primarily from Galileo and Kepler that Newton borrowed.

QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following scientists established that the natural state of a body was a state of rest?
   (a) Galileo (b) Aristotle
   (c) Kepler (d) Newton

2. Huygen stated that accelerated was required
   (a) for either a change in direction or a change in speed
   (b) only for a change in speed
   (c) only for a change in direction
   (d) neither for a change in direction nor for a change in speed

3. The first scientist to correctly describe the behaviour of falling objects was
   (a) Aristotle (b) Kepler
   (c) Newton (d) Galileo

4. According to this passage, Newton based his laws primarily upon the work of
   (a) Galileo and Copernicus
   (b) Ptolemy and Copernicus
   (c) Huygens and kepler
   (d) Galileo and Kepler

5. What was the main purpose of this passage?
   (a) to demonstrate the development of Newton's laws
   (b) to establish Newton as the authority in the field of physics
   (c) to discredit Newton's laws of motion
   (d) to describe the motion of planets around the sun

6. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

Organic architecture, that is, natural architecture, may be varied in concept and form, but it is always faithful to principle. Organic architecture rejects rules imposed by individual preference or mere aesthetics in order to remain true to the nature of the site, the materials, the purpose of the structure, and the people who will ultimately use it. If this natural principle is upheld, then a bank cannot be built to look like a Greek temple. Form does not follow function; form is inseparable from function.

QUESTIONS

1. Another name for organic architecture is
   (a) natural architecture
   (b) aesthetic architecture
   (c) principle architecture
   (d) varied architecture

2. In organic architecture
   (a) form follows function
   (b) function follows form
   (c) function is not important to form
   (d) form and function are one

3. A good example of organic architecture is a
   (a) bank that is built to look like a Greek temple
   (b) bank built so that the location is unimportant to the structure
   (c) bank that is built to conform to the natural surroundings
   (d) bank that is built to be beautiful rather than functional

7. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

The earliest authentic works on European alchemy are those of the English monk Roger Bacon and the German philosopher St. Albertus Magnus. In their treatises they maintained that gold was the perfect metal and that inferior metals such as lead and mercury were removed by various degrees of imperfection from gold. They further asserted that these base metals could be transmuted to gold by blending them with a substance even more perfect than gold. This elusive substance was referred to as the "philosopher's stone".

QUESTIONS

1. Roger Bacom and St. Albertus Magnus had the same
   (a) nationality (b) profession
   (c) premise (d) education
2. It is probable that Roger Bacon's work
   (a) was not genuine
   (b) disproved that of St. Albertus Magnus
   (c) was written after St. Magnus
   (d) contained references to the conversion of base metals to gold
3. According to the alchemists, the difference between base metals and gold was one of
   (a) perfection
   (b) chemical content
   (c) chemical content
   (d) weight
4. The "philosopher's stone" was
   (a) lead which was mixed with gold
   (b) an element which was never found
   (c) another name for alchemy
   (d) a base metal

8. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

The greatest enemy of mankind, as people have discovered, is not science, but war. Science merely reflects the prevailing social forces. It is found that, when there is peace, science is constructive, when there is war, science is perverted to destructive ends. The weapons which science gives us do not necessarily cause war; they make war increasingly terrible. Till now, it has brought us to the doorstep of doom. Our main problem, therefore, is not to curb science, but to stop war __ to substitute law for force, and international government for anarchy in the relation for one nation with another. That is a job in which everybody must participate, including the scientist. But the bombing of Hiroshima suddenly woke us up the fact that we have very little time. The hour is late and our work has scarcely begun. Now we are face to face with an urgent question __ 'Can education and tolerance, understanding and creative intelligence run fast enough to keep us abreast with our own mounting capacity to destroy? "That is the question which we shall have to answer one way or the other in this generation. Science must help us in arriving at the answer, but the main decision lies within ourselves.

QUESTIONS

1. According to the writer, the real enemy of mankind is not science but war, because
   (a) Science merely invents the weapons with which war is fought
   (b) Science during wars become destructive
   (c) The weapons that science invents necessarily lead to war
   (d) The weapons invented by science do not cause war, though these make it more destructive
2. War can be stopped, if
   (a) Science is not allowed to lead us to utter destruction
   (b) To replace force and lawlessness by law and international government
   (c) Science is restricted to be utilized only during war time
   (d) Weapons invented by science are not used to launch a war
3. According to the writer, the main problem we are faced with, is to
   (a) Stop science from reflecting social forces
   (b) Stop scientific activities everywhere
   (c) Abolish war
   (d) Prevent scientists from participating in destructive activities
4. Our mounting sagacity to destroy can be kept under control by
   (a) Encouraging social forces
   (b) Education and broad mindedness
   (c) Insight and constructive thinking
   (d) Both B and C (as above) together
5. The expression 'bring to the doorstep of doom' means
   (a) Cary close to death and destruction
   (b) Lead to the threshold of a new destiny
   (c) Indulge in a ruinous activity
   (d) Introduced to an unpredictable destiny.

9. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

The idea of evolution (which is gradual change) was not a new one. The Greeks had thought of it, so had Erasmus Darwin, the grandfather of Charles Darwin, and also the Frenchman, Lamarck. It is one thing to have an idea; we can all guess and sometimes make a lucky guess. It is quite another thing to produce a proof of the correctness of that idea. Darwin thought he had that proof in his notebooks. He saw that all animals had to struggle to survive. Those which were best ât surviving their environment passed on the good qualities which helped them to their descendants. This was called `the survival of the fittest'. For example, in a cold climate, those who have the warmest fur will live. Darwin believed that this necessity for an animal to deal with its environment explained the immense variety of creatures.

QUESTIONS

1. At the time that Darwin arrived on the scene, the idea of evolution
   (a) Was an unheard of idea
   (b) Had already been proved beyond doubt
   (c) had been thought of but not proved
   (d) Was not thought fit for exploration
2. According to Darwinian thought, the world of animals is marked by
   (a) Peaceful coexistence
   (b) A struggle for survival
   (c) Indifference towards each other
   (d) Love and friendship
3. The expression `the survival of the fittest' means that______
   (a) The strong will survive while the weak will perish
   (b) The strong and the weak will live peacefully
   (c) The strong will help the weak survive
   (d) Both the strong and the weak will survive
4. In colder climates
   (a) All animals can survive
   (b) No animal can survive
   (c) Only animals with fur can survive
   (d) Animals are hard to come by
5. Darwin thought that the environment
   (a) Has no effect on animals
   (b) Has a lot of effect on animals
   (c) Has a marginal effect on animals
   (d) Has an effect on man no on animals

10. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

Noise, commonly defined as unwanted sound, is another environmental pollutant. Particularly in congested urban areas, the noise produced as a byproduct of our advancing technology causes physical and psychological harm, and detracts from the quality of life for those who are exposed to it.

Unlike the eye, the ear has no lid; therefore noise penetrates without protection. loud Noises instinctively signal danger to any organism with a hearing mechanism, including human beings. In response, heartbeat and respiration accelérate. In fact, there is a general increase in functioning brought about by the flow of adrenaline réleased in response to fear.

Because noise is unavoidable in a complex, industrial society, we are constantly responding in the same ways that we would respond to danger. Recently researchers have concluded that noise and our response may be much more than an annoyance. It may be a serious threat to physical and psychological health and well-being, causing damage not only to the ear and brain but also to the heart and stomach. We have long known that hearing loss is America's number one nonfatal health problem, but now we are learning that some of us with heart disease and ulcers may be victims of noise as well.

QUESTIONS

1. What is the author's main point?
   (a) Noise may pose a serious threat to our physical and psychological health
   (b) Loud noises signal danger
   (c) Hearing loss is America's number one non-fatal health problem.
   (d) The ear is not like the eye
2. What is the author's definition of noise?
   (a) Unwanted sound
   (b) A byproduct of technology
   (c) Physical and psychological harm
   (d) Congestion
3. According to the passage, people respond to loud noises in the same way that they respond to
   (a) Annoyance (b) Danger
   (c) Damage (d) Disease

4. It can be inferred from this passage that the eye
   (a) Responds to fear
   (b) Enjoys greater protection than the ear
   (c) Increases functions
   (d) Is damaged by noise

5. According to the author, which of the following is true?
   (a) Noise is not a serious problem today
   (b) Noise is America's number one problem
   (c) Noise is an unavoidable problem in an industrial society
   (d) Noise is a complex problem

ANSWERS

PASSAGE 1

1. a 2. c 3. b 4. c 5. a

PASSAGE 2

1. b 2. d 3. a 4. b

PASSAGE 3

1. b 2. c 3. a 4. a 5. a

PASSAGE 4

1. b 2. c 3. b 4. b

PASSAGE 5

1. b 2. a 3. d 4. d 5. a

PASSAGE 6

1. a 2. d 3. c

PASSAGE 7

1. c 2. d 3. a 4. b

PASSAGE 8

1. d 2. b 3. c 4. d 5. c

PASSAGE 9

1. c 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. b

PASSAGE 10

1. a 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. c
6. a

ANALYTICAL ABILITY

Question Format

Each analytical reasoning question is a logical puzzle, based on a given set of conditions. Like mathematical questions, these questions have exactly one correct answer, which is what you need to select.

Analytical reasoning questions are presented in groups of four or five questions. Each group is based on a short passage followed by a set of conditions. Occasionally, there are graphs and tables instead of a passage. The understand the general format of the questions, consider the following examples:

Question 1

Directions – (Q. 1-6) There are 5 villages A, B, C, D and E. Two of these are on the Highway and each have a school. The population of one of them is less than 3000. Out of these two, one village also has a school and its population more than 3000, has no school. In one village, having population of more than 3000 and a school, there is a post office. There is a police station in one of the villages, which has a population of more than 3000 and which lies on the Highway. Village 'A' has a school and its population is less than 3000. There is no school in village 'B' and it does lie on the Highway. 'C' lies on the Highway and its population is more than 3000. Population of 'D' is less than 3000 and village 'E' neither lies on the Highway nor it has a post office.

On the basis of the above information, answer the questions from 1 to 6.

1. Other than 'C' which village lies on the Highway?
   (a) B (b) E
   (c) D (d) A

2. Which village, with a population of less than 3000, has no school?
   (a) B (b) E
   (c) D (d) C

3. Which village, not lying on the Highway, has a school?
   (a) B (b) E
   (c) D (d) C

4. Which village has a police station?
   (a) C (b) E
   (c) B (d) D

5. Which village has a post office?
   (a) A (b) B
   (c) C (d) D

6. Which village with a population of more than 3000 has no school?
   (a) E (b) B
   (c) D (d) C

Question 2

Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it.

(i) Six friends P, Q, R, S, T and U are member of a club and play a different game of Football, Cricket, Tennis, Basketball, Badminton and Volleyball.

(ii) T who is taller than P and S plays Tennis.

(iii) The tallest among them plays basketball.

(iv) The shortest among them plays Volleyball.

(v) Q and S neither play Volleyball nor Basketball.

(vi) R plays Volleyball.

(vii) T is between Q who plays football and P in order of height.

1. What does S play?
   (a) Football
   (b) Either Cricket or Badminton
   (c) Cricket
   (d) Badminton
   (e) None of these

2. Who among them is taller than R but shorter than P?
   (a) T (b) Data inadequate
   (c) Q (d) U
   (e) None of these

3 Who among them plays Basketball?
   (a) S (b) U
   (c) Q (d) R
   (e) None of these

4 Which of the following statements is not true?
(a) T is taller than R (b) U is taller than Q
(c) P is shorter than R (d) Q is taller than S
(e) S is taller than R

5. Who will be at the third place if they are arranged in descending order of their height?
(a) T (b) Q
(c) P (d) S
(e) None of these

Question 3

Directions (1-5) Read the following information care fully and answer the question given below it:

(1) Six scientist A, B, C, D, E, & F want to demonstrate an integrated experiment based on inter-disciplinary approach.

(2) Their disciplines are Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Physics, Geology and Mathematics, but not necessarily in this order.

(3) Each day only one scientist will perform the part of his discipline.

(4) The experiment will start on Monday and end on Sunday. One day which otherwise is a part of the experiment.

(5) Chemistry will be on the very next day of Geology.

(6) A, who is a Mathematician, can be slated for performing either on the second day or the last day. However, his day should not be immediately preceded by Botany.

(7) C will demonstrate on the third and Physics will be on the fifth day.

(8) E who is a Zoologist performs on the second day.

(9) B performs on Monday and after F's performance will be rest day.

1 ON which day will the Chemist perform?
(a) Monday (b) Friday
(c) Sunday (d) Saturday
(e) None of these

2 The experiment will start with which of the following disciplines?
(a) Zoology (b) Geology
(c) Mathematics (d) Chemistry
(e) None of these

3 Which day will be the rest day?
(a) Tuesday (b) Thursday
(c) Saturday (d) cannot be determined
(e) None of these

4 Physics will be preceded by ....
(a) Chemistry (b) Zoology
(c) Botany (d) Geology
(e) None of these

5 Which of the following is the correct sequence of scientist's performing
(a) BEDCFA (b) BCEFDA
(c) AFDECB (d) BECDFA
(e) None of these

Question 4

Direction Read the following statement carefully and answer the question given below it.

A, B, C, D, E and F are member of a club. There are two married couples in the group. A is the brother of D's husband. C is the president of All Pakistan Working Women's Association. F, a SINGERis a bachelor. B's wife is not the member of the club. Four of them belong to the same family. B and F are colleagues in the same organization. (R. B. I. Officer's jan.1995)

1 How is F related to B?
(a) Brother (b) Nephew
(c) Father (d) Data inadequate
(e) None of these

2 Which of the following groups consist of members of the same family?
(a) ABED (b) BCDE
(c) ADEF (d) BDEF
(e) ACDE

3 How many unmarried male members of the same family?
(a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) Four
(e) Cannot be determined

4 Who is married to D?
(a) A (b) B
(c) E (d) F
(e) Cannot be determined

5 Who is married to C?
(a) A (b) B
(c) A or B (d) E
(e) Cannot be determined

Question 5

Direction. Read the following statements carefully and answer the question given below each of them.

Six persons **a, b, c, d, e,** were playing a card game. a's father, mother and uncle were in the group. There was two females. **b** the mother of a got more points than her husband. **d** got more points in the game than e but less than **f** Niece of **e** got the lowest points. Father of a got more points than f but still could not win the game?

1 Who won the game?
(a) **a** (b) **b**
(c) **f** (d) **d**
(e) None of these

2 Who got the lowest points?
(a) **a** (b) **c**
(c) **e** (d) **b**
(e) None of these

3 Who is the husband of b?
(a) f (b) **e**
(c) **d** (d) **c**
(e) None of these

4 Who was the lady in the group other than 'b'?
(a) **c** (b) **b**
(c) **e** (d) **f**
(e) None of these

5 Who stood second in the game?
(a) a (b) b
(c) c (d) d
(e) None of these

Question 6

Directions-Questions F are based on following information's

Branches of five banks A, B, C, D and E are as follows:

1. A, B and C are in Lahore and Karachi.
2. A, B and E are in Lahore and Islamabad.
3. B, C and D are in Peshawar and Islamabad.
4. A, E and D are in Karachi and Faisalabad.
5. C, E and D are in Karachi and Faisalabad.

1 Branches of which bank is in Lahore?
(a) B (b) C
(c) A (d) D

2 Branches of which bank is not in Lahore?
(a) E (b) C
(c) B (d) D

3 Branches of which bank is in Peshawar and Lahore but not in Bhopal?
(a) D (b) A
(c) E (d) C

4 Branches of which bank is in all places except Karachi?
(a) A (b) C
(c) D (d) B

5 In which city there is not any branch of b?
(a) Faisalabad (b) Islamabad
(c) Lahore (d) Karachi

Question 7

Direction Questions are based on the following information's:

A, B, C, D and E are five towns out of which two are hill stations and the rest are in plain. Two towns, which are in plain, are harbours. Four towns out five are capitals and two are industrial towns. Population of two towns is less than 5 lacs. It is 20 lacs of one town and more than 50 lacs of two towns. Two towns are on the same latitudes and other two are on the same longitudes. Latitudes and longitudes of both harbours are different and out of this one is industrial town. The population of both industrial towns is more than 50 lacs. The longitude of one of hill station and one of the industrial towns are same. The latitude and longitude of other hill station and other harbour are different. One industrial town is neither a hill station nor a harbour. None of the hill station is an industrial town. The hill station which longitude are same that harbour is a capital. B is a hill station of while the longitude of A and E are same. E is a harbour. The latitude of D and C are same and the population of D is 20 lacs. Both the harbours are capitals and one of them is a industrial town.

1 Which of the following two towns are those whose population is less than 5 lacs?
(a) D and A (b) B and C
(c) A and B (d) A and C
(e) None of these

2 Which of following towns is not a capital?
(a) A (b) C
(c) D (d) E
(e) B

3 Which of the following is harbour, capital and industrial town?
(a) A (b) B
(c) C (d) E
(e) D

4 Which of the following towns have population mare than 50 lacs?
(a) A and D (b) B and E
(c) C and E (d) C and D
(e) A and C

5 Which one of the following towns is a hill station as well as capital?
(a) B (b) C
(c) E (d) D
(e) A

Question 8

Directions (Q 42-46) study the following information to answer the given questions.

(i) There are eight faculty members A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H in the institute each teaching a different subjects.

(ii) There are three lady members and of the eight four holding the Ph.D. Degree.

(iii) E teaches psychology and is Ph.D. A teaches chemistry.

(iv) The one who teaches Economic is not Ph.D. No lady member teaches either commerce or law. Law faculty is not Ph.D.

(v) D and G do not teach either commerce or physics.

(vi) H and C are lady member and not Ph.D. F who is Ph.D. teaches zoology.

(vii) B and G are Ph. Ds and G is a lady member.

1 Which of the following statement is true?
(a) Three male members are Ph.D.
(b) Two lady members are Ph.D.
(c) The person who teaches Economics is Ph.D.
(d) The person who teaches Zoology is not Ph.D.
(e) None of these.

2 What is the subject taught by G.?
(a) Zoology.
(b) Either physics or Economics.
(c) Cannot be determined.
(d) C
(e) None of these

3 Who teaches Physics?
(a) C. (b) H.
(c) Either H or C. (d) Either C or G.
(e) None of these.

4 Which of the following combination is NOT correct?
(a) Chemistry-Male-Not Ph.D.
(b) Zoology-Male- Ph.D.
(c) Physics-Lady- Ph.D.
(d) Economics-Lady- Not Ph.D.
(e) Commerce-Male- Ph.D.

5 Which of the following lady member is/are Ph.D?
(a) G. (b) C and D.
(c) G and H. (d) Cannot be determined.
(e) None of these.

Question 9

Directions. In each of the following questions which one alternative represents a meaningful order of words ?

1. 1. Consultation. 2. Illness 3. Doctors. 4. Treatment. 5. Recovery.
(a) 4 3 1 2 5 (b) 2 3 4 1 5
(c) 5 1 4 3 2 (d) 2 3 1 4 5

2. 1. Index 2. Contents 3. Title 4. Chapters 5. Introduction
(a) 2 3 4 5 1 (b) 3 2 5 4 1
(c) 5 1 4 2 3 (d) 3 2 4 1 4

3. 1.Kitchen 2.Field 3.Plate 4.Shop
(a) 1 2 3 4 (b) 4 3 2 1
(c) 2 4 1 3 (d) 2 1 3 4

4. 1. Probation 2. Interview 3. selection 4. appointment 5. Advertisement 6. Application
(a) 5 6 3 2 4 1 (b) 5 6 4 2 3 1
(c) 6 5 4 2 3 1 (d) 5 6 2 3 4 1

5. 1. College 2. Child 3. Salary 4. School 4. Employment
(a) 5 3 2 1 4 (b) 2 4 1 5 3
(c) 1 2 4 3 5 (d) 4 1 3 5 2

6. 1. Study 2 Job 3 Examination 4 Earn 5 Apply.
(a) 1 3 5 2 4 (b) 1 2 3 4 5
(c) 1 3 2 5 4 (d) 1 3 5 4 2

7. 1. Post-box 2. Letter 3. Envelope. 4. Delivery 5. Clearlance
(a) 2 3 1 4 5 (b) 3 2 1 5 4
(c) 3 2 1 4 5 (d) 1 3 2 5 4

8. 1. Key 2. Door 3. Lock 4. Room 5. Switch on
(a) 5 1 2 4 3 (b) 4 2 1 5 3
(c) 1 3 2 4 5 (d) 1 2 3 5 4

9. 1. Birth 2. Death 3. Funeral 4. Marriage 5. Education
   (a) 1 3 4 5 2   (b) 4 5 3 1 2
   (c) 1 5 4 2 3   (d) 2 3 4 5 1

10. 1. Andhra Pardash 2. Universe 3. Tirupathi 4. World 5. India.
    (a) 1 5 3 2 4   (b) 3 1 5 4 2
    (c) 5 4 2 1 3   (d) 2 1 3 5 4

SOLUTIONS

1. The following table will be useful to answer the questions from 1 to 6.

Village	Population less than 3000	Population more than 3000	Post Office	School	Police Station	Location on the High way
A	√	X	X	√	X	√
B	X	√	X	X	X	X
C	X	√	√	√	√	√
D	√	X	X	X	X	X
E	X	√	X	√	X	X

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (c) 6. (b)

2. For 7 to 11. Height of 6 friends in descending order is as given below:

U Q T P S R

Players	Games
U	Basketball
Q	Football
T	Tennis
P	Cricket or Badminton
S	Badminton or Cricket
R	Volleyball

1. (b) 2. (e) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a)

3. Chart for the questions from 1 to 5

Days	Scientists	Disciplines
Monday	B	Botany
Tuesday	E	Zoology
Wednesday	C	Geology
Thursday	D	Chemistry
Friday	F	Physics
Saturday	Restday	---
Sunday	A	Mathamatics

1. (e) 2. (e) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (d)

4. The following information are useful to answer the questions from 1 to 5.

A's wife is C.

E's wife is D.

A is the brother of E.

1. (d) 2. (e) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (a)

5. The following information's are useful to answer the questions.

a's father, mother and uncle are among the six persons.

b got more points than her husband.

b is the mother of **Q**

d got more points than **e**

f got more points than **d**

Niece of **e** got the lowest points

Father of **a** got more points than **f**

Father of **a** could not win the game

Hence **b** got the highest points so be won the game.

a is the niece, **b** is the uncle and the father of a is **c** who stood second in the game.

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (e) 5. (c)

6. The following chart is useful to answer the questions.

Lahore	A	B	C	X	E
Karachi	A	B	C	D	X
Islamabad	A	B	X	D	E
Faisalabad	A	X	C	D	E
Peshawar	X	B	C	D	E

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a)

7. The following chart is useful to answer the questions.

Town	Hill Station	Harbour	Industrial Town	Capital	Population Less than 5 lacs	Population more 20 lacs	Population more than 50 lacs	Same latitudes	Same longitude
A	√	X	X	√	√	X	X	X	√
B	√	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	X
C	X	X	√	√	X	X	√	√	X

D	X	√	X	√	X	√	X	√	X
E	X	√	√	√	X	X	√	X	√

1. (c) 2. (e) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (e)

8. For Questions 1 to 5

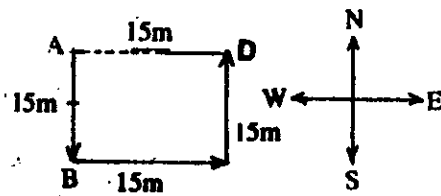
A	Male	Chemistry	X
B	Male	Commerce	Ph.D.
C	Lady	Physics or Economics	X
D	Male	Law	X
E	Male	Psychology	Ph.D
F	Male	Zoology	Ph.D
G	Lady		Ph.D
H	Lady	Physics or Economics	X

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (a)

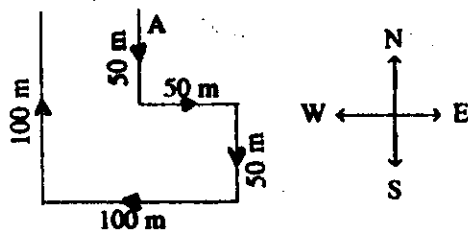
9. 1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (c) 9. (c) 10. (b).

QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS EXPLAINED

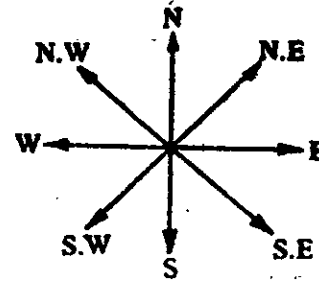
1. Rashid started walking towards South after walking 15 metres he turned to the left and walked 15 metres. He again turned to his left and walked 15 metres. How far is he from his original position and in which direction?
   (A) 15 metres North
   (B) 15 metres South
   (C) 30 metres East
   (D) None of these

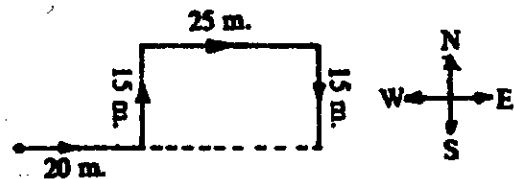
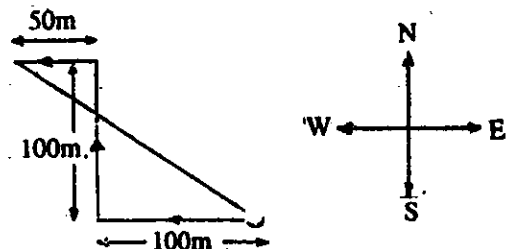
Ans. The route of Rashid is as given below:

Thus Rashid is 15 metres East from his initial position.

2. Nadeem faces towards East. Turning to his right he walks 50 metres and then turning to his left, he walks 50 metres. After this he turns to his right and walks 50 metres. Again he turns to his right and walks 100 metres. Finally he turns to his right and walks 100 metres. Now in what direction is he from his starting point?
   (A) East (B) West
   (C) North (D) South

Ans. As Nadeem faces towards East and he walks turning to his right, therefore, he starts to walk in the direction of South. His movements are as follows:--

Hence he will be in the direction of West from his starting point.

3. If South–East becomes North and North–East becomes West and all the rest directions are changed in the same manner, then what will be the direction for West?
   (A) North–East (B) South
   (C) South–East (D) South-West

Ans. If South-East becomes North and North-East becomes West, therefore, the whole figure moves through 135°. Hence West will be the South-East.

4. If Rahim moves 20 metres in East direction and then turns to his left and then moves 15 metres and then he turns to his right and moves 25 metres. After this he turns to his right and moves 15 metres. Now how far is he from his starting point?
   (A) Zero metre (B) 40 metres
   (C) 50 metres (D) 25 metres

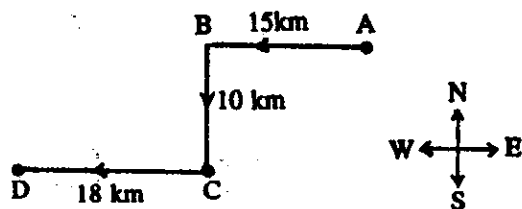
Ans. Movements of Rahim are as follows:

5. Akram starts from his office facing west and walks 100 metres straight then takes a right turn and walks 100 metres. Further he takes a left turn and walks 50 metres. In which direction is Akram now from the starting point?
   (A) North-East (B) South-West
   (C) North (D) North-East

6. A station directress drives a car for 15 Km to the West from the radio-station. Then she turns left and goes 10 Km. After this she turns right and goes for 18 Km. Now in which direction is she going?
   (A) North-East (B) South-West
   (C) West (D) North-East

Ans. The movement of the station direction is as given below:

B 15km A

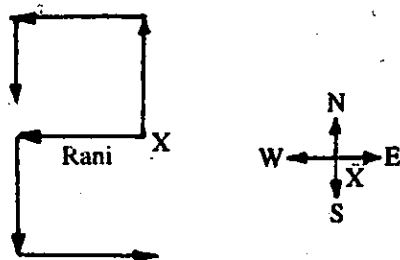
10 km

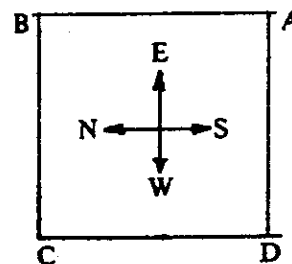
D 18 km C

N W E S

7. Which of the following turning sequences will make one who started walking towards East walk towards South?
   (A) Left, Left, Left
   (B) Left, Left, Right
   (C) Right, Right, Right,
   (D) Left, Right, Left

Ans.

8. Rani and Shamim started from a place X. Rani went West and Shamim went North, both travelling with the same speed. After sometime both turned their left and walked a few steps. If they again turned to their left, in which directions the faces of Rani and Shamim will be with respect to X.
   (A) North and East
   (B) North and West
   (C) West and North
   (D) East and South

Ans. Movements of Rani and Shamim are as follows:

Hence it is clear from the figure that Rani's face and Shamim face will be towards West and North respectively with respect to X.

9. A, B, C and D are standing on the four corners of a square field as shown in the figure given below:

'A' starts crossing the field diagonally. After walking half the distance, he turns right, walks some distance and turns left. Which direction is 'A' facing now?
   (A) North-East (B) South-West
   (C) South-East (D) North-West

Ans. Movements of A are as follows:

10. While standing on his head, Anwar's ace is towards South. In which direction will his right hand point?
   (A) North-East (B) North
   (C) East (D) South-East

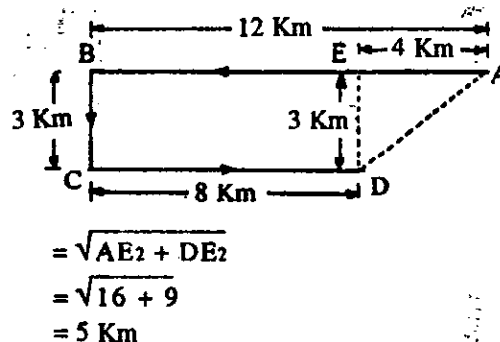
Ans. Since standing on his head Anwar's face is towards South, therefore, his right hand will be in the direction of East.

11. A man travels 12 km west then 3 km towards south, then 8 km towards east. How far he is from the start?
   (A) 23 km (B) 20 km
   (C) 15 km (D) 5 km

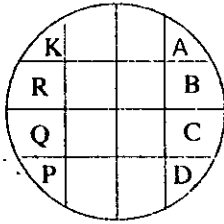
Ans. Distance from the start = A.D

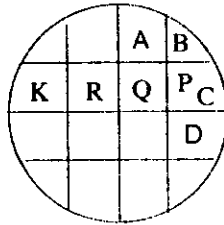
$= \sqrt{AE^2 + DE^2}$

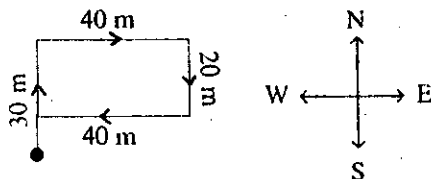
$= \sqrt{16 + 9}$

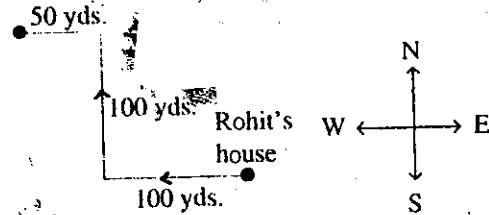
$= 5$ Km

12. If both A, B, C, D and P, Q, R, K move clockwise three plots, then who would be positioned North-East and South-West?

(A) A and P (B) C and P
(C) D and Q. (D) B and R

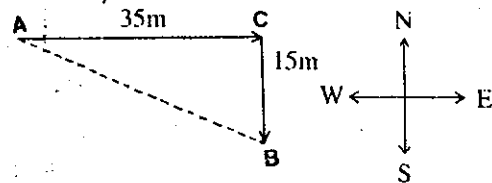
Ans. After the movement according to the question their positions are as follows:

13. If A, B, C and D move clockwise two plots while P, Q, R and K move vertically up two plots then which policeman will be able to catch an offender?
(A) A (B) B
(C) C (D) D

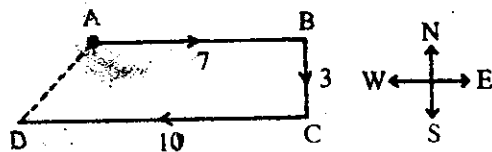
Ans. After the movement according to the question their positions are as follows:

14. Azam goes 30 metres North then turns right and walks 40 metres, then again turns right and walks 20 metres, then again turns right and walks 40 metres. How many metres is he from his original position?
(A) 0 (B) 10
(C) 20 (D) 40

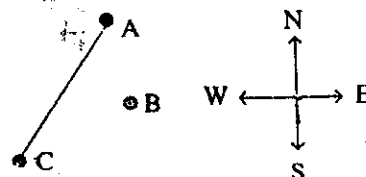
Ans. Movements of Azam are as follows:

15. The door of Saeed's house is towards the east. From the backside of the house, he walks straight 100 yards then turns towards right and walks 100 yards again and after that turns towards left and stops after walking 50 yards. Now Saeed is in which direction from the starting point?
(A) South-East (B) North-West
(D) North-East (D) South-West

Ans. Movements of Saeed are shown below:

16. Rozina started to walk to east in an open field and she stopped after walking 35 metres. Then she turned to her right and walked 15 metres. How much minimum distance she would cover to reach her starting place?
(A) 25m (B) 20m
(C) 30m (D) None of these

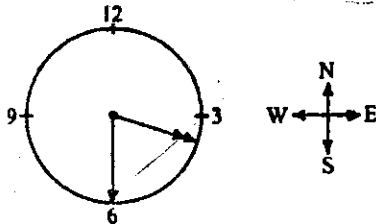
Ans. Movement of Rozina is thus:

The minimum distance to reach her starting point.

17. A policeman goes straight seven (7) kilometers eastwards, then turns right and goes straight three (3) kilometres and turns right again and goes straight ten (10) kilometres. In which direction is he from the starting point?
(A) South-West (B) North-West
(C) North-East (D) South-East

Ans. The route of the policeman is as given below:
D is in the South-West direction.

18. If A is in the North of B and C is in the West of B. In what direction is A with respect to C?
(A) North-East (B) East
(C) South (D) None of these

Ans.

From the diagram it is clear that A is in the direction of North-East of C.

19. The time by Adnan's watch is half past three. If the hour hand points towards East, to which direction would minute hand point?
(A) North (B) East
(C) South-East (D) None of these

Ans. The position of the minute hand is as follows:

Hence the minute hand would point in South direction.

BLOOD RELATIONS

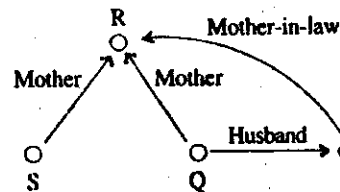
This type of test is meant to test candidate's ability about blood relation. In this type of test, questions are given such that the relation of two persons is given and the relation of the others is to be found out.

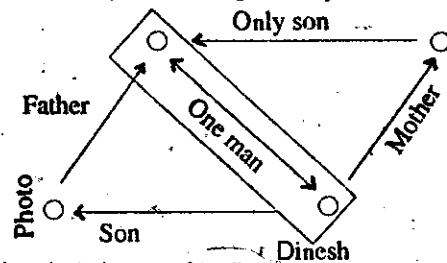
Some of which are summarized below to help solve these tests.

1. Mother's or father's son = Brother
2. Mother's or father's daughter = Sister
3. Mother's or father's brother= Uncle
4. Mother's or father's sister = Aunt
5. Mother's or father's mother = Grandmother
6. Mother's or father's father = Grandfather
7. Son's wife = Daughter-in-law
8. Daughter's husband = Son-in-law
9. Husband's or wife's sister = Sister-in-law
10. Husband's or wife's brother = Brother-in-law
11. Brother's son = Nephew
12. Brother's daughter = Niece
13. Uncle or aunt's son or daughter = Cousin
14. Sister's husband = Brother-in-law
15. Brother's wife= Sister-in-law
16. Husband's or Wife's mother = Mother-in-law

QUESTIONS WITH ANSWER EXPLAINED

1. If P is the husband of Q and R is the mother of S and Q, what is R to P?
(A) Mother (B) Sister
(C) Aunt (D) Mother-in-law

Ans. R is the mother of Q, and P is the husband of Q.
∴ R is the mother-in-law of P.

2. Pointing at a photo, Majid said, "His father is the only son of my mother." The photo belongs to—
(A) Majid (B) Majid's brother
(C) Majid's father (D) Majid's son

Ans. Since the only son of the mother of Majid, is Majid, therefore, the photo belongs to Majid's son.

So the photo is son of Majid.

3. A is the mother of B and C. If D is the husband of C, what is A to D?
(A) Mother (B) Sister
(C) Mother-in-law (D) Aunt

Ans. Since D is the husband of C, and A is the mother of C, therefore, A is the mother-in-law of D.

4. A man said to a lady. "the son of our only brother is the brother of my wife." What is the lady to the man?
(A) Mother
(B) Sister
(C) Sister of father-in-law
(D) Grandmother

Ans. Since the son of the only brother of the lady is the nephew of the lady, therefore, the wife of the man is the niece of the lady. Hence the lady is the sister of the father-in-law of the man.

5. Looking at a portrait of a man, Riaz said, "His mother is the wife of my father's son. Brothers and sisters I have none." At whose portrait was Riaz looking?
(A) His son (B) His nephew
(C) His cousin (D) His uncle

Ans. Since Riaz has neither a sister nor a brother, therefore, Riaz is the only son of his father. Hence the mother of the portrait is the wife of Riaz. Therefore, the portrait was of Riaz's son.

6. If B's mother was A's mother's daughter. How was A related to B?

(A) Father (B) Sister
(C) Brother (D) Maternal Uncle

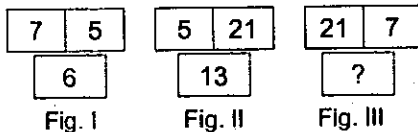
Ans. B's mother was the sister of A. Hence A is the maternal uncle of B.

7. Old man's son is my son's uncle, then what relation has the old man to me?
(A) Brother (B) Father
(C) Grandfather (D) Uncle

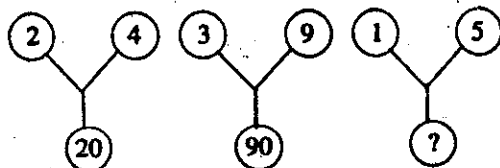
Ans. Since the old man's son is my son's uncle, therefore, old man's son is my brother. Hence the old man is my father.

FIGURE TESTS

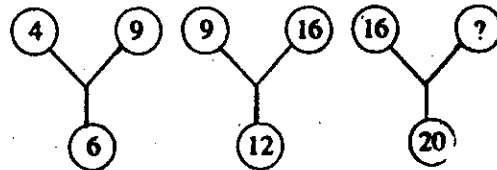
QUESTIONS WITH ANSWER EXPLAINED

1. Which one number can be placed at the sign of interrogation (?) in figure III so that it follows the operations of numbers in figure I and figure II?

(A) 4 (B) 8
(C) 20 (D) 14

Ans. In all the figures, half of the sum of two upper numbers is the lower number.

2. Which number will be placed at the sign of interrogation?

(A) 20 (B) 25
(C) 26 (D) 75

Ans. $(2)^2 + (4)^2 = 20$
$(3)^2 + (9)^2 = 90$
$\therefore\ ? = (1)^2 + (5)^2 = 26.$

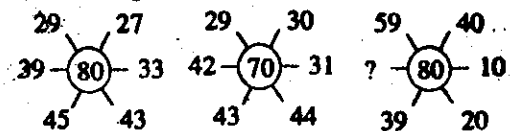
3. Which number will be placed at the sign of interrogation?

(A) 21 (B) 25
(C) 50 (D) 60

Ans. $\sqrt{4} \times \sqrt{9} = 6, \sqrt{9} \times \sqrt{16} = 26.$
$\therefore\ \sqrt{16} \times \sqrt{?} = 20$
or, $? = \frac{400}{16} = 25$

4. Which number can be placed at the sign of interrogation?

(A) 31 (B) 229
(C) 234 (D) 312

Ans. $13 \times 7 = 221, 12 \times 19 = 228$
$\therefore\ ? = 13 \times 18 = 24$

5. Which one number can be placed at the sign of interrogation?

(A) 69 (B) 49
(C) 50 (D) 60

Ans. In first design
$29 + 43 + 8 = 80$
$27 + 45 + 8 = 80,$
$39 + 33 + 8 = 80$

In second design
$29 + 44 - 3 = 70,$
$43 + 30 - 3 = 70$
$42 + 31 - 3 = 70$

In the same way in third design
$59 + 20 + 1 = 80,$
$40 + 39 + 1 = 80,$
and $69 + 10 + 1 = 80$

6.

(A) 10 (B) 12
(C) 13 (D) 11

Ans. 4 x 3 + = 13,
1 x 3 + 2 = 5,
2 x 3 + 3 = 9,
3 x 3 + 4 = 13

7. Which number can be placed at the sign(?) of interrogation?

(A) 5 (B) 2
(C) 8 (D) 11

Ans. In each case by adding the lower outer number in the product of upper outer two numbers, the number in the triangle is obtained.

I.Q. TESTS

1. If 12 years are added to 2/3 age of Rani, she will be three years older than today. What is Rani's present age--
   (A) 25 (B) 27
   (C) 26 (D) 29
2. A cyclist covers half as much distance again as a tonga driver, and the tonga driver half as much again as a man on foot. If a man can walk a distance of 3 km in one hour how much will it take a cyclist to cover a distance of 27 km--
   (A) 3 hours (B) 3 ½ hours
   (C) 4 hours (D) 4 ½ hours
3. I drove south for 6 km, then turned left and drove for 2 km and then turned right and drove for 4 km again turned right and drove 2 km. How far am I from my starting point-
   (A) 2 km (B) 4 km
   (C) 10 km (D) 12 km
4. A man walked 3km towards North, turned West and walked 2km, then turned North again and walked 1km and then turned East and walked 5km. How far is he from his starting point--
   (A) 4km (B) 7km
   (C) 5km (D) 9km
5. A man faces North and covers 7 km, turns West and covers 2km then turns South and covers 4km and turns west again and covers 2km. How far is he from his starting point-
   (A) 6km (B) 7km
   (C) 5km (D) 9km
6. A and B start walking in opposite directions A walked 2 km and B walked 3 km. Then each turned right and walked 4 km. Then they turned right. A walked 3 km and B walked 2 km. How far distance apart are they at the end
   (A) 9 km (B) 8 km
   (C) 7 km (D) 6 km
7. I drove North East for 4km and then I turned South East and drove another 4km when again I turned South East. In which direction was I going then--
   (A) East wards (B) South wards
   (C) West wards (D) North wards
8. A & B start from a point x. A goes North and covers 3km then turns right and covers 4km. B goes West and covers 5km, then turns right and covers 3km. How far is B from A--
   (A) 8 km (B) 11 km
   (C) 9 km (D) 10 km
9. Point X is in North of point Y and point Y is East of point Z. To which direction in point X with respect to Z-
   (A) North East
   (B) North
   (C) East
   (D) None of the above
10. Point A is located 8km South of B and C is located 6km West of A. what is the distance between C and B?--
    (A) 8 km (B) 12 km
    (C) 10 km (D) 9 km
11. You are standing with your face towards East. Then you turn right then again right and then

left. Which direction are you facing at the end?-

(A) West (B) South
(C) North (D) East

12. I am sixth in a queue numbering from either end. How many are there in the queue?--

(A) 11 (B) 9
(C) 7 (D) 13

13. In a cage there are rabbits and pigeons. They have 20 heads and 48 feet. How many rabbits are there--

(A) 6 Rabbits (B) 4 Rabbits
(C) 8 Rabbits (D) 10 Rabbits

14. A clock seen through a mirror reads quarter past three. What is the correct time--

(A) Quarter to 9 (B) 15 past 9
(C) 15 to 3 (D) None of the above

15. If a man stands upside down with his face towards South where will be his left hand point--

(A) East (B) West
(C) North (D) South

16. My watch which loses 2 minutes in 24 hours showed correct time at 11.A.M. How many seconds could it have lost by 7. P.M.--

(A) 30 Sec (B) 50 Sec
(C) 40 Sec (D) 20 Sec

17. A is the father of B, but B is not A's son what is the relationship of B to A--

(A) Daughter (B) Father
(C) Mother (D) None of the above

18. A party consisted of a man and his wife, their two sons and their wives and four children of each son. How many persons were their in all the party?--

(A) 24 (B) 14
(C) 34 (D) 16

19. A boy had twice as many sums wrong as right. If he had 24 sums in all how many of them were wrong?--

(A) 18 (B) 20
(C) 16 (D) 15

20. The old man's son is my son's uncle what is the old man to me--

(A) Brother (B) Father
(C) Uncle (D) None of the above

21. A is the cousin of the father of B. what is the relationship between B and the son of A--

(A) Nephew (B) Cousin
(C) Niece (D) None of the above

22. If Sunday dawned 3 days before yesterday what day will dawn two days after tomorrow--

(A) SUNDAY (B) SUNDAY
(C) MONDAY (D) None of the above

23. A man pointing to a photograph said "I have no brothers or sisters, but that man's father is my father's son. What relationship he to me--

(A) Father (B) Son
(C) Brother (D) None of the above

24. A man starts climbing a hill. Every minute he ascends 20 yards but slips down 5 yards. How long will he take to ascend a pt 80 yards high--

(A) 5 minutes (B) 5 minutes 20 seconds
(C) 6 minutes (D) None of the above

25. An insect starts climbing a wall 11 feet high at 10. a.m. Every minute it ascends 10 feet but descends 6 inches. At what time will it reach the top--

(A) 10.19 a.m (B) 10.20 a.m
(C) 10.21 a.m (D) 10.22 a.m

26. Reaching a party day before yesterday I found my self two days late. If day after tomorrow is Friday on what day was the party scheduled to be held--

(A) Sunday (B) Monday
(C) Saturday (D) Thursday

27. If X and Y are parents of Z. but Z is not the son of X. what is Z to X--

(A) Nephew (B) Daughter
(C) Father (D) Aunt

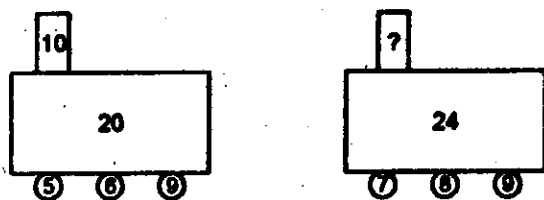
28. Your father says "I have four sons" but you say "I have only three brothers." Who is wrong?--

(A) Father (B) Son
(C) None (D) Both

29. Find the missing number.

B	5	L	?
2	E	12	W

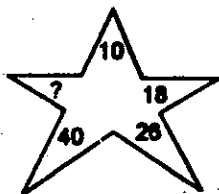
(A) 25 (B) 23
(C) 21 (D) 19

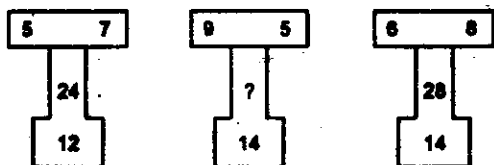
30 Find the missing number.

(A) 22 (B) 12
(C) 18 (D) 16

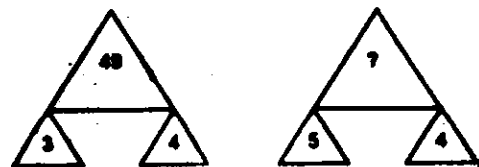
31. What is the missing number?--

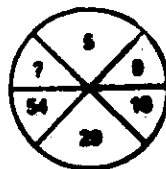
A	B	C	D	E	F
2	4	2	4	16	
3	9	6	2	4	2

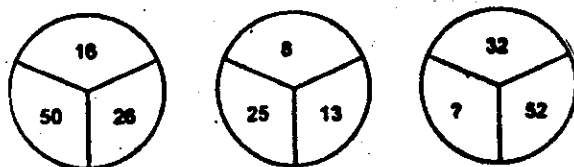
(A) 10 (B) 12
(C) 14 (D) 8

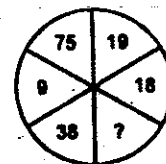
32. Find the missing number.

(A) 50 (B) 52
(C) 54 (D) 56

33. Find the missing number.

(A) 26 (B) 24
(C) 22 (D) 28

34. Find the missing number.

(A) 81 (B) 71
(C) 61 (D) 91

35. Find the missing number.

(A) 105 (B) 107
(C) 103 (D) 104

36. Find the missing number.

(A) 100 (B) 90
(C) 80 (D) 70

37. Find the missing number.

(A) 64 (B) 76
(C) 140 (D) 150

38. A is the brother of B, but B is not the brother of A. What is B to A.
(A) Nephew (B) Sister
(C) Mother (D) None of the above

39. In a class of 33, the boys outnumber the girls by Seven. How many girls are there ?
(A) 13 (B) 26
(C) 40 (D) 47

40. One is nearest to which of the following:--
(A) 9/14 (B) 15/19
(C) 0.74 (D) 0.63

41. If X is west of Y and Y is North of Z; towards which direction of X is Z?
(A) East (B) South East
(C) South West (D) North East

42. There are four numbers. Average of the first three is 15 and that of the last three is 16. If the last number is 19 find the first number--
    (A) 16 (B) 18
    (C) 20 (D) 21

43. If you start from point A and walk 5 kms towards the west, then turn right and walk 4 kms towards the North, then turn right again and walk 3 kms then which choice mentions the direction in which you are going-
    (A) North (B) South
    (C) West (D) East

44. A man faces South and walks 10 km, tums west and covers 4 km, then turn North and covers 7 km. How far is he form the starting point--
    (A) 4 km (B) 5 km
    (C) 6 km (D) 8 km

45. "Horse Powers' is a standard unit of power equal to:
    (A) 370 watts (B) 480 watts
    (C) 658 watts (D) 746 watts

46. Find the missing figure.

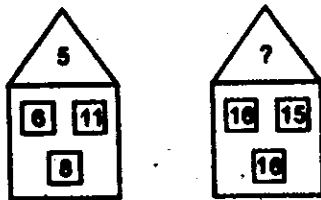
(A) 7 (B) 8
(C) 9 (D) 6

47. At 12 O' clock noon Pakistan Standard time, the time in London (U.K) Shall be--
    (A) 4.00 p.m. (B) 7.a.m.
    (C) 5.00 p.m. (D) 4.00 a.m.

48. If the Doctor gave you 4 tablets and advised you a take each tablet every half an hour, how long will you take to eat all tablets?
    (A) 2 hours
    (B) 1 ½ hours
    (C) 2 ½ hours
    (D) None of the above

49. It takes 2 minutes to boil a single egg. How many minutes will it take to boil 5 eggs together:
    (A) 2 minutes (B) 5 minutes
    (C) 8 minutes (D) 10 minutes

50. If Sajid stood on the top step of a ladder and there were six more steps the midway step, how many steps in all did the ladder comprise of:
    (A) 10 (B) 12
    (C) 14 (D) 16

51. How many different three-digit numbers can be formed by 3 and 5, if none of them is repeated in a number:
    (A) 2 (B) 3
    (C) 4 (D) 5

ANSWERS

1.	b	8.	c	15.	a	22.	a	29.	b	36.	a	43.	d	50.	c
2.	c	9.	a	16.	c	23.	b	30.	b	37.	d	44.		51.	c
3.	c	10.	c	17.	a	24.	a	31.	c	38.	b	45.	d		
4.	d	11.	b	18.	b	25.	c	32.	c	39.	a	46.	a		
5.	c	12.	a	19.	c	26.	c	33.	d	40.	c	47.	b		
6.	b	13.	b	20.	b	27.	b	34.	a	41.	b	48.	b		
7.	c	14.	a	21.	b	28.	c	35.	c	42.	a	49.	a		

NUMBER SERIES

It is very common test which is used to check the sense of a candidate whether he can judge the mathematical expression in different approaches and have capability of doing the accountancy work with accuracy and within time.

ADDITIONS CASE:

Some digits are added in a series which are hidden, and asked to find out the next coming figure in the series:

Example: 0 1 2 3 4 5 ff, ff

If you read the series you see that + 1 is added in every preceding digit to reach the next digit. Correct answer will be then 6 and 7.

The figure of digits may be enhanced for completion the series up to whatever the digit is :

Example: 1 2 4 7 11 16, ff

In this example, the number of the series are increasing by adding the natural number to complete the series

1	+	1	=	2	Thus, 22 is the
2	+	2	=	4	correct Answer.
4	+	3	=	7	
7	+	4	=	11	
11	+	5	=	16	
16	+	6	=	22	

Example: 1 3 3 5 5 7 7 ff, ff

If, in this series + 1 and + 2 is consecutively adding one by one in natural number you can solve this series as given below :

0	+	1	=	1
1	+	2	=	3
2	+	1	=	3
3	+	2	=	5
4	+	1	=	5
5	+	2	=	7
6	+	1	=	7
7	+	2	=	9
8	+	1	=	9

The correct missing numbers will be 9 and 9.

SUBTRACTING CASE

In this case some digits are subtracted from the series and you are asked to complete the series by inserting the missing figure.

Example: 60 59 57 54 50 ff, ff

This series is gradually decreasing, if you look carefully, you can find that natural number are continuously subtracting from the digits of the series, then mathematical solution will be :

60	-	1	=	59
59	-	2	=	57
57	-	3	=	54

54	-	4	=	50
50	-	5	=	45
45	-	6	=	39

45 and 39 are the numbers which complete the series.

By using the same methods you can locate the missing figure and complete the series.

ADDING AND SUBTRACTING CASE

In this question, some digits of numbers are adding and subtracting in the same series jointly and affected the structure of easily find the right answer by posing some attention on the series.

Example: 25 26 24 25 23 ff, ff

If you calculate the series is number carefully then you could observe that digit 1 is adding and 2 is subtracting to complete the series consecutively. The mathematical calculation is given below :

25	+	0	=	25
25	+	1	=	26
26	-	2	=	24
24	+	1	=	25
25	-	2	=	23
23	+	1	=	24
24	-	2	=	22

The answer is 24, and 22.

Normally, if you look the observation of the given series, you will find that two series of digits are running in descending order starting with number 25, and 26. By using this impression you can easily and in shortest time locate the missing number from the series.

MULTIPLYING METHOD

In this case some digits are being multiplied in ascending order to make a sequence.

Example: 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, ff, ff

If you observe carefully it shows that each number is multiplying by its own value. The mathematically will illustrate as :

1	x	1	=	1
2	x	2	=	4
3	x	3	=	9
4	x	4	=	16
5	x	5	=	25
6	x	6	=	36
7	x	7	=	49
8	x	8	=	64

The correct answer is 49, 64.

ILLUSTRATIONS

2 4 7 11 16 ?

The correct answer is 22, because the series increase by 2, 3, 4, 5 6 and so on. Hence 16 + 6 = 22.

5 15 23 29 39 47 53 63

(a) 71 (b) 72 (c) 69 (d) 73 Ans. (a)

The digits 10, 8, 6 are adding consecutively and repeatedly.

1 2 3 2 3 4

(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6 Ans. (a)

1 is adding two times and 1 is being subtracted one time repeatedly, thus completing the series.

(a) 24 (b) 25 (c) 26 (d) 27 Ans. (a)

Natural numbers starting from 6 are adding consecutively in the descending order.
7 8 6 7 5 6
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5 Ans. (c)
In this case, the adding and subtracting method is being followed. +1 and -2 gives the correct answer.

QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS EXPLAINED

1. 3, 5, 7, 9, ...
(A) 1 (B) 11
(C) 13 (D) 6

Ans. The numbers are increasing by 2.

2. 4, 6, 9, 13, ...
(A) 18 (B) 17
(C) 16 (D) 19

Ans. The difference between two consecutive number increases by 1.

3. 4, 9, 16, 25, ...
(A) 32 (B) 42
(C) 55 (D) 36

Ans. Each number is a whole square.

4. 0, 7, 26, 63, ...
(A) 125 (B) 126
(C) 124 (D) 98

Ans. Numbers are 1^3-1, 2^3-1, 3^3-1, and so on.

5. 5, 8, 13, 21, ...
(A) 55 (B) 34
(C) 52 (D) 37

Ans. The sum of 1st two numbers (5 & 8) in the third number (13) and the sum of next two. Numbers (8 & 13) is the next number (21) and so on.

6. 3, 7, 13, 19, ...
(A) 23 (B) 17
(C) 37 (D) 29

Ans. Each number of the series is the next prime number (indivisible by any other number).

7. 3, 5, 9, 17, ...
(A) 26 (B) 65
(C) 33 (D) 42

Ans. 2nd number (5) is twice the 1st number minus one, similarly 3rd number (9) is twice the second number minus one and so on.

8. Which one number will complete the following numbers series?
4, 11, 7, 14, 10, 17, ...?...
(A) 24 (B) 13
(C) 20 (D) 21

Ans. There are two series:
4, 7, 10, ... and 11, 14, 17, ...

9. Which one number will complete the following number series:
2, 6, 12, 20, 30, 42, ...?...
(A) 56 (B) 54
(C) 50 (D) 62

Ans. The difference between two consecutive numbers are 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 respectively.

10. Which one number will complete the following number series?
8, 9, 8, 7, 10, 9, 6, 11, 10 ? 12
(A) 11 (B) 7
(C) 7 (D) 5

Ans. There are 3 series:
(8,7, 6,5, ... 9,10,11,12, .. and 8,9,10, ...

11. Which one number will complete the series?
Series: 1, 3, 7, 15, 31, 63, ?
(A) 123 (B) 125
(C) 127 (D) 129

Ans. Difference between two consecutive terms are 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 and 64 respectively.

12. Which one number will complete the following number series:
(A) 124 (B) 126
(C) 132 (D) 142

Ans. The difference between two consecutive numbers are 4, 8, 16, 32, 64 and 128 respectively.

13. Which one number will complete the series: 8, 13, 10, 15, 12, 17, 14, ...?
(A) 19 (B) 22
(C) 16 (D) 20

Ans. Second term is greater than first term by 5, while the third term is less than the second term by 3. The same order is repeated.

14. Which one of the number completes the series: 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, ...
(A) 18 (B) 17
(C) 19 (D) 16

Ans. The difference of two consecutive numbers is 3 in each case.

15. Which one number will complete the number series:

 2, 5, 12, 23, 38, 57, ?

 (A) 69 (B) 76
 (C) 80 (D) 84

Ans. The difference of two consecutive numbers are 3, 7, 11, 15, 19 and 23.

16. Which one number can be placed at the sign (?) of interrogation

 3, 6, 15, ?, 123, 366

 (A) 34 (B) 59
 (C) 42 (D) 60

Ans. The difference of two consecutive numbers are 3 3^2, 3^3, 3^4, and 3^5.

17. Which one number can be placed at the sign (?) of interrogation

 3, 7, 13, ?, 29

 (A) 21 (B) 18
 (C) 25 (D) 19

Ans. All the numbers are prime numbers.

18. Which number will replace the question mark?

 1, 2, 5, 12, 27, 58, ...?

 (A) 121 (B) 136
 (C) 135 (D) 174

Ans. Each number is obtained by adding 0, 1, 2, 3 and 5 respectively to the double of its previous numbers.

19. Which one number will complete the series:

 (A) 60 (B) 54
 (C) 72 (D) 48

Ans. Difference between two consecutive terms are 6,12,18,24 and 30.

20. 1, 1, 8, 4, 27, 9, ...

 (A) 4 (B) 6
 (C) 9 (D) 16

Ans. Numbers are 1^3, 1^2, 2^3, 2^2, 3^3, 3^2, 4^3 and so on.

21. 2, 20, 74, 110, ...

 (A) 115 (B) 132
 (C) 114 (D) 182

Ans. The difference of two consecutive numbers is the multiple of 18.

22. 1, 0, 3, 2, 5, 6, ...

 (A) 9 (B) 8
 (C) 7 (D) 10

Ans. There are two series:

 (1, 3, 5, ...) and (0, 2, 6, ...)

23. -1, 0, 3, 8, ?, ...

 (A) 13 (B) 12
 (C) 11 (D) 10

Ans. The difference of two consecutive numbers is increasing by 2.

24. 1, 2, 2, 5, 3, 10, ...

 (A) 12 (B) 8
 (C) 6 (D) 4

Ans. There are two series:

 (1, 2, 3, ...) and (2, 5, 10, ...)

25. 5, 3, 6, 2, 7, 1, ...

 (A) 0 (B) 2
 (C) 8 (D) 4

Ans. There are two series:

 (5, 6, 7, ...) and (3, 2, 1, ...)

Directions— In questions 26 to 30, which one of the four numbers shall come next in the series.

26. 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, ?

 (A) 20 (B) 24
 (C) 28 (D) 32

Ans. Each number is two times of its previous number.

27. 6, 3, 12, 6, 24, ?

 (A) 12 (B) 18
 (C) 30 (D) 48

Ans. There are two series:

 (6, 12, 24, ...) and (3, 6, 12, ...)

28. 1, 1, 6, 6, 11, 11, ?

 (A) 11 (B) 13
 (C) 16 (D) 17

Ans. There are two series:

 (1, 6, 11, 16, ...) and (1, 6, 11, 16, ...) The difference of two consecutive numbers is 5.

29. 64, 32, 16, 8, ?

 (A) 0 (B) 1
 (C) 2 (D) 4

Ans. Each number is half of its previous number.

30. 87, 90, 84, 88, 81, ...

 (A) 85,93 (B) 86,98
 (C) 86,78 (D) 86,86

Ans. Here are two series:

 87, 84, 81, 78, ... and 90, 88, 86...

Directions– (Q. 31 to 35) In each of the following questions find the term to fill in the blanks space.

31. 20, 32 45, 59, 74, ?
(A) 95 (B) 90
(C) 85 (D) 79

Ans. Difference between the consecutive numbers are 12, 13, 14, 15.

32. 210, 195, 175, 150, 120, ?
(A) 75 (B) 80
(C) 85 (D) 90

Ans. Difference between the consecutive numbers are 15, 20, 25, 30, 30, 35

33. 3. 5, 10, 12, 24, 26, ?
(A) 52 (B) 30
(C) 28 (D) 48

Ans. By adding 2 in first number we get the second number and by multiplying the second number by 2 we get the third number. The same is repeated.

34. 3, 6, 5, 20, 7, 42, 9, ?
(A) 60 (B) 54
(C) 72 (D) 66

Ans. In original series second term is double of first term, fourth term is four times of the third term, sixth term is six times of fifth term. Therefore eighth term will be eight times of seventh term.

35. 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, ?
(A) 12 (B) 15
(C) 14 (D) 16

Ans. There are three series in this series: 2, 6, 10, ... 3, 7, 11, ... 5, 9, 13, ... There is a difference of four between two consecutive numbers in each series.

Directions– In questions 36 to 45, which number will come next in the given series?

36. 0, 1, 8, 27, 64, ?
(A) 122 (B) 125
(C) 128 (D) 256

Ans. The series is $0^3, 1^3, 3^3, 4^3, 5^3$, ...

37. 2, 4, 7, 11, 16, ?
(A) 18 (B) 20
(C) 22 (D) 25

Ans. The difference of two consecutive terms is increasing by 1.

38. 5, 14, 27, 44, 65, ?
(A) 109 (B) 90
(C) 88 (D) 180

Ans. The difference of two consecutive is increasing by 4.

39. 1, 4, 10, 22, 46, ?
(A) 68 (B) 48
(C) 12 (D) 94

Ans. The differences of two consecutive terms are 3, 6, 12, 24, 48, ...

40. 3, 6, 8, 16, 19, ?
(A) 21 (B) 38
(C) 35 (D) 36

Ans. Each even term is obtained by multiplying the previous term by 2.

41. 6, 3, 12, 6, 18, ?
(A) 9 (B) 24
(C) 12 (D) 36

Ans. Each even term is obtained by multiplying the previous term by 1/2.

42. 3, 5, 9, 17, 33, ?
(A) 49 (B) 48
(C) 63 (D) 65

Ans. The difference of two consecutive terms are 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, ...

43. 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, ?
(A) 30 (B) 32
(C) 34 (D) 36

Ans. The series is $(1)^2, (2)^2, (4)^2, (5)^2, (6)^2$, ...

44. 17, 13, 11, 7, 5, 1, ?
(A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 0 (D) -1

Ans. Each odd term is less by 2 than its previous term.

45. 30, 24, 15, 12, ?
(A) 6 (B) 8
(C) 10 (D) 11

Ans. The difference of two consecutive terms is decreasing by one.

46. Which one number will complete the number series?
144, 121, 100, 81, 64, ...
(A) 49 (B) 43
(C) 36 (D) 54

Ans. $144 = (12)^2$, $121 - (11)^2$, $100 = (10)^2$, $81 = (9)^2$, $64 = (8)^2$. Hence the next term will be $(7)^2$ i.e. 49.

47. Which number can be placed at the sign of interrogation?
4, 10, ? 82, 244, 730
(A) 24 (B) 28
(C) 77 (D) 218

Ans. Each number is less than 3 times of its previous numbers by 2.

48. Which is the number that comes next in this sequence?

4, 6, 12, 14, 28, 30

(A) 32 (B) 64

(C) 62 (D) 60

Ans. There are two series in it:

4, 12, 28, 60 and 6, 14, 30, 62

49. Which is the number that comes next in this sequence?

5, 16, 51, 158, ...

(A) 1452 (B) 483

(C) 481 (D) 1454

Ans. 16 = 5 x 3 + 1, 51 = 16 x 3 + 3, 158 = 51 x 3 + 5

∴ Next term = 158 x 3 + 7 = 481

50. Find the missing term in the following series.

240, ... 120, 40, 10, 2

(A) 480 (B) 240

(C) 220 (D) 120

Ans. Ratios of two consecutive terms are 1, 1/2, 1/3, 1/4 and 1/5 respectively.

EXERCISE

1. ***36, 30, 24, 18 ?***
(a) 22 (b) 12
(c) 21 (d) 11

2. ***7 9 12 14 17 19 22 ?***
(a) 24 (b) 26
(c) 18 (d) 23

3. ***7 11 16 22 26 31***
(a) 32 (b) 34
(c) 37 (d) 39

4. ***15 11 7 14 10 6***
(a) 4 (b) 6
(c) 8 (d) 12

5. ***7 4 12 9 27 24***
(a) 11 (b) 36
(c) 48 (d) 52

6. ***11 8 16 17 14 28***
(a) 20 (b) 29
(c) 32 (d) 38

7. ***8 12 17 24 28 33***
(a) 36 (b) 37
(c) 38 (d) 40

8. ***3 12 6 24 12 48***
(a) 24 (b) 32
(c) 36 (d) 40

9. ***18 15 23 20 28***
(a) 23 (b) 24
(c)* 25 (d) 36

10. ***24 12 36 24 48 36***
(a) 40 (b) 50
(c) 52 (d) 60

11. ***8 10 14 18 26***
(a) 32 (b) 34
(c) 36 (d) 30

12. ***10 15 20 11 17 23 12 19 26 13 21 29 14*** ......, ...
(a) 16 29 (b) 15 23
(c) 23 32 (d) 32 23

13. ***14 6 21 9 28 12*** ......, ...
(a) 36 15 (b) 35 15
(c) 34 17 (d) 35 14

14. ***17 19 22 26 31 37*** ......, ...
(a) 41 (b) 42
(c) 43 (d) 44

15. ***48 24 20 10 6 3***
(a) 2 (b) 1
(c) 0 (d) -1

16. ***1 6 36 3 18 108***
(a) 7 (b) 8
(c) 9 (d) 10

17. ***2 6 12 36 72 216***
(a) 288 (b) 376
(c) 432 (d) 476

18. ***1 2 4 8 16 32***
(a) 48 (b) 56
(c) 64 (d) 80

19. ***15 13 11 14 17 15***
(a) 11 (b) 12
(c) 13 (d) 14

20. ***8 7 10 5 4 7***
(a) 6 (b) 4
(c) 3 (d) 2

21. ***15 11 7 14 10 6***
(a) 4 (b) 6
(c) 8 (d) 12

22. ***7 4 12 9 27 24***
(a) 11 (b) 36
(c) 48 (d) 72

23. ***7 10 9 12 11 ....., ...***
(a) 14 13 (b) 12 14
(c) 13 14 (d) 14 11

24. ***1 6 36 3 18 108 .....***
(a) 7 (b) 8
(c) 9 (d) 10

25. ***2 4 7 11 16 ....., ...***
(a) 21 29 (b) 22 28
(c) 21 28 (d) 22 29

26. ***3 12 6 24 12 48***
(a) 24 (b) 32
(c) 36 (d) 40

27. ***1/16 1/4 1/2 2 4 16***
(a) 24 (b) 32
(c) 48 (d) 64

28. ***3 9 14 18 21 23***
(a) 24 (b) 25
(c) 26 (d) 27

29. ***20 25 23 28 26 31 29 34***
(a) 33 (b) 32
(c) 31 (d) 30

30. ***20 21 23 26 30 35 41 48***
(a) 55 (b) 54
(c) 56 (d) 59

31. ***5 3 9 7 21 19***
(a) 9 (b) 36
(c) 57 (d) 64

32. ***11 8 16 17 21 26***
(a) 20 (b) 26
(c) 32 (d) 38

33. ***64 32 16 8 4 2***
(a) 1/8 (b) 1/4
(c) 1/2 (d) 1

34. ***48 24 20 10 6 3***
(a) 2 (b) 1
(c) 0 (d) -1

35. ***24 12 36 24 48 36***
(a) 50 (b) 52
(c) 58 (d) 60

36. ***16 15 17 14***
(a) 19 (b) 16
(c) 18 (d) 21

37. ***5 8 6 9 7 10 8 ....., ...***
(a) 10 9 (b) 11 9
(c) 10 11 (d) 11 10

38. ***10 50 250 1250***
(a) 6250 (b) 2500
(c) 5012 (d) 3750

39. ***10 18 15 23 20 28***
(a) 23 (b) 24
(c)* 25 (d) 36

40. ***8 16 24 32 40 48***
(a) 64 (b) 96
(c) 56 (d) 62

41. ***3 6 18 36 108 216 648***
(a) 1946 (b) 1944
(c) 1296 (d) 1056

42. ***4 20 35 49 62 74***
(a) 82 (b) 85
(c) 93 (d) 94

43. ***77 76 74 71 67 62***
(a) 60 (b) 59
(c) 58 (d) 56

44. ***4 2 8 4 12 6***
(a) 8 (b) 9
(c) 10 (d) 16

45. ***1 6 36 3 18 108***
(a) 7 (b) 8
(c) 9 (d) 10

46. ***2 6 12 36 72 216***
(a) 288 (b) 376
(c) 432 (d) 648

47. ***1 7 49 343***
(a) 4201 (b) 1024
(c) 2410 (d) 2401

48. ***2 5 4 6 8 8 14 11 22 15 ....., ...***
(a) 30 20 (b) 32 20
(c) 20 32 (d) 31 21

49. ***1 2 2 4 8***
(a) 8 (b) 32
(c) 16 (d) 12

50. ***32 33 31 34***
(a) 30 (b) 36
(c) 32 (d) 34

51. ***150 120 149 118 147 114 144 108 ....., ...***
(a) 104 138 (b) 102 136
(c) 135 140 (d) 140 100

52. ***1 2 3 2 4 6 3 6 9 4 12 5 ...., ...***
(a) 9 15 (b) 9 14
(c) 10 15 (d) 10 14

53. ***1 4 2 8 6***
(a) 88 (b) 24
(c) 84 (d) 86

54. ***1 5 17 85***
(a) 97 (b) 249
(c) 251 (d) 166

55. ***.05 .1 .3 1.2 6 36***
(a) 48 (b) 72
(c) 164 (d) 252

56. ***7 6.5 6.25 5.75 5.5 5***
(a) 4.75 (b) 4.5
(c) 4.25 (d) 4

57. ***1 2 4 8 16 32***
(a) 48 (b) 56
(c) 64 (d) 80

58. ***4 9 16 25 36 49***
(a) 51 (b) 53
(c) 54 (d) 64

59. ***7 4 12 9 27 24***
(a) 36 (b) 48
(c) 72 (d) 64

60. ***.05 .1 .3 1.2 6 36***
(a) 72 (b) 164
(c) 216 (d) 252

61. ***729 243 81 27***
(a) 9 (b) 19
(c) 18 (d) 3

62. ***7 8 6 7 5 6***
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

63. ***8.9 4.45 2.225***
(a) 0.56625 (b) 1.9678
(c) 1.1125 (d) 0.5432

64. ***1 2 2 4 4 8 8 16***
(a) 12 (b) 16 32
(c) 32 16 (d) 32 64

65. ***11 22 88 528***
(a) 4124 (b) 4024
(c) 4324 (d) 4224

66. ***5 9 17 33***
(a) 65 (b) 71
(c) 74 (d) 114

67. ***17 19 22 26 31 37***
(a) 40 (b) 41
(c) 42 (d) 44

68. $\frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ ***2 4 16***
(a) 24 (b) 32
(c) 48 (d) 64

69. ***1 2 3 2 3 4***
(a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 6

70. ***3 9 14 18 21 23***
(a) 24 (b) 25
(c) 26 (d) 27

71. ***12 10 8 6 4 2***
(a) 1 (b) 0
(c) 8 (d) 14

72. ***1 3 5 7 9 11***
(a) 13 (b) 12
(c) 20 (d) 15

73. ***23 30 21 33 19 36 ....., ...***
(a) 17 39 (b) 16 39
(c) 17 38 (d) 16 40

74. ***48 24 20 10 6 3***
(a) 2 (b) 1
(c) -1 (d) -2

75. ***17 35 72 147***
(a) 198 (b) 298
(c) 294 (d) 892

76. ***3 8 18 33***
(a) 36 (b) 53
(c) 35 (d) 38

77. ***7 8 6 7 5 6***
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

78. ***1 1 2 1 3 1 4 1***
(a) 1 5 (b) 4 1
(c) 5 1 (d) 5 5

79. ***7 8 6 7 5 6***
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

80. ***10 18 15 23 20 28***
(a) 23 (b) 24
(c) 25 (d) 36

81. ***3 13 4 15 5 17 6 19 7***
(a) 20 (b) 23
(c) 21 (d) 25

82. ***20 25 23 28 26 31 29 34***
(a) 33 (b) 32
(c) 31 (d) 30

83. ***7 6.5 6.25 5.75 5.5 5***
(a) 4.75 (b) 4.5
(c) 4.25 (d) 4

84. ***77 76 74 71 67 62***
(a) 59 (b) 58
(c) 57 (d) 56

85. ***7 8 6 7 5 6***
(a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 2

86. ***2 4 4 8 8 16 16***
(a) 48 (b) 54
(c) 32 (d) 24

87. ***20 25 23 28 26 31 29 34***
(a) 33 (b) 32
(c) 31 (d) 30

88. ***20 21 23 26 30 35 41 48***
(a) 55 (b) 54
(c) 56 (d) 59

89. 87 56 177 28 357 14
(a) 714 (b) 717
(c) 537 (d) 573

90. 129 120 111 102
(a) 93 (b) 95
(c) 98 (d) 54

91. 9 24 39 54 69 84 99 114
(a) 129 (b) 124
(c) 128 (d) 130

92. 20 29 37 44 50 55 59
(a) 61 (b) 62
(c) 63 (d) 64

93. 20 21 23 26 30 35 41 48
(a) 55 (b) 54
(c) 56 (d) 59

94. 8 10 14 20 28 38 50 64
(a) 80 (b) 71
(c) 72 (d) 73

95. 4 2 8 4 12 6
(a) 8 (b) 9
(c) 10 (d) 16

96. 10 18 15 23 20 28
(a) 23 (b) 24
(c) 25 (d) 30

97. 7 9 13 21
(a) 39 (b) 37
(c) 36 (d) 28

98. 4 10 8 14 12 18
(a) 20 (b) 16
(c) 24 (d) 22

99. 2 5 9 14 20
(a) 34 (b) 24
(c) 27 (d) 28

100. 53 48 50 45 47
(a) 42 (b) 96
(c) 54 (d) none

101. 1 2 5 26
(a) 130 (b) 488
(c) 52 (d) 677

102. 381 378 373 366
(a) 367 (b) 356
(c) 357 (d) 360

103. 6 7 9 12 16 21 27 34
(a) 49 (b) 50
(c) 47 (d) 42

104. 8 11 16 24 34 47
(a) 61 (b) 62
(c) 55 (d) 60

105. 3 8 14 25 37 54
(a) 61 (b) 72
(c) 55 (d) 60

106. 0 1 4 9 16
(a) 35 (b) 27
(c) 36 (d) 25

107. 1 2 4 8
(a) 10 (b) 12
(c) 14 (d) 16

108. 1 5 17 85
(a) 97 (b) 166
(c) 251 (d) 89

109. 20 21 23 26 30 35 41 48
(a) 54 (b) 55
(c) 56 (d) 59

110. 10 13 11 14 12 15 13
(a) 16 (b) 11
(c) 17 (d) 14

111. 7 49 343 2401
(a) 14807 (b) 16807
(c) 15576 (d) 16708

112. 2 6 18 54
(a) 108 (b) 162
(c) 176 (d) 92

113. 9 20 31 42
(a) 49 (b) 52
(c) 53 (d) 64

114. 1 2 4 7 11 16
(a) 24 (b) 29
(c) 22 (d) 21

115. 2 4 8 16 32 64 128
(a) 228 (b) 130
(c) 256 (d) 264

116. 8 16 24 32 40 48
(a) 54 (b) 48
(c) 56 (d) 32

117. 2 4 4 8 8 16 16
(a) 54 (b) 48
(c) 16 (d) 32

118. 3 6 18 36 108 216 648
(a) 1946 (b) 1944
(c) 1296 (d) 1056

119. 7 11 8 12 9 13 10 ....., ...
(a) 14 10 (b) 14 12
(c) 14 11 (d) 11 14

120. 7 8 6 7 5 6
(a) 2 (b) 4
(c) 3 (d) 5

121. 11 21 31 41
(a) 15 (b) 51
(c) 14 (d) 55

122. 3 6 9 12 15
(a) 17 (b) 19
(c) 21 (d) 18

123. 5 11 19 29
(a) 39 (b) 41
(c) 43 (d) 47

124. 7 13 19 25
(a) 31 (b) 32
(c) 35 (d) 36

125. 18 28 36 42
(a) 46 (b) 42
(c) 48 (d) 64

126. 5 7 7 9
(a) 9 (b) 10
(c) 11 (d) 12

127. 10 13 11 14 12 15 13
(a) 16 (b) 11
(c) 15 (d) 17

128. 2 6 18 54 162 486
(a) 1556 (b) 496
(c) 1286 (d) 1458

129. 4 20 35 49 62 74
(a) 82 (b) 85
(c) 93 (d) 94

130. 10 15 12 17 14 19
(a) 16 (b) 24
(c) 21 (d) 15

131. 20 25 23 28 26 31 29 34
(a) 33 (b) 30
(c) 32 (d) 31

132. 64 32 16 8 4 2
(a) ½ (b) 1
(c) ¼ (d) $^1/_8$

133. 20 90 40 180 60
(a) 270 (b) 80
(c) 70 (d) 360

134. 3 8 14 25 37 54
(a) 67 (b) 76
(c) 69 (d) 72

135. 3 0 5 2
(a) 5 (b) 7
(c) 9 (d) 11

136. 0 6 20 42
(a) 54 (b) 62
(c) 68 (d) 72

137. 0 3 8 15
(a) 20 (b) 21
(c) 23 (d) 24

138. 102 85 68 51 34
(a) 108 (b) 39
(c)* 17 (d) 13

139. 4 10 8 14 12 18
(a) 16 (b) 20
(c) 24 (d) 22

140. 150 120 149 118 147 114 144 108 140
(a) 104 138 (b) 102 136
(c) 135 140 (d) 100 135

141. 10 11 12 11 12 13 12 13 14 13 14 15 14
(a) 15 16 (b) 13 14
(c) 14 15 (d) 16 15

142. 2 4 5 6 11 10 20 16 32 24
(a) 34 46 (b) 47 34
(c) 48 32 (d) 46 32

143. 6 18 72 360 2160
(a) 15120 (b) 15210
(c) 5260 (d) 21560

144. 3 6 18 36 108 216 648
(a) 1296 (b) 1692
(c) 1946 (d) 1548

145. 1 2 4 8
(a) 12 (b) 16
(c) 14 (d) 18

146. 1 16 256 4096
(a) 65536 (b) 56535
(c) 65563 (d) 56635

147. 7 10 20 23 46 49
(a) 98 (b) 88
(c) 58 (d) 48

148. 250 125 50 62 50 10 31.25
(a) 2 (b) 5
(c) 25 (d) 2.5

149. 8 10 14 20 28 38 50 64
(a) 80 (b) 71
(c) 72 (d) 73

150. 10 13 11 14 12 15 13
(a) 16 (b) 11
(c) 15 (d) 17

151. 1 2 3 2 4 6 3 6 9 4 8 12 5
(a) 9 15 (b) 9 14
(c) 10 15 (d) 10 14

152. 1770 680 1590 1500 1910
(a) 1520 (b) 1320
(c) 1220 (d) 1520

153. 1 3 9 27
(a) 3 (b) 81
(c) 243 (d) 1

154. $1/8$ $9/27$ $25/125$
(a) $36/343$ (b) $343/343$
(c) $343/729$ (d) $49/343$

155. 8 23 38 53 68 83 98 113
(a) 128 (b) 125
(c) 126 (d) 127

156. 1 4 2 8 6
(a) 26 (b) 20
(c) 48 (d) 24

157. 4 10 8 14 12 18
(a) 16 (b) 20
(c) 24 (d) 22

158. $3/27$, $5/24$, $7/21$, $9/18$, $11/15$, ..., ...
(a) $13/13$, $15/13$ (b) $13/12$, $15/13$
(c) $13/12$, $14/13$ (d) $13/12$, $15/9$

159. 10 18 15 23 20 28
(a) 23 (b) 24
(c) 25 (d) 36

160. 49 36 25 16 9 4
(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) 5 (d) 64

161. 7 14 28 56 112 224
(a) 336 (b) 231
(c) 448 (d) 455

162. 1 $1/2$ $1/4$ $1/8$ $1/16$ $1/32$
(a) $1/48$ (b) $1/36$
(c) $1/64$ (d) $1/72$

163. 1 2 4 8
(a) 12 (b) 16
(c) 14 (d) 1

164. 0 1 4 9
(a) 64 (b) 48
(c) 16 (d) 24

165. 2 7 24 77
(a) 238 (b) 155
(c) 255 (d) 188

166. 3.2 5.9 11.3 22.1
(a) 43.7 (b) 44.2
(c) 36.9 (d) 47.3

167. $1/2$, $1/4$, $1/8$, $1/16$, $1/32$, ...
(a) $1/48$ (b) $1/64$
(c) $1/62$ (d) $1/128$

168. 5 9 17 33
(a) 65 (b) 74
(c) 66 (d) 72

169. 1 2 10 9 3 4
(a) 8 7 (b) 9 8
(c) 9 7 (d) 7 8

170. 2 4 4 8 8 16 16
(a) 64 (b) 32
(c) 56 (d) 96

171. 2048 1024 512 256 128 64
(a) 72 (b) 24
(c) 36 (d) 32

172. 161 13 81 9 121
(a) 40 (b) 11
(c) 17 (d) 8

173. 8 16 24 32 40 48
(a) 64 (b) 56
(c) 58 (d) 62

174. 5 15 23 29 39 47 53 63
(a) 72 (b) 73
(c) 71 (d) 69

175. 3 9 14 18 21 23
(a) 27 (b) 25
(c) 26 (d) 24

176. 10 13 11 14 12 13 15
(a) 14 (b) 16
(c) 13 (d) 17

177. 8.9 4.45 2.225
(a) 0.55625 (b) 1.9678
(c) 1.1125 (d) 47.3

178. 1 16 256 4096
(a) 65536 (b) 56535
(c) 36565 (d) 65563

179. 1 2 2 4 4 8 8 16
(a) 1 2 (b) 16 32
(c) 32 16 (d) 32 64

180. 3 1.5 0.75 0.375
(a) 0.1873 (b) 0.1875
(c) 1.1875 (d) 0.7581

181. 1 5 13 29
(a) 58 (b) 62
(c) 61 (d) 60

182. 1 8 64 512
(a) 6904 (b) 6049
(c) 4069 (d) 4096

183. 1 1 2 1 3 1 4 1
(a) 1 5 (b) 5 1
(c) 6 1 (d) 1 6

184. 1 5 13 29
(a) 61 (b) 58
(c) 60 (d) 62

185. 2048 1024 512 256 128 64
(a) 72 (b) 24
(c) 36 (d) 32

186. 1 3 5 3 5
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 7 (d) 4

187. 1 2 10 9 3 4
(a) 7 8 (b) 9 8
(c) 12 11 (d) 8 7

188. 8 11 16 23 32
(a) 42 (b) 43
(c) 44 (d) 48

189. 3 6 18 36 108 216 648
(a) 1296 (b) 1096
(c) 1269 (d) 1946

190. 5 9 17 33
(a) 65 (b) 71
(c) 74 (d) 114

191. 1 9 2 8 3 7
(a) 4 8 (b) 4 6
(c) 6 4 (d) 8 4

192. 1 2 2 4 4 8 8 16
(a) 16 32 (b) 32 16
(c) 32 64 (d) 62 64

193. 2 8 5 6 8 ? 11
(a) 6 (b) 5
(c) 7 (d) 4

194. 7 9 13 21
(a) 37 (b) 38
(c) 31 (d) 35

195. 1 8 64 512
(a) 4096 (b) 604
(c) 4069 (d) 6049

196. 7 8 6 7 5 6
(a) 2 (b) 4
(c) 3 (d) 6

197. 17 35 72 147
(a) 198 (b) 298
(c) 294 (d) 892

198. 10 50 250 1250
(a) 6250 (b) 2500
(c) 5112 (d) 3750

199. 10 15 22.5
(a) 75.67 (b) 32.67
(c) 32.5 (d) 67.5

200. 1 7 49 343
(a) 4201 (b) 1024
(c) 2410 (d) 2401

201. 3 7 14 18 36 40 80 84
(a) 168 170
(b) 168 172
(c) 172 176
(d) 168 174

202. 3 4 5 6 5 6 7 8 7 8 9 10
(a) 8 9 10 11
(b) 9 10 12 13
(c) 9 10 11 12
(d) 10 11 12 13

203. $^{3}/_{7}$ $^{6}/_{11}$ $^{10}/_{19}$ $^{15}/_{35}$
(a) $^{21}/_{67}$ (b) $^{20}/_{65}$
(c) $^{21}/_{68}$
(d) none of these

204. 7 9 13 21
(a) 37 (b) 53
(c) 35 (d) 38

205. 7 9 13 21
(a) 52 (b) 25
(c) 37 (d) 28

206. 5 13 7 15 9 17 11
(a) 13 17 (b) 19 15
(c) 13 19 (d) 19 13

207. 2 4 6 8 10
(a) 12 (b) 14
(c) 2 (d) 8

208. 20 25 23 28 26 31 29 34
(a) 32 (b) 33
(c) 31 (d) 30

209. 3 6 9 12 15
(a) 21 (b) 42
(c) 18
(d) none of these

210. 1 1 2 1 3 1 4 1
(a) 1 5 (b) 4 1
(c) 5 1 (d) 5 5

211. 2 8 3 7 5 6 8 5
(a) 10 6 (b) 11 3
(c) 11 4 (d) 12 4

212. 3 13 4 15 5 17 6 19 7
(a) 20 (b) 23
(c) 21 (d) 25

213. 20 25 23 28 26 31 29 34
(a) 33 (b) 32
(c) 31 (d) 30

214. 3 4 3 5 3 6 3 7 3
(a) 8 3 (b) 9 3
(c) 9 5 (d) 3 8

215. 10 15 12 17 14 19
(a) 21 (b) 24
(c) 16 (d) 17

216. 4 20 35 49 62 74
(a) 82 (b) 83
(c) 85 (d) 84

217. 9 24 39 54 69 84 99 114
(a) 129 (b) 24
(c) 128 (d) 130

218. 50 51 49 53 47 56 44 60 40
(a) 35 60 (b) 60 35
(c) 60 40 (d) 65 35

219. 20 29 37 44 50 55 59
(a) 61 (b) 62
(c) 63 (d) 64

220. 20 21 23 26 30 35 41 48
(a) 55 (b) 54
(c) 56 (d) 59

221. 3 8 15 24
(a) 28 (b) 58
(c) 33 (d) 35

222. 1 7 13 19 25
(a) 32 (b) 30
(c) 31 (d) 35

223. 7 11 19 35 67
(a) 121 (b) 124
(c) 131 (d) 137

224. 2 4 6 8 12 14 18 20
(a) 24 26 (b) 26 24
(c) 22 26 (d) 21 25

225. 1 2 4 8 16 32, ..., ...
(a) 48 64 (b) 64 128
(c) 64 72 (d) 63 129

226. 10 50 13 54 16 58 19 62, ..., ...
(a) 22 66 (b) 66 22
(c) 64 20 (d) 66 20

227. 3 8 18 33
(a) 53 (b) 58
(c) 38 (d) 48

228. 10 50 13 54 16 58 19 62, ..., ...
(a) 22 64 (b) 66 22
(c) 22 66 (d) 66 20

229. 2 60 12 58 22 56 32, ..., ...
(a) 36 46 (b) 42 54
(c) 56 42 (d) 54 42

230. 2 90 4 80 6 70 8 60, ..., ...
(a) 12 52 (b) 50 10
(c) 10 50 (d) 12 50

231. 10 70 11 67 13 64 16 61, ..., ...
(a) 19 58 (b) 20 58
(c) 18 58 (d) 58 20

232. 10 20 30 12 23 26 14 26 22 16, ..., ...
(a) 19 26 (b) 29 18
(c) 29 19 (d) 18 29

233. 8 12 16 20
(a) 28 (b) 24
(c) 26 (d) 22

234. 1 2 4 8 16
(a) 24 (b) 30
(c) 32 (d) 36

235. 2 5 4 6 8 8 14 11 22 15
(a) 32 20 (b) 30 20
(c) 20 32 (d) 31 21

236. 10 15 20 11 17 23 12 19 26 13 21 29 14
(a) 16 29 (b) 15 23
(c) 23 32 (d) 32 23

237. 10 20 30 12 23 26 14 26 22 16
(a) 19 26 (b) 29 18
(c) 29 19 (d) 18 29

238. 1 3 5 7 9
(a) 13 (b) 15
(c) 11
(d) none of these

239. 2 5 8 11
(a) 18 (b) 16
(c) 20 (d) 14

240. 5 15 23 29 38 47 53 63
(a) 75 (b) 71
(c) 69 (d) 72

241. 8 16 24 32 40 48
(a) 62 (b) 56
(c) 64 (d) 52

242. 7 10 9 12 11
(a) 14 13 (b) 12 14
(c) 13 14 (d) 14 11

243. 2 5 8 11 14
(a) 17 (b) 15
(c) 19
(d) none of these

244. 4 11 18 25 32
(a) 38 (b) 40
(c) 39 (d) 41

245. 1 2 2 4 8
(a) 8 (b) 32
(c) 16 (d) 12

246. 16 15 17 14
(a) 19 (b) 16
(c) 18 (d) 21

247. 32 33 31 34
(a) 30 (b) 36
(c) 32 (d) 34

248. 8 10 14 18 24
(a) 32 (b) 34
(c) 36 (d) 30

249. 1 13 25 37 49
(a) 62 (b) 51
(c) 60 (d) 61

250. 7 9 12 14 17 19 22
(a) 24 27 (b) 23 26
(c) 25 27 (d) 24 26

251. 2 7 24 77
(a) 144 (b) 236
(c) 238 (d) 99

252. 8 12 16 20
(a) 28 (b) 24
(c) 26 (d) 23

253. 4 7 5 9 6 11 7 13
(a) 8 16 (b) 7 14
(c) 8 11 (d) 8 15

254. 25 36 47 58
(a) 60 (b) 59
(c) 69 (d) 50

255. 10 15 20 11 17 23 12 19 26 13 21 29 14
(a) 16 29 (b) 23 32
(c) 32 23 (d) 21 16

256. 6 9 18 21 39 33
(a) 42 45 (b) 61 64
(c) 56 59 (d) 80 83

257. 3 5 8 13 12
(a) 34 (b) 20
(c) 23 (d) 33

258. 4 6 9 13
(a) 18 (b) 22
(c) 16 (d) 15

259. 7 10 15 22
(a) 29 (b) 28
(c) 31 (d) 25

260. 7 9 11 9 11
(a) 10 (b) 13
(c) 15 (d) 14

261. 3 10 7 14
(a) 13 (b) 12
(c) 11 (d) 9

262. 3 8 13 18 23
(a) 27 (b) 28
(c) 29 (d) 26

263. 1 4 4 1 16 16 1
(a) 32 32 (b) 32 1
(c) 1 32 (d) 32 64

264. 25 20 15 10
(a) 5 (b) 10
(c) 15 (d) 25

265. 7 10 15 22
(a) 29 (b) 28
(c) 25 (d) 31

266. 85 70 55 40
(a) 35 (b) 25
(c) 30 (d) 15

267. 2 3 5 9 17
(a) 34 (b) 31
(c) 32 (d) 33

268. $^1/_9$ $^2/_5$ $^2/_9$ $^3/_5$ $^3/_9$ $^4/_5$
(a) $^4/_9$ $^5/_5$ (b) $^4/_9$ $^4/_5$
(c) $^5/_5$ $^5/_9$ (d) $^5/_9$ $^6/_5$

269. 3 10 7 14
(a) 11 (b) 13
(c) 12 (d) 10

270. 1 3 5 7 9
(a) 1 (b) 11
(c) 13 (d) 3

271. 5 9 7 11 9 13 11 15
(a) 13 17 (b) 17 19
(c) 17 13
(d) none of these

272. 2 2 4 12
(a) 48 (b) 56
(c) 72 (d) 84

273. 36 30 24 18
(a) 14 (b) 24
(c) 12 (d) 23

274. 7 9 11 9 11
(a) 10 (b) 12
(c) 13 (d) 15

275. 2 3 5 9 17
(a) 21 (b) 32
(c) 31 (d) 33

276. 4 9 17 35
(a) 62 (b) 69
(c) 72 (d) 96

277. 1 4 9 16 25
(a) 75 (b) 74
(c) 36 (d) 47

278. 1 3 5 7 9 11
(a) 12 (b) 13
(c) 15 (d) 17

279. 8 27 64 125
(a) 216 (b) 150
(c) 275 (d) 240

280. 2 2 4 12
(a) 36 (b) 16
(c) 46 (d) 48

281. 80 40 20 10 5 $^5/_2$
(a) ½ (b) $^5/_4$
(c) 2 (d) $^5/_8$

282. 1 2 3 4 5 6
(a) 7 (b) 4
(c) 8 (d) 12

283. 8 7 6 5 4 3
(a) 9 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 10

284. 1 3 5 7 9 11
(a) 15 (b) 13
(c) 12 (d) 20

285. 36 30 24 18
(a) 14 (b) 10
(c) 12 (d) 16

286. 85 75 65 55
(a) 45 (b) 50
(c) 35
(d) none of these

287. 4 9 17 35
(a) 62 (b) 69
(c) 70 (d) 72

288. 12 10 8 6 4 2
(a) 14 (b) 1
(c) 0 (d) 8

289. 3 9 14 18 21 23
(a)* 24 (b) 25
(c) 26 (d) 27

290. 80 40 20 10 5 $^5/_2$
(a) ½ (b) 2
(c) $^5/_4$ (d) $^5/_8$

291. 3 5 3 5 3 5
(a) 3 (b) 8
(c) 6 (d) 5

292. 1 9 17 25 33
(a) 40 (b) 35
(c) 41 (d) 43

293. 1 4 9 16 25 36
(a) 12 (b) 45
(c) 49 (d) 64

294. 3 5 3 5 3 5
(a) 8 (b) 3
(c) 5 (d) 1

295. 1 2 3 4 2 3
(a) 2 (b) 5
(c) 4 (d) 1

296. 2 4 4 8 8 16 16
(a) 34 (b) 16
(c) 32 (d) 64

297. 3 13 23 33
(a) 43 (b) 36
(c) 46 (d) 53

298. 4 6 3 5 2 4
(a) 7 (b) 1
(c) 3 (d) 9

299. 5 1.5 2.5 3.5 5.5
(a) 3.5 (b) 7.5
(c) 5.5 (d) 6.5

300. 24 72 36 108 54 162
(a) 42 (b) 45
(c) 81 (d) 72

301. 6 6 7 7 6 6
(a) 7 (b) 42
(c) 36 (d) 13

302. 5 3 15 9 45 27
(a) 36 (b) 225
(c) 135 (d) 255

303. 1 16 31 46 61
(a) 65 (b) 76
(c) 75 (d) 81

304. 70 65 60 55 50 45
(a) 40 (b) 80
(c) 35 (d) 5

305. 3 7 15 31
(a) 63 (b) 62
(c) 36 (d) 64

306. 8 12 10 16 12
(a) 19 (b) 20
(c) 16 (d) 24

307. 3 4 10 11 17 18
(a) 25 (b) 24
(c) 19 (d) 20

308. 1 2 4 8 16
(a) 42 (b) 64
(c) 32 (d) 16

309. 7 9 13 ? 37
(a) 21 (b) 27
(c) 17 (d) 15

310. 285 253 221 189
(a) 156 (b) 157
(c) 132 (d) 162

311. 10 18 15 23 20 28
(a) 23 (b) 24
(c) 25 (d) 26

312. 2 6 14 30
(a) 62 (b) 52
(c) 60 (d) 34

313. 5 10 15 20 25
(a) 60 (b) 35
(c) 30 (d) 40

314. 1 9 2 18 3 27 4 36
(a) 5 45 (b) 45 5
(c) 42 4 (d) 1 45

315. 2 3 5 8 13
(a) 21 (b) 22
(c) 18 (d) 26

316. 4 52 19 39 52 28 103
(a) 116 (b) 56
(c) 19
(d) none of these

317. 2 10 10 18
(a) 18 (b) 16
(c) 20 (d) 26

318. 905 576 329 247
(a) 135 (b) 94
(c) 174 (d) 82

319. 12 8 14 7 16
(a) 6 18 (b) 6 20
(c) 18 6 (d) none of these

320. 3 6 18 36 108 216 648
(a) 1046 (b) 1494
(c) 1296 (d) 1269

321. 1 11 21 31
(a) 51 (b) 41
(c) 40
(d) none of these

322. 9 6 16 10 30 ? 58 34
(a) 18 (b) 34
(c) 20
(d) none of these

323. 68 81 ? 113 132
(a) 98 (b) 86
(c) 96
(d) none of these

324. 8723 3872 2387
(a) 7238 (b) 7328
(c) 8372 (d) 7283

325. 90 70 50 30
(a) 20 (b) 15
(c) 10 (d) 0

326. 3 12 48 192
(a) 876 (b) 768
•(c) 384 (d) 843

327. 9 4 8 5 7 6
(a) 6 7 (b) 8 10
(c) 7 9 (d) 5 6

328. 12 25 38 51
(a) 64 (b) 63
(c) 61 (d) 65

329. 18 21 42 45 90 93
(a) 186 189 (b) 187 190
(c) 193 197 (d) 189 192

330. 5 7 11 19 35
(a) 64 (b) 62
(c) 53 (d) 67

331. 48 24 72 36 108
(a) 216 (b) 56
(c) 54 (d) none

332. 87 56 177 28 357 14
(a) 714 (b) 717
(c) 537 (d) 573

333. $2\text{-}^1/_2$ ***6*** $15\text{-}^1/_2$ ***35*** $65\text{-}^1/_2$
(a) 131 (b) 115
(c) 130 (d) 110

334. 1 2 8 9 15 16
(a) 32 (b) 36
(c) 22 (d) 20

335. 5 12 ? 54 110
(a) 24 (b) 26
(c) 32 (d) 108

336. 3 3 6 4 4 8 5 5 10
(a) 5 6 (b) 6 6
(c) 10 12 (d) 12 12

337. 5 9 8 12 11 15 14 18
(a) 17 21 (b) 17 19
(c) 19 21 (d) 21 24

338. 5 28 11 23 17 18 23
(a) 24 (b) 46
(c) 36 (d) 13

339. 2 5 9 14 20
(a) 34 (b) 24
(c) 27 (d) 28

340. 53 48 50 45 47
(a) 42 (b) 96
(c) 54 (d) none

341. 5 15 23 29 39 47 53 63
(a)* 71 (b) 72
(c) 69 (d) 73

342. 5 8 7 6 10 3
(a) 12 (b) 14
(c) 7 (d) 19

343. 0 16 64 144
(a) 288 (b) 196
(c) 256 (d) 242

344. 3 9 27 81
(a) 243 (b) 162
(c) 234 (d) 240

345. 3 8 ? 21
(a) 14 (b) 11
(c) 17 (d) none

346. 27.39 54.78 79.56
(a) 138.62 (b) 159.12
(c) 161.49 (d) 154.96

347. 381 378 373 366
(a) 367 (b) 356
(c) 357 (d) 360

348. 11 177 29 53
(a) 96 (b) 91
(c) 106 (d) 101

349. 7 49 343 2401
(a) 14807 (b) 16807
(c) 15576 (d) 16708

350. 5 10 17 26
(a) 37 (b) 39
(c) 41 (d) 43

351. 11 10 9 8 7 6
(a) 4 (b) 5
(c) 3 (d) 2

352. 9 18 27 36 45 54
(a) 63 (b) 64
(c) 56 (d) 65

353. 2 7 13 23
(a) 29 (b) 34
(c) 37 (d) 39

354. 1 9 25 49
(a) 64 (b) 73
(c) 81 (d) 100

355. 87 56 177 28 357 14
(a) 714 (b)* 717
(c) 537 (d) 573

356. 2 6 18 54
(a) 108 (b) 162
(c) 176 (d) 92

357. 5 1 9 5
(a) 8 (b) 13
(c) 15 (d) 17

358. 4 16 36 64
(a) 72 (b) 100
(c) 121 (d) 144

359. 2 12 30 56
(a) 68 (b) 76
(c) 84 (d) 90

360. 8 7 6 5 4 3
(a) 2 (b) 1
(c) 0 (d) none of these

361. 70 65 60 55 50 45
(a) 40 (b) 35
(c) 30 (d) 25

362. 2 2 12 12
(a) 30 (b) 26
(c) 22 (d) 18

363. 9 20 31 42
(a) 49 (b) 52
(c) 53 (d) 64

364. 5 11 17 23
(a) 29 (b) 28
(c) 30 (d) 32

365. 4 10 16 22
(a) 26 (b) 28
(c) 30 (d) 32

366. 2 3 4 1 5 6 7 1 8 9 10 1
(a) 22 (b) 11
(c) 14 (d) 1

367. 4 6 3 5 2 4
(a) 2 (b) 1
(c) 20 (d) 6

368. 2 6 12 20
(a) 26 (b) 28
(c) 30 (d) 32

369. 3 15 35 63
(a) 99 (b) 81
(c) 79 (d) 73

370. 1 3 7 15 31
(a) 49 (b) 63
(c) 81 (d) 43

371. 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5
(a) 6 (b) 8
(c) 4 (d) 7

372. 7 16 10 20 13 24
(a) 18 (b) 20
(c) 16 (d) 12

373. 5 6 7 8 6 7 8 9 7
(a) 10 (b) 4
(c) 7 (d) 8

374. 3 6 9 12 15 18
(a) 21 (b) 20
(c) 23 (d) 24

375. 0.5 1.5 2.5 3.5 4.5
(a) 5.0 (b) 6.5
(c) 5.5 (d) none of these

376. $^{1}/_{5}$ $^{1}/_{11}$ $^{1}/_{17}$ $^{1}/_{23}$ $^{1}/_{29}$

(a) $^{1}/_{30}$ (b) $^{1}/_{35}$
(c) $^{1}/_{41}$ (d) $^{1}/_{47}$

377. 8 0 15 9 22 18 29 27

(a) 3 (b) 37
(c) 36 (d) 35

378. 3 4 6 9 13 18 24

(a) 12 (b) 31
(c) 13 (d) 48

379. $^{1}/_{2}$ $^{1}/_{8}$ $^{1}/_{32}$ $^{1}/_{128}$

(a) $^{1}/_{216}$ (b) $^{1}/_{160}$
(c) $^{1}/_{512}$ (d) $^{1}/_{16}$

380. 10 9 8 7 6 ? 4

(a) 6 (b) 5
(c) 8 (d) 12

381. 2 4 6 8 10 ? 14

(a) 12 (b) 11
(c) 0 (d) 4

382. 8 12 10 16 12

(a) 20 (b) 18
(c) 14 (d) 22

383. 1 2 8 9 15 16

(a) 32 (b) 20
(c) 18 (d) 22

384. 60 57 52 49 54 ? 36

(a) 30 (b) 32
(c) 49 (d) 51

385. 7 13 19 25

(a) 31 (b) 33
(c) 35 (d) 37

386. 3 7 13 21

(a) 28 (b) 29
(c) 30 (d) 31

387. 5 11 19 29

(a) 39 (b) 41
(c) 43 (d) 47

388. 2 5 10 17

(a) 24 (b) 26
(c) 27 (d) 30

389. 3 6 11 18

(a) 23 (b) 25
(c) 27 (d) 31

390. 6 13 20 27

(a) 33 (b) 34
(c) 35 (d) 36

391. 5 7 11 19 35

(a) 65 (b) 63
(c) 61 (d) 67

392. 8723 3872 2387

(a) 7238 (b) 7328
(c) 8372 (d) 7283

393. 7 13 19 25

(a) 31 (b) 32
(c) 33 (d) 34

394. 5 7 9 11

(a) 12 (b) 13
(c) 14 (d) 15

395. 0 5 12 21

(a) 28 (b) 32
(c) 36 (d) 38

396. 3 7 11 15

(a) 19 (b) 21
(c) 23 (d) 25

397. 0 8 4 16

(a) 24 (b) 20
(c) 12 (d) 8

398. 3 7 15 31

(a) 64 (b) 51
(c) 63 (d) 62

399. 111 121 131 141

(a) 161 (b) 149
(c) 152 (d) 151

400. 3 13 4 14 5 15

(a) 16 (b) 14
(c) 6 (d) 10

401. 2 11 18 23

(a) 26 (b) 24
(c) 12 (d) 24

402. 18 28 36 42

(a) 46 (b) 42
(c) 48 (d) 64

403. 4 18 48 100

(a) 176 (b) 198
(c) 180 (d) 268

404. 1 6 15 28

(a) 35 (b) 30
(c) 45 (d) 48

405. 8 7 12 11

(a) 14 (b) 16
(c) 15 (d) 17

406. 6 6 10 10

(a) 12 (b) 14
(c) 16 (d) 18

407. 53 48 50 45 47

(a) 42 (b) 46
(c) 44 (d) 45

408. 2 7 13 23
(a) 29 (b) 32
(c) 34 (d) 33

409. 5 7 7 9
(a) 9 (b) 10
(c) 11 (d) 12

410. 3 0 5 2
(a) 5 (b) 7
(c) 9 (d) 11

411. 2 2 6 6
(a) 8 (b) 9
(c) 10 (d) 11

412. 2 12 30 56
(a) 72 (b) 84
(c) 90 (d) 96

413. 0 6 20 42
(a) 54 (b) 62
(c) 68 (d) 72

414. 2 6 14 22
(a) 28 (b) 30
(c) 32 (d) 34

415. 5 7 6 7 8
(a) 6 (b) 7
(c) 9 (d) 16

416. 53 48 50 45 47
(a) 44 (b) 42
(c) 32 (d) 40

417. 3 21 2 14 4
(a) 18 (b) 26
(c) 28 (d) 32

418. 0 3 8 15
(a) 20 (b) 21
(c) 23 (d) 24

419. 0 6 12 20
(a) 25 (b) 30
(c) 35 (d) 40

420. 3 2 10 11
(a) 19 (b) 22
(c) 27 (d) 30

421. 4 8 8 12
(a) 12 (b) 14
(c) 16 (d) 18

422. 8 3 12
(a) 3 (b) 7
(c) 16 (d) 18

423. 3 21 5 30 7
(a) 21 (b) 29
(c) 35 (d) 40

424. 3 10 18 27
(a) 36 (b) 35
(c) 37 (d) 32

425. 22 12 12
(a) 12 (b) 26
(c) 22 (d) 18

426. 5 11 17 23
(a) 29 (b) 28
(c) 33 (d) 27

427. 4 8 13 19
(a) 24 (b) 26
(c) 28 (d) 30

428. 5 16 19 30
(a) 32 (b) 33
(c) 42 (d) 47

429. 1 11 9 19
(a) 14 (b) 15
(c) 16 (d) 17

430. 10 7 11 6
(a) 8 (b) 12
(c) 16 (d) 20

431. 1 5 11 19
(a) 26 (b) 27
(c) 28 (d) 29

432. 3 25 4 36 5
(a) 40 (b) 44
(c) 47 (d) 51

433. 3 14 33 60
(a) 80 (b) 85
(c) 90 (d) 95

434. 1 11 29 55
(a) 89 (b) 91
(c) 93 (d) 95

435. 1 10 18 25
(a) 30 (b) 31
(c) 32 (d) 33

436. 0 2 6 12 20 30
(a) 50 (b) 42
(c) 40 (d) 38

437. 10 18 24 28
(a) 30 (b) 32
(c) 34 (d) 36

438. 3 8 15 24
(a) 28 (b) 31
(c) 33 (d) 35

439. $^{6}/_{12}$ $^{15}/_{21}$ $^{25}/_{31}$ $^{36}/_{42}$
(a) $^{46}/_{54}$ (b) $^{48}/_{54}$
(c) $^{48}/_{52}$ (d) $^{46}/_{56}$

440. 234 342 423
(a) 234 (b) 523
(c) 432 (d) 342

441. 12 15 20 27
(a) 30 (b) 33
(c) 36 (d) 39

442. 12 19 32 45
(a) 55 (b) 58
(c) 60 (d) 64

443. 2 10 10 18
(a) 16 (b) 18
(c) 26 (d) 28

444. 19 25 29 31
(a) 31 (b) 37
(c) 40 (d) 43

445. 8 11 22 25 50
(a) 100 103 (b) 53 100
(c) 53 106 (d) 100 106

446. 3 9 14 18 21 23
(a) 25 (b) 24
(c) 26 (d) 33

447. 6 12 20 30
(a) 40 (b) 42
(c) 44 (d) 46

448. 2 6 14 30
(a) 45 (b) 52
(c) 56 (d) 62

449. 53 48 50 45 47
(a)* 42 (b) 96
(c) 54 (d) none

450. 1 5 13 25
(a) 32 (b) 61
(c) 39 (d) 41

451. 4 7 12 19 28 39
(a) 52 (b) 41
(c) 51 (d) 50

452. 7 8 6 7 5 6 4
(a) 5 (b) 6
(c) 7 (d) 8

453. 1 6 15 28
(a) 35 (b) 40
(c) 45 (d) 49

454. 8 10 14 20 28 38 50 64
(a) 80 (b) 71
(c) 72 (d) 73

455. 6 7 9 12 16 21 27 34
(a) 49 (b) 50
(c) 47 (d) 42

456. 9 24 39 54 69 84 99
(a) 114 (b) 106
(c) 124 (d) 109

457. 8 10 14 20 28 38 50 64
(a) 74 (b) 70
(c) 80 (d) 84

458. 8 11 16 24 34 47
(a) 61 (b) 62
(c) 55 (d) 60

459. 260 216 128 108 62 54 ? 27
(a) 39 (b) 49
(c) 29 (d) 19

460. 5 6 7 8 10 11 14 ?
(a) 15 (b) 16
(c) 17 (d) 18

461. 3 8 14 25 37 54
(a) 67 (b) 69
(c) 68 (d) 72

462. 5 15 23 29 39 47 53 63
(a) 71 (b) 72
(c) 69 (d) 73

463. 8 16 24 32 40 48
(a) 64 (b) 56
(c) 96 (d) 62

464. 20 29 37 44 50 55 59
(a) 63 (b) 61
(c) 60 (d) 62

465. 1 2 2 4 8
(a) 12 (b) 32
(c) 16 (d) 8

466. 2 4 4 8 8 16 16
(a) 54 (b) 48
(c) 16 (d) 32

467. 3 6 18 36 108 216 648
(a) 1046 (b) 1944
(c) 1296 (d) 1056

468. 10 13 11 14 12 15 13
(a) 16 (b) 11
(c) 15 (d) 17

469. 6 12 24 48
(a) 50 (b) 58
(c) 96 (d) 98

470. 7 16 10 20 13 24
(a) 18 (b) 20
(c) 16 (d) 28

471. 75 62 50 39
(a) 30 (b) 29
(c) 28 (d) 38

472. 2 6 18 54 162 486

(a) 1556 (b) 496
(c) 1286 (d) 1458

473. 4 20 35 49 62 74

(a) 82 (b) 85
(c) 93 (d) 94

474. 5 6 7 8 6 7 8 9 7

(a) 6 (b) 8
(c) 9 (d) 14

475. 1 3 9 27 81 243

(a) 792 (b) 486
(c) 729 (d) 342

476. 10 15 12 17 14 19

(a) 16 (b) 24
(c) 21 (d) 15

477. 4 10 8 14 12 18

(a) 16 (b) 20
(c) 24 (d) 22

478. 1 1 2 1 1 3 11

(a) 4 (b) 1
(c) 0 (d) 3

479. 100 78 56 34

(a) 10 (b) 14
(c) 32 (d) 12

480. 10 18 15 23 20 28

(a) 23 (b) 24
(c) 25 (d) 36

ANSWERS

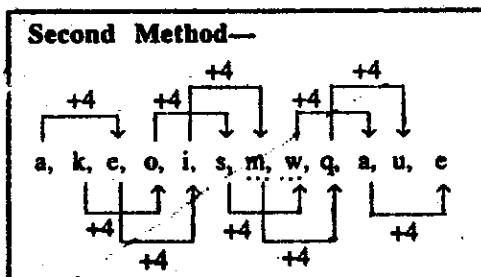
1.	b	31.	c	61.	a	91.	a	121.	b	151.	c	181.	c	211.	d	241.	b
2.	a	32.	b	62.	c	92.	b	122.	d	152.	b	182.	d	212.	c	242.	a
3.	c	33.	d	63.	c	93.	c	123.	b	153.	b	183.	b	213.	b	243.	a
4.	d	34.	d	64.	b	94.	a	124.	a	154.	b	184.	a	214.	a	244.	c
5.	d	35.	d	65.	d	95.	d	125.	a	155.	a	185.	d	215.	c	245.	c
6.	b	36.	c	66.	a	96.	c	126.	a	156.	d	186.	c	216.	c	246.	c
7.	d	37.	b	67.	d	97.	b	127.	a	157.	a	187.	c	217.	a	247.	a
8.	a	38.	a	68.	b	98.	b	128.	d	158.	d	188.	d	218.	d	248.	d
9.	c	39.	c	69.	a	99.	c	129.	b	159.	c	189.	a	219.	b	249.	d
10.	d	40.	c	70.	a	100.	a	130.	a	160.	a	190.	a	220.	c	250.	a
11.	b	41.	c	71.	b	101.	c	131.	c	161.	c	191.	b	221.	d	251.	c
12.	c	42.	b	72.	a	102.	c	132.	b	162.	c	192.	a	222.	c	252.	b
13.	b	43.	d	73.	a	103.	d	133.	a	163.	b	193.	d	223.	c	253.	d
14.	d	44.	d	74.	c	104.	b	134.	d	164.	c	194.	a	224.	a	254.	c
15.	d	45.	c	75.	b	105.	b	135.	b	165.	a	195.	a	225.	b	255.	b
16.	c	46.	c	76.	b	106.	d	136.	d	166.	a	196.	b	226.	a	256.	a
17.	c	47.	d	77.	c	107.	d	137.	d	167.	b	197.	b	227.	a	257.	b
18.	c	48.	b	78.	c	108.	a	138.	c	168.	a	198.	a	228.	c	258.	a
19.	c	49.	c	79.	c	109.	c	139.	a	169.	a	199.	c	229.	d	259.	c
20.	d	50.	a	80.	c	110.	a	140.	d	170.	b	200.	d	230.	c	260.	b
21.	d	51.	d	81.	c	111.	b	141.	a	171.	d	201.	b	231.	b	261.	c
22.	d	52.	c	82.	b	112.	b	142.	b	172.	b	202.	c	232.		262.	b
23.	a	53.	b	83.	a	113.	c	143.	a	173.	b	203.	a	233.	b	263.	c
24.	c	54.	a	84.	d	114.	c	144.	a	174.	c	204.	a	234.	c	264.	a
25.	d	55.	d	85.	b	115.	c	145.	b	175.	d	205.	c	235.	a	265.	d
26.	a	56.	a	86.	c	116.	c	146.	a	176.	b	206.	d	236.	c	266.	b
27.	b	57.	c	87.	b	117.	d	147.	a	177.	c	207.	a	237.	b	267.	d
28.	a	58.	d	88.	c	118.	c	148.	a	178.	a	208.	a	238.	c	268.	c
29.	b	59.	c	89.	b	119.	c	149.	a	179.	b	209.	c	239.	d	269.	a
30.	c	60.	d	90.	c	120.	b	150.	a	180.	b	210.	c	240.	b	270.	b

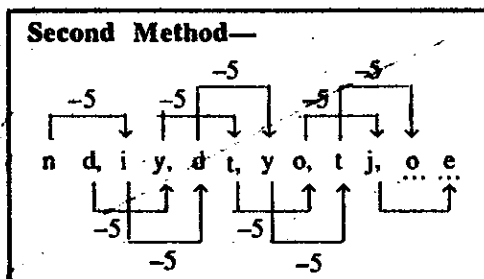
271. a
272. a
273. c
274. c
275. d
276. b
277. c
278. b
279. a
280. d
281. b
282. a
283. b
284. b
285. c
286. a
287. b
288. c
289. a
290. c
291. a
292. c
293. c
294. b
295. c
296. c
297. a
298. b
299. d
300. c
301. a
302. c
303. b
304. a
305. a
306. b
307. b
308. c
309. a
310. b
311. c
312. a
313. c
314. a
315. a
316. c
317. a
318. d
319. a
320. c
321. b
322. a
323. c
324. a
325. c
326. b
327. a
328. a
329. a
330. d
331. c
332. b
333. a
334. c
335. b
336. b
337. a
338. d
339. c
340. a
341. a
342. b
343. c
344. a
345. a
346. b
347. c
348. d
349. b
350. a
351. b
352. a
353. b
354. c
355. b
356. b
357. b
358. b
359. d
360. a
361. a
362. c
363. c
364. a
365. b
366. b
367. b
368. c
369. a
370. b
371. a
372. c
373. d
374. a
375. c
376. b
377. c
378. b
379. c
380. b
381. a
382. a
383. d
384. d
385. a
386. d
387. b
388. b
389. c
390. b
391. d
392. a
393. a
394. b
395. b
396. a
397. d
398. c
399. d
400. c
401. a
402. a
403. a
404. c
405. b
406. b
407. a
408. a
409. a
410. b
411. c
412. c
413. d
414. d
415. b
416. b
417. c
418. d
419. b
420. a
421. a
422. b
423. b
424. c
425. c
426. a
427. b
428. b
429. d
430. b
431. d
432. c
433. d
434. c
435. b
436. b
437. a
438. b
439. b
440. a
441. c
442. b
443. b
444. a
445. c
446. b
447. b
448. b
449. a
450. d
451. a
452. a
453. a
454. a
455. d
456. a
457. c
458. b
459. c
460. a
461. d
462. a
463. b
464. d
465. b
466. d
467. c
468. a
469. c
470. c
471. b
472. d
473. d
474. b
475. c
476. c
477. a
478. a
479. d
480. c

LETTER SERIES

QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS EXPLAINED

1. A K, E O, I S, ... Q A, U E.
   (A) l v (B) m w
   (C) n x (D) l w

(B) There is a gap of three letters between the first letters of each group and there is also a gap of three letters between the second letters of each group.

2. N D, I Y, D T, Y O, T J,..
   (A) m p (B) n q
   (C) o f (D) o e

(D) Four letters are left between the first letters of each group in reverse order and four alphabets are left between second letters of each group in reverse order.

3. P R T, ..., B D F, H J L, N P R.
   (A) u w y (B) v y a
   (C) x z b (D) u x w

(E) One letter is left between the first and second letters and second and third letters of each group. Besides one alphabet is also left between the last letter of each group and the first letter of next group.

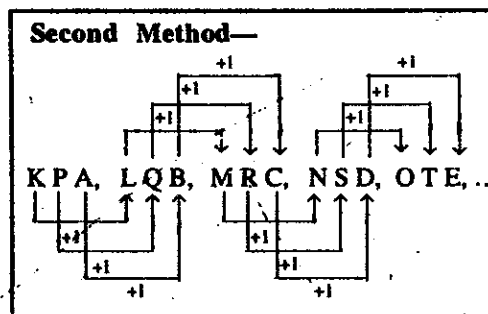
4. B D, F H, J L, N P,...
   (A) S V (B) S U
   (C) R T (D) Q S

(C) One letter is left between the first and second letters of each group and also one letter is left between the last letter of each group and the first letter of the next group.

5. A C, F H, K M, P R, ...
   (A) S U (B) T V
   (C) V W (D) U W

(D) One letter is left between the first and second letters of each group and also two letters are left between the last letter of each group and the first letter of next group.

6. K P A, L Q B, M R C, N S D,..
   (A) T O E (B) O E T
   (C) E T O (D) O T E

(D) First letters of each group are in alphabetical order. Like this, the second and third letters of each group are also in alphabetical order.

7. E J O, T Y D, I N S, X C H, ...
   (A) n r w (B) m s x
   (C) m r w (D) n s x

(C) Eleven letters are left between the first letters of each group and eleven letters are also left between the second letters as well as third letters of each group.

8. G T Z, F SY, E R X, D Q W,...
   (A) C V P (B) C P V
   (C) V C P (D) V P C

(B) First letters of each group are in reverse order. Similarly the second and third letters are in reverse order.

9. A, C, F, J, O, ...?
   (A) R (B) S
   (C) T (D) U

(D) Between two consecutive letters of the series there is a gap of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 letters according to alphabet.

10. G K O, R V Z, T X B, ...?
(A) M Q U (B) M U V
(C) U Z M (D) M Y Q

(A) There is a gap of three letters between two consecutive letters in each term.

11. A P G L, C Q I M, E R K N,...?
(A) G S M O (B) G S O K
(C) G S L O (D) F S L M

(A) One letter is left between the first letters of each term. Similarly one letter is left between the third letters of each term, while second letters of each term and fourth letters of each terms are in alphabetic order.

Directions–(Q. 12 to 16) Find the missing term in which of the following letters series.

12. C E D, I H G, L K M,..., U T S
(A) n p o (B) o r q
(C) o q p (D) q r o

(C) By interchanging the second and third letters of the first word, first and third letters of the second word, first and second letters of the third word and so on, the letters of each word arrange in alphabetical order. Besides, when the letters of the each word are in alphabetical order, there is a gap of one letter between the last letter of first word and the first letter of next word.

13. A C E, G I K, ?, S U W, Y A C
(A) m o q (B) m n p
(C) m o p (D) m p q

(A) A word is left between two consecutive letters of each word in alphabetical order.

14. A Z B Y, ?, E V F U, G T H S
(A) b y c z (B) c y d r
(C) c x d w (D) e x d z

(C) First and third letters of each word are in alphabetical order while second and fourth letters are in reverse order.

15. ..., Z X V, F D B, L J H, R P N
(A) y w v (B) a y w
(C) l x u (D) w x u

(B) A letter is missing between two consecutive letters of each word in opposite alphabetical order.

16. P R T, ..., B D F, H J L, N P R
(A) v y a (B) x z b
(C) v x z (D) u y b

(C) A letter is missing between two consecutive letters of each word in alphabetical order. Besides, this first letter of each next word is one letter ahead from the last letter of the previous word.

17. Which set of letters can be placed at the sign (?) of interrogation?
B E H, I L O, A D G,?
(A) l o i (B) n q t
(C) z m y (D) c p r

(B) Two letters are missing between two consecutive letters of each term.

18. In the following letter series which of the groups of letters will replace the question mark?
B F, C H, ?, H O, L T
(A) e m (B) d n
(C) f j (D) e l

(E) In each group of series between the first letters, zero, one, two and three letters respectively are missing while between the second letters, one, two, three and four letters respectively are missing.

Directions—In questions 19 to 22, select the alternative which will complete the series.

19. A B D G, C D F I, E F H K, ?
(A) g h j m (B) h i l n
(C) h l m n (D) k i k m

(A) One letter is missing according to the alphabet between two consecutive first letters of each term. Similarly one letter is missing between each two consecutive corresponding letters.

20. A O C, Q E S, G ? ?, W K Y
(A) j v (B) v j
(C) u i (D) h v

(C) One letter is left between the first and third letters of each group and also 14 letters are left between the first and second letters of each group.

21. Z L X J V H T F ? ?
(A) r d (B) r e
(C) s e (D) q d

(A) There are two series in it:
ZXVT ... and LJHF ...
In each of these series one letter is left between two consecutive letters.

22. Z Y X, W V U, ?, Q P O

(A) u t r (B) s t r
(C) r t s (D) t s r

(D) In each group, all the three letters are in reverse order of alphabets.

23. Which one letter-pair will complete the series?
Series: A Z, C X, E V,?

(A) g s (B) g t
(C) h t (D) h u

(B) The position of the first letter in each term according to the alphabet is same as the position of the second letter in reverse order.

24. H G F, K J I, N...

(A) l p (B) o q
(C) p r (D) m l

(D) All the letters of the group are in reverse alphabetical order.

25. A R, C S, E T, ...

(A) w y (B) x z
(C) g u (D) v b

(C) One letter is left between the first letters of each group but second letters of each group are in order.

26. What will come in place of question mark (?) in the following series?
A B, D E F, H I J K, ? S T U, V W X

(A) m n o p q (B) l m n o p
(C) l m n o (D) q r s t

(A) One letter is left between the least letter of each group and the first letter of next group. Besides one letter is added as we proceed further in each group. The letters of each group are in alphabetical order.

27. Which letter should be in place of the question mark in the following series?
G H J M ? V

(A) t (B) s
(C) r (D) u

(D) There is no gap between the first two letters. One letter is left between the second and third letter. While two letters are left between third and fourth letter. This order is repeated further.

28. What will come in place of question mark (?).
A Z, B Y, C X, ?

(A) e f (B) g h
(C) d e (D) d w

(D) The first letters of each group are in alphabetical order while second letters are in reverse alphabetical order.

Directions—Which one of the letters given below each question from 29 to 33, will come in blank space?

29. B, F K, Q, ...

(A) x (B) r
(C) t (D) y

(A) Three letters are missing between B and F, 4 letters are missing between F and K and 5 letters are missing between K and Q.

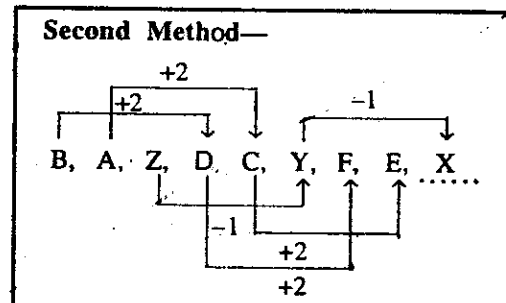
30. B G, G C, H N, N ...

(A) d (B) j
(C) i (D) h

(C) The first letter of first term and the second letter of the second term are in alphabetical order. Hence the first letter of third term and the second letter of the fourth term should be in alphabetical order.

31. B, A, Z, D, C, Y, F, E, ...

(A) w (B) x
(C) u (D) g

(B) Third, sixth and the ninth letters of the series are in reverse order of alphabet.

32. X, U, R, O, L, ...
(A) m (B) j
(C) k (D) i

(D) Two letters are missing between two consecutive letters of the series.

33. B A, Y Z, D C, W X, ...
(A) d e (B) e f
(C) f e (D) f g

(C) Both letters of each term in the series are two continuous letters but in first term they are in reverse order while in second term they are in direct order and so on.

34. What will be the next term in?
D C X W, F E V U, H G T S, ...
(A) l k p o (B) a b y z
(C) j i r q (D) l m r s

(C) First two letters of each term are in reverse order. Similarly third and fourth letters are also in reverse order. Besides this, second letter of the second term is the next letter after the first letter of the first term.

35. B C Y X E F V U ...
(A) h, i (B) r, r
(C) i, j (D) s, t

(A) First two letters are in alphabetical order while the next two letters are in reverse order. Besides this, one letter is missing between the second and fifth letters.

36. Z X V T R ...
(A) o, k (B) n, m
(C) k, s (D) p, n

(D) The letters are in reverse order while one letter is missing between two consecutive letters.

37. C, E, G, I, K ...
(A) o, k (B) m, o
(C) k, m (D) m, k

(B) There is a gap of one letter between two consecutive letters. Besides this, the letters are capital and lower respectively.

38. A/2, B/4, C/6, D/8,
(A) E/16, F/32 (B) F/32, I/14
(C) F/12, E/16 (D) E/10, F/12

(D) The letters are in alphabetical order while the number 2, 4, 6, ...etc.

39. C–3, E–5, G–7, I–9, ...
(A) X–24, M–21 (B) K–11, M–13
(C) O–15, X–14 (D) M–18, K–14

(D) If A = 2, and Z = 52 according to the number of alphabet.
Then A B C D,..., W, X, Y, Z.
2, 4, 6, 8, ..., 46, 48, 50, 52

40. A Z X V B T C R ...
(A) P, D (B) E, O
(C) Q, E (D) O, Q

(A) First, fourth, and seventh letters are in alphabetical order while next two letters are in reverse order in which one letter is missing.

41. Q, L, ...E, C, ...
(A) B, A (B) I, G
(C) A, G (D) G, B

(D) Letters are in reverse order in which from the last 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4 letters missing between two consecutive letters.

42. Which one of the answer would be in place of question mark in the following series?
A, C D, G H I, ?, U V W X Y
(A) L M N O (B) M N O
(C) N O P Q (D) N O P

(A) There are two letters in second term and one letter is missing between the letter of first term and the first letter of second term. There are 3 letters in third term and two letters are missing between the first letter of third term and last letter of second term and so on.

EXERCISE

1. ***AB XDE XGH XJ __***
   (a) X (b) KX
   (c) KL (d) XK

2. ***ZA YB XC __***
   (a) WE (b) DW
   (c) WC (d) WD

3. ***F E D I H G L K J***
   (a) MN (b) NO
   (c) ON (d) NM

4. ***L B M C N***
   (a) D (b) O
   (c) E (d) A

5. ***A E I M Q***
   (a) K (b) U
   (c) N (d) J

6. ***K L N Q U***
   (a) Z (b) X
   (c) V (d) Y

7. ***C H L O Q***
   (a) P (b) S
   (c) R (d) T

8. ***B D E G H***
   (a) I (b) K
   (c) L (d) J

9. ***C I D P E***
   (a) X (b) W
   (c) F (d) U

10. ***S W T X U***
    (a) Y (b) V
    (c) W (d) M

11. ***A G L P S***
    (a) T (b) V
    (c) X (d) U

12. ***Z X V T R***
    (a) P (b) Q
    (c) O (d) T

13. ***R I P H N***
    (a) O (b) F
    (c) G (d) M

14. ***T S R T S R T S***
    (a) R (b) T
    (c) S (d) Q

15. ***A D H M***
    (a) R (b) T
    (c) S (d) N

16. ***K I M G O E Q***
    (a) S (b) C
    (c) R (d) D

17. ***M O R T W***
    (a) X (b) Z
    (c) V (d) Y

18. ***S V Y B***
    (a) D (b) A
    (c) E (d) P

19. ***Q N K H E***
    (a) A (b) F
    (c) B (d) D

20. ***U S P N K***
    (a) J (b) L
    (c) H (d) I

21. ***HV GT FR***
    (a) ES (b) EP
    (c) SP (d) PE

22. ***J E Z U***
    (a) T (b) P
    (c) Q (d) S

23. ***B D F H***
    (a) I (b) K
    (c) H (d) J

24. ***W R U P S***
    (a) N (b) O
    (c) T (d) Y

25. ***B C H I N***
    (a) OT (b) QT
    (c) TO (d) ST

26. ***C E X F I X J N***
    (a) O (b) P
    (c) X (d) M

27. ***L E M F O H Q***
    (a) R (b) I
    (c) S (d) J

28. ***A E J P***
    (a) W (b) P
    (c) N (d) R

29. ***A B D E G H***
(a) I (b) J
(c) L (d) K

30. ***T L P H L***
(a) K (b) G
(c) E (d) D

31. ***A B C Z A B C Y A B C***
(a) J (b) L
(c) G (d) I

32. ***D E F D E G D E***
(a) H (b) F
(c) G (d) I

33. ***E F G E F G E F G H I***
(a) G (b) J
(c) E (d) F

34. ***A B C C D E F F G***
(a) F (b) I
(c) G (d) H

35. ***A I B C I D E ? F***
(a) G (b) I
(c) H (d) E

36. ***D F H J L***
(a) M (b) N
(c) K (d) Q

37. ***P Q Q R Q Q S Q Q***
(a) S (b) Q
(c) T (d) P

38. ***C D D E E E F F***
(a) F (b) G
(c) E (d) H

39. ***T T T S S R Q Q Q P***
(a) Q (b) R
(c) O (d) P

40. ***A B D E H I M N***
(a) R (b) O
(c) S (d) P

41. ***M N A M N B M N***
(a) A (b) B
(c) O (d) C

42. ***A B C D E D C B***
(a) C (b) A
(c) F (d) D

43. ***A G B H C***
(a) D (b) B
(c) I (d) F

44. ***C E H L***
(a) Q (b) M
(c) P (d) O

45. ***A D H K O***
(a) Q (b) R
(c) P (d) S

46. ***M N M N K L K L O P***
(a) P (b) Q
(c) O (d) L

47. ***A M N B O P C***
(a) Q (b) D
(c) R (d) E

48. ***A E I B F***
(a) F (b) H
(c) G (d) I

49. ***C D H I M N***
(a) O (b) S
(c) P (d) R

50. ***A E I B F***
(a) E (b) C
(c) J (d) H

51. ***X V S P M***
(a) J (b) I
(c) O (d) R

52. ***S W T X U***
(a) N (b) X
(c) Y (d) K

53. ***F H D F B***
(a) A (b) F
(c) D (d) H

54. ***K L N Q U***
(a) Y (b) Z
(c) W (d) N

55. ***C I D P E***
(a) K (b) S
(c) H (d) Y

56. ***L B M C N***
(a) R (b) D
(c) G (d) M

57. ***Q N K H E***
(a) A (b) F
(c) B (d) D

58. ***T L P H L***
(a) D (b) J
(c) N (d) I

59. S V Y B
(a) F (b) E
(c) D (d) A

60. B C H I N
(a) QT (b) OT
(c) TO (d) ST

61. A E J P
(a) X (b) Z
(c) W (d) S

62. M N J Q G
(a) U (b) S
(c) N (d) T

63. U B I P
(a) P (b) W
(c) V (d) S

64. H V G T F R
(a) ES (b) SP
(c) EP (d) PE

65. E E F G G H I I
(a) F (b) G
(c) H (d) I

66. D E F D E F G H I
(a) D (b) E
(c) F (d) G

67. C D E X Y Z F G H X Y Z
(a) I (b) J
(c) K (d) L

68. D E F D E G D E
(a) D (b) F
(c) G (d) H

69. T S R T S R T S
(a) R (b) S
(c) T (d) V

70. A R B S C T A R H
(a) A (b) B
(c) C (d) R

71. E F H I K L
(a) M (b) N
(c) O (d) P

72. A M N B O P C
(a) D (b) E
(c) P (d) Q

73. M N M N K L O P O P K L
(a) K (b) O
(c) P (d) Q

74. C D D E E E F F F
(a) E (b) F
(c) G (d) H

75. D F H J L
(a) J (b) K
(c) L (d) M

76. A B C I J D E F I J
(a) G (b) H
(c) I (d) J

77. E F G E F G H E F G H I
(a) E (b) G
(c) I (d) J

78. A I B C I D E F
(a) E (b) F
(c) G (d) I

79. A B D E H I M N
(a) P (b) Q
(c) R (d) S

80. B E C F D G E
(a) E (b) F
(c) G (d) H

81. A D H K O
(a) P (b) Q
(c) R (d) S

82. E F G H J K L N O
(a) P (b) Q
(c) R (d) S

83. A E I B F
(a) C (b) D
(c) G (d) I

84. A E IM ?
(A) G (B) W
(C) L (D) Q

85. S V Y B ?
(A) K (B) E
(C) D (D) L

86. N P R T ?
(A) S (B) V
(C) W (D) Y

87. B Z D 6 J I K 5?
(A) 9 (B) 18
(C) M (D) P

88. LE MF OH RK ?
(A) VO (B) WP
(C) UO (D) XM

89. ***H V G T F R ? ?***
(A) E and P (B) K and Y
(C) D and O (D) X and A

90. ***M T W T F ?***
(A) B (B) D
(C) S (D) E

91. ***B F J N ?***
(A) R (B) S
(C) Q (D) T

92. ***A G M S ?***
(A) X (B) Y
(C) Z (D) V

93. ***4/C F/7 11/J ?/?***
(A) L/6 (B) E/4
(C) 12/G (D) 0/16

94. ***D/K M/F 1/P ?/?***
(A) N/M (B) T/M
(C) F/H (D) S/C

DEF HIJ MNO STU ZAB ?
(A) XYZ (B) CDF
(C) HIJ (D) KLM

95. **AZ BBZ CCCZ DDD_____**
(A) DZ (B) Z
(C) ZE (D) EZ

96. ***AB XDE XGH XJ ______***
(A) X (B) KX
(C) KL (D) XK

97. **ZA YB XC _______**
(A) WE (B) DW
(C) WC (D) WD

98. ***T S R T S R T S***
(A) R (B) T
(C) S (D) Q

99. ***K I M G O E Q***
(A) S (B) C
(C) R (D) D

100. ***F G B H I B J K B***
(A) M (B) L
(C) C (D) N

101. ***A Z A Y B Z B Y C_____***
(A) B (B) Y
(C) X (D) Z

102. ***C D E X Y Z F G H X Y Z***
(A) J (B) L
(C) K (D) I

103. ***E F G E F G H E F G H I***
(A) G (B) J
(C) E (D) F

104. ***A I B C I D E ? F***
(A) G (B) I
(C) H (D) DE

105. ***E F G H J K L N O***
(A) P (B) R
(C) S (D) Q

106. ***AE IBF***
(A) E (B) C
(C) J (D) H

107. ***ZD WGT***
(A) J (B) I
(C) R (D) H.

108. ***A C G M***
(A) R (B) U
(C) M (D) O

109. ***DFK FEL HDM JCN ?***
(A) KAO (B) LBO
(C) LDO (D) LAO

110. ***AZ BBZ CCCZ DDD_____***
(A) DZ (B) Z
(C) ZE (D) EZ

111. ***ZA YB XC ________***
(A) WE (B) DW
(C) WC (D) WD

110. ***C D E Y Z F G H X Y Z***
(A) J (B) L
(C) K (D) I

111. **If "REPOPT" is equivalent to 'QDONQS' then "PERSON" is equivalent to?**
(A) QDQRNP (B) QDQRNM
(C) ODQRNP (D) ODQUNM

112. If "PAKISTAN" is equivalent to RBMJNUCD then "LAHORE" is equivalent to?

(A) MCIQSG (B) KBFNPD.
(C) NBJPTF. (D) NCJPTG.

113. If "JINNAH" is equivalent to KHOMBG then "QUAID" is equivalent to?

(A) IJOOBG (B) B, RSTBHF
(C) RTBHE (D) IJBHE

114. If "BEST" is equivalent to "DGUV" then "ENTER" is equivalent to?

(A) GPVXC (B) GPVGT
(C) GPVTA (D) HIUTV.

115. If "COLLEGE" is equivalent to JBKMGZ then "HAILEY" is equivalent to?

(A) IBJMFZ
(B) EPNMGHG
(C) EPNMNGHG
(D) IBJFMZ

116. If "SUCCESS" is equivalent to RVBDDTR then "FAILRUE" is equivalent to?

(A) E.B.H.M.T.Q.F (B) G B H M T Q F
(C) E B G M T Q F (D) G B G M T Q F

117. If "LOVE" is equivalent to M Q Y I then "HATE" is equivalent to?

(A) ICXI (B) ICWI
(C) IBWI (D) ICWH

118. If "SUBSTITUTION" is equivalent to "T T C R U H U T H P M" then "DISTRIBUTION" is equivalent to?

(A) EHSSSHCTUHPM
(B) EHSSHCTUHPM.
(C) EHTSSHCTUHPM
(D) DGTSSHCTUHPM.

119. If "LAHORE" is equivalent to NCJQTG then "KARACHI" is equivalent to?

(A) NBCIJK (B) MCTCIJK
(C) MCSCIJK (D) NCTCIJK

120. If "ECONOMICS" is equivalent to DDNONNHDR then "COMMERCE" is equivalent to?

(A) D P L N D S D F (B) B P L N D S D F
(C) B N L N D S D F (D) D P M N D S D I

ANSWERS

1.	b	15.	c	29.	b	43.	c	57.	c	71.	b	85.	b	99.	d	113.	
2.	d	16.	c	30.	d	44.	a	58.	a	72.	d	86.	b	100.	d	114.	b
3.	c	17.	d	31.	a	45.	b	59.	b	73.	d	87.	a	101.	c	115.	b
4.	a	18.	c	32.	a	46.	c	60.	a	74.	b	88.	c	102.	b	116.	a
5.	b	19.	c	33.	b	47.	a	61.	c	75.	d	89.	a	103.	d	117.	b
6.	a	20.	d	34.	d	48.	b	62.	d	76.	a	90.	b	104.	c	118.	b
7.	c	21.	b	35.	b	49.	d	63.	b	77.	a	91.	d	105.	a	119.	b
8.	d	22.	b	36.	b	50.	a	64.	c	78.	d	92.	b	106.	b	120.	b
9.	b	23.	d	37.	c	51.	a	65.	d	79.	d	93.	a	107.	b		
10.	a	24.	a	38.	a	52.	c	66.	d	80.	d	94.	b	108.	a		
11.	d	25.	a	39.	c	53.	c	67.	a	81.	c	95.	d	109.	d		
12.	a	26.	c	40.	c	54.	b	68.	d	82.	b	96.	a	110.	d		
13.	c	27.	d	41.	d	55.	d	69.	a	83.	d	97.	b	111.	d		
14.	a	28.	a	42.	b	56.	b	70.	d	84.	d	98.	b	112.	c		

NUMERICAL ABILITY TEST

Basic Arithmetic Operations: There are four basic arithmetic operations. These operations are:

1. Addition
2. Subtraction
3. Multiplication
4. Division

The result obtained by adding or combining two or more numbers is called the sum. For example, the sum of 4, 6 and 8 is 4 + 6 + 8 = 18. The order in which numbers are added is not important. Thus,

$$4 + 6 + 8 = 18$$
$$6 + 4 + 8 = 18$$
$$8 + 4 + 6 = 18$$

Addition by any order gives the same sum.

The result obtained by subtracting the smaller number from the larger number is called the difference. Thus, the *difference* of 15 and 10 is 15 – 10 = 5. The order in which we make subtraction is very important. Thus, 7 – 3 is not the same as 3 – 7.

The result obtained by multiplying numbers is called the product. For example, the product of 8 and 7 is 8 x 7 = 56. The order in which we make multiplication is not important. Thus, 8 x 7 = 7 x 8 = 56, 3 x 4 x 6 = 4 x 3 x 6 = 6 x 3 x 4 = 72.

The result obtained by division is called the quotient. The quotient of 8 ÷ 4 is 2. The order in which we make division is very important. Thus, 12 ÷ 3 is not the same as 3 ÷ 12.

Order of Arithmetic Operations: Suppose we want to simplify 9 x 8 - 5. The correct way to solve this is 9 x 8 - 5 = 72 - 5 = 67. Some of us might solve it like 9 x 8 - 5 = 9 x 3 = 27, which is wrong. To solve such problems involving many operations, we must follow certain rules. These rules are given below:

Rule 1: Work within the brackets first.

Example: Simplify 7 + (2 x 3)

Solution: 7 + (2 x 3) = + 6 = 13

Note: If more than one pairs of brackets are used, solve the innermost bracket first.

Example: Simplify [6 x (4 + 5)]

Solution: [6 + (4 + 5)] = [6 x 9] = 54

Rule 2: *Do multiplication and division before addition or subtraction, working from left to right.*

Note: If exponents of power are involved, solve it before multiplication or division.

Example: Solve $15 \times 2^3 + 4^2 \times 3$

Solution: $15 \times 2^3 + 4^2 \times 3 = 15 \times 8 + 16 \times 3 = 120 + 48 = 168$

Example: Simplify 9 x 7 + 9 ÷ 3

Solution: 9 x 7 + 3 = 63 + 3 = 66

The above rules can be stated together in the following way:

Do multiplication or division before addition or subtraction working from left to right. When brackets are involved, simplify the expressions within the brackets first.

The order of arithmetic operations can be easily remembered from the word BEDMAS.

Where	B = Bracket	E = Exponent	D = Division
	M = Multiplication	A = Addition	S = Subtraction.

Example: Simplify

(i) $(8 + 4) \times 3 - 6 \div 2$

(ii) $[7 + 3 \times (4 + 5)] \times 7 + 8 \times 5$

(iii) $(4 + 3)^2 - (10 - 3)^3 \times 3$

Solution: *(i)* $(8 + 4) \times 3 - 6 \div 2 = (12) \times 3 - 6 \div 2 = 36-3 = 33$

(ii) $[7 + 3 \times (4 + 5)] \times 7 + 8 \times 5 = [7 + 3 \times (9)] \times 7 + 40$
$= [7 + 27] \times 7 + 40 = 34 \times 7 + 40 = 238 + 40 = 278$

(iii) $(4 + 3)^2 - (10 - 8)^3 \times 3 = (7)^2 - (2)^3 \times$
$= 49 - 8 \times 3 = 49 - 24 = 25$

Fractions and Decimals: Suppose there are 40 students in a class. Out of these 30 live in Islamabad while 10 live in Rawalpindi. Thus, students living in Islamabad are 30/40 or 3/4 of the whole class. 3/4 is a *fraction.* In a fraction *a/b, a* is called the *numerator* and *b* is called the *denominator.*

Consider the number 855.76 in the following place value table.

100 (Hundred)	10 (ten)	1 (unit)	Decimal	1/10 (One tenth)	1/100 one hundredth
8	5	5	.	7	6

Numbers like 855.76 are said to be written in the decimal form and we may simply refer to them as *decimals.*

Computations with Decimals: For explaining computations with decimals it is appropriate to review briefly the addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and extraction of square roots of decimals.

Addition and Subtraction: To add or subtract decimals, align the decimal point, and then carry out addition or subtraction in the usual way. Thus,

(a) *(i)* 98.12 + 21.056 = 115.176 *(ii)* 4.194 + 236.67 = 265.425

(b) *(i)* 41.381 - 9.4807 = 21.9003 *(ii)* 28.4 - 12.962 = 15.436

Multiplication: To simplify decimals, multiply the numbers in the usual way and then put the decimal point in the product leaving as many digits from the right as the number of digits after the decimal point in both the multiplicand and the multiplier taken together. Thus,

(i) $121.672 \times 7.52 = 914.97544$

(ii) $51.0725 \times 0.0045 = 0.22928625$

(iii) $0.04531 \times 0.0027 = 0.000122337$

Raising a number to a certain power is simply the repetition of multiplication. To raise a decimal to a certain power, perform the multiplication in the usual way and then put the decimal point leaving as many digits from the right as are there in the original number multiplied by the power. Thus, to find the square of a decimal, take the square in the usual way and then put the decimal point leaving double the number of digits from the right as are there in the original number. Similarly, to take the cube of a decimal, the decimal point will be placed leaving thrice the number of digits from the right as are there in the original number. Thus,

$(0.25)^2 = 0.0625$ $(4.7)^2 = 22.09$ $(1.53)^2 = 2.3409$

$(0.25)^3 = 0.015625$ $(4.7)^3 = 103.823$ $(1.53)^3 = 3.581577$

$(0.25)^4 = 0.00390629$ $(4.7)^4 = 487.9681$ $(1.53)^4 = 5.47981281$

Division: To divide one decimal by another, shift the decimal point in both the dividend (the number being divided) and the divisor (the number by which divided) by as many places to the right as it may be necessary to make the divisor a whole number. Then carry out the division to the usual way. The decimal point in the quotient (number obtained after division) will be automatically adjusted. Thus,

(i) $\frac{21.45}{1.5} = \frac{214.5}{15} = 14.3$

(ii) $\frac{2.0641}{0.162} = \frac{2064.1}{162} = 12.75$

(iii) $\frac{0.005178}{12.945} = \frac{5.178}{12945} = 0.0004$

(iv) $\frac{19.348}{0.0084} = \frac{193480}{84} = 2303.333$

Square: When a number is multiplied by the same number, it is called square. For example, 12 x 12 = 144. For ease in writing, it is written as $(12)^2$. Thus,

(i) $(9)^2 = 9 \times 9 = 81$ (ii) $(1.4)^2 = 1.4 \times 1.4 = 1.96$

Squares are obtained by multiplication. It is, however, easier to obtain squares from the tables of squares or using the calculator.

Some Short-Cuts in Finding Square: Some useful short-cuts in finding squares are discussed below:

(i) To find the square of a number which is bit difficult to multiply, we can make computations simple by using the identities

$(a + b)^2 = (a)^2 + 2ab + (b)^2$ and $(a - b)^2 = (a)^2 - 2ab (b)^2$

For example, $(107)^2 = (100 + 7)^2 = (100)^2 + 2(100)(7) + (7)$

$= 1000 + 1400 + 49 = 11449$

$(97)^2 = (100 - 3)^2 = (100)^2 - 2(100)(3) + (3)^2$

$= 1000 - 600 + 9 = 94091$

To find the square root of a decimal, we make pairs from left to right of the decimal point. If a number is left alone, we add a zero on the right to make it a pair. Suppose, we want to find the square root of 0.258750. Extraction of square root is shown below:

```
          .5086
5       √.25 87 50
          25

100
 0       √ 87
            0

1008    ┌ 8750
x 8    √  8064

10166   ┌ 68600
x  6   √  60996
```

Thus, the square foot of .25875 = 0.5086

1. $(60)^2 = ? \times 72$

(a) 3600 (b) 3528

(c) 0.02 (d) 50

2. $\frac{5}{3} + \frac{7}{6} + \frac{9}{3} + \frac{7}{2} = ?$

(a) $\frac{28}{3}$ (b) $\frac{112}{3}$

(c) $\frac{28}{12}$ (d) $\frac{14}{7}$

3. $\frac{(160-130)(270-240)}{2250 \div 50} = ?$

(a) $\frac{4}{3}$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}$

(c) 45 (d) 20

4. $1250 \div 25 \times 0.5 = ?$

(a) 250 (b) 50

(c) 2.5 (d) None

5. $\frac{(44 \times 3) + 128 + 120}{98.5-94.7}$

(a) 380 (b) 100

(c) 76.12 (d) 1000

6. $\frac{(580 \times 12) - (645 \times 5)}{50 \times 10} = ?$

(a) 7.47 (b) 3725

(c) 74.7 (d) 4450

7. Change $\frac{27}{7}$ to a mixed number.

(a) $6\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $7\frac{1}{2}$

(c) $3\frac{6}{7}$ (d) $2\frac{1}{7}$

8. $\frac{1764 \div 17.64}{0.5}$

(a) 100 (b) 20

(c) 0.2 (d) 200

9. $\frac{250}{\sqrt{?}} = 10$

(a) 25 (b) 2500

(c) 250 (d) 625

10. $? \times 12 = 75\%$ of 336

(a) 48 (b) 252

(c) 28 (d) 21

11. $Z + \frac{1}{Z} = 2$; $Z = ?$

(a) 2 (b) 1

(c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $1\frac{1}{2}$

12. 12% of .... = 48

(a) 250 (b) 100

(c) 400 (d) 200

13. $\frac{1}{2}$ of $444 \div 2.22 = ?$

(a) 222 (b) 492.84

(c) 100 (d) 22

14. $\frac{7}{3} \div \frac{35}{18} \div \frac{54}{20} = ?$

(a) $\frac{49}{4}$ (b) $\frac{4}{9}$

(c) $\frac{4}{63}$ (d) $\frac{81}{35}$

15. $(190)^2 - (150)^2 = ?$

(a) 58600 (b) 13600

(c) 1360 (d) 1600

16. $\frac{11}{3} + \frac{8}{3} + \frac{17}{3}$

(a) 14 (b) 12

(c) 11 (d) 15

17. Change $4\frac{2}{3}$ to an improper fraction:

(a) $\frac{14}{3}$ (b) $\frac{11}{3}$

(c) $\frac{24}{3}$ (d) $\frac{10}{3}$

18. $\frac{72}{3} \div \frac{18}{6} = ?$

(a) 72 (b) 8

(c) 18 (d) 48

19. $\frac{7 \times 21 \div 3 + 3}{8 \div 4 \times 2}$

(a) 13 (b) 17

(c) 31 (d) 1

20. $\sqrt{\frac{?}{16}} = 0.5$

(a) 8 (b) 12

(c) 32 (d) 64

21. $(?)^3 = 1728$
(a) 12 (b) 16
(c) 1 (d) 21

22. 2244 ÷ 0.88 =? x 1122
(a) 20.02 (b) 20.2
(c) 19.3 (d) 2.27

23. $\sqrt{\frac{169}{196}} \times \frac{14}{\sqrt{1521}} = ?$
(a) 13.2 (b) 13
(c) 42 (d) None

24. $\frac{19 \times 11 + 18 \times 6}{24 \times 3 - 62}$
(a) 20.7 (b) $21\frac{7}{8}$
(c) 1.47 (d) 2.07

25. $x\sqrt{0.09} = 3; x = ?$
(a) 10 (b) $\frac{1}{3}$
(c) $\frac{1}{10}$ (d) 1

26. $(60)^2 = ? \times 72$
(a) 36 (b) 3600
(c) 40 (d) 50

27. 0.027 ÷ 90 =?
(a) .0003 (b) .03
(c) 3 (d) .00003

28. 25% of 4 ÷ 4% of 25=?
(a) 1 (b) 3
(c) 0 (d) 67

29. If x % of 60 = 48, then x = ?
(a) 80 (b) 60
(c) 90 (d) 40

30. $(242 - 17)^2 (7 \times 5)^2 = ?$
(a) 49000 (b) 49200
(c) 94200 (d) 49400

31. $\sqrt{\frac{25}{15625}} = \sqrt{\frac{?}{30625}}$
(a) $\frac{12}{5}$ (b) 653
(c) 60.2 (d) None

32. 72 + 679 + 1439 + 537 + ? = 4036
(a) 1309 (b) 1208
(c) 2308 (d) 2423

33. $1\frac{3}{4} - 1\frac{3}{5} = ?$
(a) .16 (b) .2
(c) .15 (d) $\frac{13}{20}$

34. $.06 \times \sqrt{.000049} = ?$
(a) 0.22 (b) 222
(c) 2.22 (d) None

35. 1.02–0.20+?=0.842
(a) .222 (b) 232
(c) 2 (d) None

36. Subtract $27\frac{5}{14}$ from $43\frac{1}{21}$
(a) $15\frac{17}{21}$ (b) $15\frac{8}{21}$
(c) $15\frac{16}{21}$ (d) $15\frac{4}{21}$

37. $1\frac{3}{5} \times 8 \div 3/50 = ?$
(a) 211 (b) 212
(c) 215 (d) None

38. ?% of 60=24
(a) 40 (b) 48
(c) 45 (d) 42

39. If $a > b$ and $b > c$, then :
(a) a = c (b) a > c
(c) c > a (d) a < c

40. $1\frac{1}{5} \div 8\frac{3}{5} - 1\frac{1}{10} = ?$
(a) –109/215 (b) –421/430
(c) –187/430 (d) –403/430

41. 5.41–3.29 x 1.6=?
(a) 14.6 (b) 0.3392
(c) 0.146 (d) 3.392

42. 5.76 ÷ 1.6 – 2.4 = ?
(a) 1.2 (b) 2.4
(c) 7.2 (d) .12

43. $\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{12}{25} + 4\frac{1}{5} = ?$

(a) $3\frac{3}{5}$ (b) $14\frac{3}{4}$

(c) $4\frac{3}{5}$ (d) $4\frac{1}{5}$

44. 350 x .... ? = 4200

(a) 12 (b) 24

(c) 15 (d) 30

45. $\frac{22.2}{1.11} = \frac{0.5}{?}$

(a) 0.25 (b) 0.0025

(c) 0.025 (d) 2.5

46. 60 % of 37 = ?

(a) 20 (b) 21

(c) 22 (d) None

47. 2/3 of 9/10 of 35/51 x 17/21=?

(a) $^1/_4$ (b) $^1/_2$

(c) $^2/_3$ (d) None

48. $(242 - 17)^2 - (7 \times 5)^2 = ?$

(a) 49400 (b) 94200

(c) 94000 (d) 49200

49. $\frac{5}{1} \times \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{33}{10} = ?$

(a) 9.09 (b) 8.09

(c) 19.09 (d) 9.9

50. 8 : ? : : 1 : 4

(a) 24 (b) 16

(c) 0 (d) 32

51. 396 ÷ 11+19=?

(a) 19.8 (b) 36

(c) 55 (d) 33

52. 63.84 ÷ ? = 21

(a) 3.04 (b) 3.4

(c) 30.4 (d) 300.4

53. 42.98 + ? = 107.87

(a) 64.89 (b) 65.89

(c) 64.98 (d) 65.81

54. ½ + ¼ = ?

(a) 3 (b) $^3/_2$

(c) ¾ (d) $1\,^3/_2$

55. $\frac{3}{7} + ? = 3\frac{6}{7}$

(a) $4\frac{2}{7}$ (b) $5\frac{2}{7}$

(c) $3\frac{4}{7}$ (d) $3\frac{3}{7}$

56. $4\frac{6}{7} \div ? = 2\frac{3}{7}$

(a) $1\frac{3}{7}$ (b) $\frac{1}{2}$

(c) 2.2 (d) 2.0

57. 1015 ÷ 0.05 ÷ 40=?

(a) 50.75 (b) 507.50

(c) 506 (d) 2056

58. $\sqrt{\frac{?}{12}} = 6$

(a) 5184 (b) 72

(c) 2 (d) 12

59. x intercepts of the curve $y = (x - 1)(x - 2)$ are:

(a) 2, 0 (b) –1, 2

(c) 2, –2 (d) 1, 2

60. $\frac{1}{25}$ of 200 x 25.5 = ?

(a) 179 (b) 182

(c) 204 (d) 20.4

61. $2.08 - (0.5)^2 = ?$

(a). 1.20 (b). 188

(c). 4 (d) 1.83

62. 5873 +12034 +1106=?

(a) 19016 (b) 20001

(c) 19013 (d) 2018

63. 5789 – 2936 + 1089=?

(a) 3942 (b) 4041

(c) 2626 (d) 3932

64. $\sqrt{\frac{?}{9}} = 3$

(a) 520 (b) 27.8

(c) 27 (d) 729

65. $3^2 \times 4^2 = (?)^2$

(a) 6 (b) 12

(c) 48 (d) 64

66. $\frac{?}{20} = \frac{45}{?}$

(a) 25 (b) 30

(c) 35 (d) 9000

67. $\frac{16.9}{169} \times 0.169 = ?$

(a) 0.0169 (b) 0.169

(c) .00169 (d) 169

68. $\sqrt{\frac{15}{9}} \times \sqrt{\frac{8}{4}} \sqrt{\frac{140}{?}}$

(a) 20 (b) 60

(c) $\sqrt{7}$ (d) None

69. $\frac{(47-55)^2}{23} = ?$

(a) $\frac{74}{23}$ (b) $2\frac{18}{23}$

(c) 64 (d) 42

70. $\frac{3}{81}$ of 18 = ?

(a) $\frac{2}{3}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$

(c) $\frac{1}{81}$ (d) 3

71. (37.5–0.38) ÷ 0.04=?

(a) 922 (b) 930

(c) 630 (d) 928

72. $\sqrt{625} \div 0.5 = ?$

(a) 50 (b) 125

(c) 625 (d) 12

73. $4 \times 9 \times \sqrt{1296} = ?$

(a) 1996 (b) 36

(c) 18 (d) 1296

74. $\sqrt{\frac{625}{5}} \times \sqrt{\frac{144}{3}} \times 0.07 = ?$

(a) 1.40 (b) 10.3

(c) 11.2 (d) $\frac{7}{6}$

75. $\sqrt{(133-84) + (25 \times 4)} = ?$

(a) 17 (b) 144

(c) 71 (d) None

76. $(c)^4 + 2.^4 + 2 \times 0.25 = ?$

(a) 90 (b) 9.02

(c) 87 (d) None

77. If $x < y$ and $z = \frac{1}{2}$ and $a = \frac{2}{2}\ y$, then;

(a) $2a > y$ (b) $2x > 2z$

(c) $a > z$ (d) $z > a$

78. 12% of 1200 = ?

(a) 124 (b) 120

(c) 140 (d) 144

79. $2\frac{2}{7} \div \left[1\frac{4}{11} \times 2\frac{4}{9}\right]$

(a) $\frac{5}{8}$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}$

(c) $\frac{4}{5}$ (d) $\frac{24}{35}$

80. $\frac{4}{5} - \frac{11}{15} = ?$

(a) $\frac{11}{15}$ (b) $\frac{1}{15}$

(c) $\frac{44}{75}$ (d) $\frac{15}{20}$

81. 16 : 24 : : (?):72

(a) 48 (b) 12

(c) 72 (d) 24

82.
```
 8795341
—580?7?3
 2991638
```

(a) 3, 1 (b) 0, 3

(c) 4, 0 (d) None

83. Simple interest on Rs. 400/- in 3 years @ 5% per annum is

(a) Rs. 70/- (b) Rs. 30/-

(c) Rs. 60/- (d) Rs. 80/-

84. $\frac{6}{8} + \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{7}{8} - \frac{4}{8} + \frac{9}{8}$

(a) $\frac{7}{8}$ (b) $\frac{29}{8}$

(c) $\frac{8}{16}$ (d) None

85. ?% of $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$

(a) 57 (b) 7.5
(c) .75 (d) 75

86. $\dfrac{4\frac{3}{5}}{3\frac{1}{3}} = ?$

(a) $15\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $11\frac{19}{50}$
(c) $2\frac{5}{9}$ (d) None

87.
```
    7963
+   9638
-      ?
+   7953
   18732
```

(a) 6822 (b) 6812
(c) 6821 (d) 6722

88. $68 \times 2.5 \times 0 \times \frac{1}{17} = ?$

(a) 2 (b) 0.2
(c) 20 (d) None

89. $\frac{5}{7} - \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{?}\right] = \frac{4}{7}$

(a) $\frac{5}{21}$ (b) $\frac{5}{14}$
(c) 21 (d) 14

90. $\frac{7}{2} + \frac{35}{?} = \frac{4}{5}$

(a) 24 (b) 84
(c) 48 (d) 36

91. 2(23 – 13)+3(14 – 5)=?

(a) 54 (b) 540
(c) 40 (d) None

92. $3\frac{3}{5} - 5\frac{5}{8} + 6\frac{11}{12} = ?$

(a) $4\frac{17}{24}$ (b) $4\frac{1}{2}$
(c) 4 (d) None

93. $\frac{5 \times 14 - 5}{7 \times 14 - 7} = ?$

(a) $\frac{65}{21}$ (b) $\frac{75}{91}$
(c) $\frac{6}{7}$ (d) None

94. $\frac{27}{15} = \frac{72}{?}$

(a) 51 (b) 40
(c) 48 (d) 24

95. $\sqrt{256} \div \sqrt{64} = ?$

(a) $\frac{1}{4}$ (b) $\frac{26}{8}$
(c) 16 (d) None

96. 5873 + 12034 + 1106=?

(a) 1.9016 (b) 19013
(c) 19001 (d) 20020

97. Which of the following square roots can be found exactly?

(a) $\sqrt{.02}$ (b) $\sqrt{.9}$
(c) $\sqrt{0.09}$ (d) $\sqrt{.009}$

98. $3^2 \times 4^2 = (?)^2$

(a) 64 (b) 12
(c) 48 (d) 6

99. 126 x ? = 1890

(a) 15 (b) 5
(c) 25 (d) 20

100. $\frac{18.9 \times 0.3 - 4 \times 0.2}{9.9 \times 3 - 0.4 \times 8} = ?$

(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) $\frac{55.9}{26.5}$ (d) None

101. $\frac{3}{81}$ of 18 = ?

(a) $\frac{27}{81}$ (b) $\frac{1}{486}$
(c) $\frac{2}{3}$ (d) 486

102. 420 ÷ 6 ÷ 29 = ?

(a) 10 (b) 12
(c) 15 (d) 99

103. $\sqrt{\frac{98}{7}} \times \frac{3}{\sqrt{12}} \times \sqrt{\frac{72}{6}}$

(a) $2\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{3}$ (b) $\sqrt{3}$

(c) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{8}}$ (d) $\sqrt{8}$

104. $\frac{64}{14} \times \frac{84}{56} = ?$

(a) $\frac{20}{21}$ (b) $3\frac{3}{21}$

(c) $\frac{335}{49}$ (d) None

105. $\sqrt{\frac{?}{4}} = 4$

(a) 8 (b) 16

(c) 32 (d) None

106. $1202 \div 0.2 = ?$

(a) 61 (b) 601

(c) 610 (d) None

107. $64 \times \frac{1}{12} = ?$

(a) 5.4 (b) $\frac{32}{5}$

(c) 5.25 (d) $5\frac{1}{3}$

108. $\frac{40x4 — 20x6}{10x2 + 40x3} = ?$

(a) $\frac{7}{2}$ (b) $-\frac{1}{2}$

(c) 4 (d) None

109. $\frac{1}{9}$th of 90.90 = ?

(a) 110 (b) 10.1

(c) 1.01 (d) 11.1

110. $1111 \div 11 + 101 = ?$

(a) 42 (b) 202

(c) 211 (d) 220

111. $(135 \div 15 \times 18) \times 0.2 = ?$

(a) 324 (b) 0.1

(c) 3.241 (d) None

112. $\sqrt{(20 \times 3) — (40-31)} = ?$

(a) $\sqrt{3}$ (b) $\sqrt{2}$

(c) 7 (d) None

113. $(42-12)^2 - \left(4.2 \times \frac{1}{0.7}\right)^2$

(a) 1624 (b) 840

(c) 864 (d) 764

114. 39.103–? = 18.004

(a) 21.099 (b) 21.109

(c) 21.99 (d) 20.099

115. 4.0 + ? = 4.02 + 2.4

(a) 2.06 (b) 2.42

(c) 6.42 (d) 2.6

116. $(80 \div 4 \times 0.4) \times 0.1 = ?$

(a) .06 (b) .08

(c) .8 (d) 8

117. 384.82–197.58 =

(a) 176 (b) 187.24

(c) 167 (d) 176.24

118. $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{5}{2} - \frac{7}{4} = ?$

(a) 2.35 (b) 1.35

(c) .35 (d) 1.32

119. $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{4}{9} + \frac{5}{6} = ?$

(a) (b) $\frac{41}{36}$

(c) $\frac{51}{63}$ (d) $\frac{43}{36}$

120. $\frac{204 + 36 \div 6}{10 + 11} = ?$

(a) 10 (b) 101

(c) 12 (d) 11

121. If $7\frac{1}{7}$ % of X = 40, then X =

(a) 505 (b) 560

(c) 605 (d) 506

122. $\frac{9 \times 4 — 6 \times 4}{6 \times 8 + 4 \times 3} = ?$

(a) .2 (b) .4

(c) .5 (d) .3

123. $\frac{3}{4}$ of 432 = ?

(a) 340 (b) 234

(c) 324 (d) 314

124. 350 — 396 ÷ 18 = ?

(a) 318 (b) −2.55
(c) 328.56 (d) None

125. Which of the following fractions has the smallest value?

(a) $\frac{1}{7}$ (b) $\frac{1}{8}$
(c) $\frac{2}{9}$ (d) $\frac{5}{11}$

126. If $\frac{171}{19} = \frac{X}{17}$, then X =

(a) 153 (b) 133
(c) 150 (d) 135

127. $\frac{(23.4-16)}{1.2 \times 0.60} = ?$

(a) $\frac{88}{9}$ (b) $\frac{88}{25}$
(c) $\frac{80}{9}$ (d) $\frac{77}{9}$

128. 384 ÷ (18 + 12) = ?

(a) 12.6 (b) 1.26
(c) 2.18 (d) 12.8

129. If X% of 60=48, then X=

(a) 90 (b) 80
(c) 70 (d) 30

130. $\frac{6 \times 11 - 18}{5 \times 9 - 9}$

(a) $\frac{3}{11}$ (b) $\frac{4}{3}$
(c) $\frac{4}{11}$ (d) $\frac{3}{4}$

131. $3^2 \times \sqrt{324}$ =

(a) $\frac{11}{5}$ (b) 486
(c) .468 (d) $\frac{11}{12}$

132. 1736 x 13 =

(a) 22685 (b) 3578
(c) 22568 (d) 25268

133. 4826.52−1935.69+2418.16=?

(a) 5308.99 (b) 1111.23
(c) 1351.36 (d) 111.123

134. 86.5 ÷ 173 =

(a) .05 (b) .3
(c) .5 (d) 5

135. $\frac{(6.38 + 1.62) \times 5}{50 \times 0.35}$

(a) $\frac{7}{13}$ (b) $\frac{16}{7}$
(c) $\frac{11}{7}$ (d) $\frac{13}{7}$

136. $4\frac{7}{6} \div 10\frac{1}{3}$

(a) $\frac{11}{3}$ (b) $\frac{1}{2}$
(c) $\frac{11}{2}$ (d) $\frac{1}{3}$

137. 162 ÷ 27 x 6 =

(a) 46 (b) 25
(c) 36 (d) 16

138. 14.443 ÷ 1.1 = ?

(a) 1.313 (b) 0.313
(c) 31.3 (d) 13.13

139. Combine $6\sqrt{5} + 3\sqrt{2} - 4\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2}$

(a) $5\sqrt{7}$ (b) 5
(c) $2\sqrt{5} + 4\sqrt{2}$ (d) 8

140. 616 − 288 ÷ 24 =?

(a) 22 (b) 828
(c) 528 (d) 804

141. 7/8 of 392 = ?

(a) 49 (b) 343
(c) 448 (d) 815 ½

142. 25% of 180 =?

(a) 43 (b) 37
(c) 45 (d) 40

143. 6384+1572 − 2435+493 =?

(a) 8449 (b) 6014
(c) 10884 (d) 9898

144. 4876 + 5218 + 359=?

(a) 13684 (b) 13674
(c) 10453 (d) 10443

145. 9218 − 3546 + 2354 = ?

(a) 8026 (b) 8116
(c) 10410 (d) 23174

146. $\frac{20 \times 9 \times 6}{0.9}$

(a) 120 (b) 200
(c) 12000 (d) None

147. $\frac{38 - 9 \times 2}{3 \times 8 - 4}$

(a) 1 (b) $4\frac{5}{6}$
(c) $1\frac{2}{3}$ (d) $2\frac{9}{10}$

148. $888 \div 0.8 \times 8 =$

(a) 8880 (b) 8007
(c) 8800 (d) 88.87

149. $81.6 \div 136 = ?$

(a) 0.6 (b) 0.06
(c) 6 (d) 60

150. ? — 5214 = 3579

(a) 6093 (b) 8973
(c) 8793 (d) 1635

151. 6218+343+94+4837 = ?

(a) 11482 (b) 11483
(c) 11447 (d) 11492

152. ?% of 9.5 = 3.8

(a) 20 (b) 60
(c) 40 (d) 76

153. $\sqrt{?} - 46 + 34 = 3^2$

(a) 21 (b) 441
(c) 225 (d) 169

154. $5.312 \div 0.80 + (0.6)^2 = ?$

(a) 6.64 (b) 8
(c) 7 (d) 7.64

155. 6.025 x 10.20=?

(a) 61.455 (b) 6.1455
(c) 614.55 (d) 6145.5

156. $\frac{612 + 199 \times 2}{(12)^2 - 22 \times 2}$

(a) 100 (b) 10
(c) 16.22 (d) None

157. 8746.68 – ? = 3286.94

(a) 5459.74 (b) 12033.62
(c) 5477.74 (d) 5189.74

158. $6\frac{2}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 8 \quad 8\frac{2}{5} = ?$

(a) 20 (b) 280
(c) 8 (d) None

159. 350 x ? = 4200

(a) 15 (b) 12
(c) 120 (d) 150

160. $\frac{3\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{4}{5}}{3\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{7}}$

(a) $\frac{2}{21}$ (b) $1\frac{1}{6}$
(c) $10\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $\frac{6}{7}$

161. $6\frac{2}{5} + 4\frac{3}{4}$

(a) 24 (b) $1\frac{3}{5}$
(c) $1\frac{7}{25}$ (d) None

162. By how much is $\frac{3}{7}$ larger than 20 % of 2?

(a) $\frac{1}{35}$ (b) $\frac{1}{7}$
(c) $\frac{1}{4}$ (d) $\frac{4}{7}$

163. 20% of 110 + 10% of 220 = ?

(a) 30 (b) 42
(c) 44 (d) 22

164. $\sqrt{\frac{?}{27}} = 4$

(a) 10664 (b) 11664
(c) 12664 (d) 13664

165. $\frac{10.24 \div 1.6}{20 - 19.8}$

(a) 3.2 (b) 320
(c) 6.4 (d) 32

166. If 2x + 3y = 8 and y = 2x then what is the value of z.

(a) -1 (b) 2
(c) 0 (d) 1

167. $11/4 + 1\frac{4}{2} + 2\frac{5}{3} = ?$

(a) 11 (b) 9
(c) 113/12 (d) 109/12

168. 468.4 ÷ 20 =?
(a) 11.71 (b) 23.42
(c) 234.2 (d) 2.342

169. 147015 ÷ 15 =?
(a) 981 (b) 9081
(c) 9801 (d) 9134.33

170. 24% of 55 =?
(a) 1.32 (b) .132
(c) 13.1 (d) 13.2

171. 306/? = 396/22
(a) 18 (b) 17
(c) 14 (d) 16

172. $^4/_3 \times ^1/_3 \times ^6/_2$ =?
(a) $^4/_3$ (b) $^3/_4$
(c) $^8/_3$ (d) 2

173. 840 ÷ 14 + 40 =?
(a) 140/9 (b) 60
(c) 100 (d) 1000

174. 590 x 14 =?
(a) 8360 (b) 8260
(c) 7240 (d) 8240

175. 1/6 of 936 =?
(a) 136 (b) 146
(c) 151 (d) 156

176. 1250 ÷ 25 =?
(a) 20 (b) 500
(c) 25 (d) 50

177. 120 ÷ 240 x 10 =?
(a) 5 (b) 1/20
(c) 1/200 (d) 50

178. 1456 + 274 + 108+? = 1920
(a) 98 (b) 88
(c) 92 (d) 82

179. $\frac{4 \times 3 + 5 \times 6}{18 \times 2 - 22}$
(a) 96/7 (b) -7/60
(c) 3 (d) 7/4

180. 5789 – 2936 + 1089 = ?
(a) 3942 (b) 3932
(c) 4040 (d) 2626

181. (13500 + 15) ÷15 =?
(a) 13500 (b) 900
(c) 70 (d) 60

182. ? x 12 = 75% of 96
(a) 5 (b) 12
(c) 9 (d) 6

183. 625/25 = ?/7
(a) 49 (b) 175
(c) 35 (d) 25

184. 3939 x 13 =?
(a) 33 (b) 303
(c) 51207 (d) 39207

185. 10000 – 999 =?
(a) 901 (b) 90001
(c) 9001 (d) 1

186. 452 + 761 + 537 =?
(a) 1660 (b) 1450
(c) 1760 (d) 1750

187. ? – 7552 = 1082
(a) 8634 (b) 8534
(c) 8644 (d) 8654

188. If $x + y = 16$, then $x - z =$
(a) $16 - y - z$ (b) $z + 16$
(c) (d)

189. 420 + 6 + 29 = ?
(a) 12 (b) 10
(c) 99 (d) 15

190. ? – 5071 = 6195
(a) 10266 (b) 11266
(c) 12266 (d) 11166

191. 171555 ÷ 15 =?
(a) 1147 (b) 11337
(c) 11438 (d) 11437

192. 9216 – ? = 5879
(a) 3327 (b) 2437
(c) 3337 (d) 4337

193.
```
   7242
+  0182
+     ?
   8412
```

(a) 888 (b) 778
(c) 15836 (d) None of these

194.
```
  61.182
- 27.397
+ 06.869
--------
       ?
```
(a) 32.654 (b) 40.654
(c) 39.565 (d) 95.44

195. 27% of 27 = ?
(a) 7.29 (b) 9.29
(c) 8.39 (d) 10.05

196. 147 x 39 = ?
(a) 5633 (b) 5743
(c) 5643 (d) None of these

197. 37, 32, 26, 19 ?
(a) 10 (b) 11
(c) 12 (d) 13

198. $\frac{14}{5} \times \frac{16}{8}$
(a) 5.6 (b) 0.75
(c) 2.31 (d) $\frac{30}{40}$

199. 72% of 169 = ?
(a) 102.68 (b) 121.68
(c) 127.68 (d) 21.68

200. 80124 ÷ 6 =?
(a) 13254 (b) 13347
(c) 13396 (d) 13354

201. $\frac{(10-20)^2}{20} = ?$
(a) 5 (b) – 5
(c) 100 (d) – 0.5

202. 10.30 x 0.34 =?
(a) 3.502 (b) 0.3502
(c) 35.02 (d) 10.44

203. $\frac{16}{9} + \frac{14}{27} + \frac{17}{81} = ?$
(a) $2\frac{41}{81}$ (b) $\frac{186}{81}$
(c) $\frac{213}{81}$ (d) $2\frac{61}{81}$

204. 4.0 + ? = 4.02 + 2.4
(a) 2.44 (b) 2.42
(c) 4.02 (d) 6.42

205. 27% of 27 = ?
(a) 7.29 (b) 8.39
(c) 9.29 (d) 17.29

206. 960400 ÷ 80 = ?
(a) 1205 (b) 12050
(c) 1250 (d) None of these

207. $\sqrt{\frac{64}{4}} \times \sqrt{\frac{64}{8}} = ?$
(a) 4 (b) $\sqrt{4}$
(c) 16 (d) $\sqrt{128}$

208. $3\frac{6}{8} + 4\frac{3}{2} + 1\frac{7}{9} + \frac{8}{9} = ?$
(a) $\frac{143}{12}$ (b) $\frac{143}{36}$
(c) $\frac{429}{72}$ (d) $\frac{429}{12}$

209. If a and b are positive integers $\frac{a-p}{3.5} = \frac{4}{7}$ and then:
(a) b < a (b) b = a
(c) b > a (d) $b \geq a$

210. Divide and simplify:
$\frac{15\sqrt{96}}{5\sqrt{2}}$
(a) $11\sqrt{3}$ (b) $7\sqrt{3}$
(c) $7\sqrt{12}$ (d) $12\sqrt{3}$

211. $\frac{12}{5} = \frac{36}{?}$
(a) 17 (b) 16
(c) 15 (d) 14

212. $5\frac{3}{4} + ? + 2\frac{1}{2} = 10\frac{1}{8}$
(a) $2\frac{1}{4}$ (b) $2\frac{7}{8}$
(c) $1\frac{7}{8}$ (d) $1\frac{7}{16}$

213.
```
     78650
+    13260
+    44552
         ?
```
(a) 226462 (b) 136562
(c) 136362 (d) None of these

214. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{28}{9} \div \frac{9}{7} = ?$
(a) 1 (b) $\frac{49}{81}$
(c) $1\frac{1}{3}$ (d) $1\frac{3}{4}$

215. $\frac{6}{5} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{5} = ?$
(a) 2.75 (b) 3.75
(c) 2.075 (d) 4.07

216. $\frac{(14 \times 6)\ (12 \times 5)}{40 \times 0.5} = ?$
(a) 5040 (b) 252
(c) 25.2 (d) 630

217. 33 ÷ 0.03 =?
(a) 100 (b) 110
(c) 1100 (d) 1110

218. $\frac{8160 \div 17}{0.24} = ?$
(a) 480 (b) 200
(c) 2000 (d) 20

219. 216 + 126 + 621 =?
(a) 1036 (b) 847
(c) 936 (d) 963

220. 555 + 444 + 222 =?
(a) 1211 (b) 1111
(c) 1221 (d) 1122

221. $\frac{1}{9}$ th of 90.90 = ?
(a) 10.1 (b) 1.01
(c) 11.1 (d) 10.01

222. 616–216 + 216 =?
(a) 616 (b) 832
(c) 400 (d) 1048

223. .4 x .04 =?
(a) 16 (b) .016
(c) 1.6 (d) 160

224. 3.74 x ? = .00374
(a) 10 (b) 10^2
(c) 10^{-3} (d) 10^3

225. (? ÷ 3) 5 = 60
(a) .36 (b) 360
(c) 36 (d) 72

226. $\left(\frac{5}{4} + \frac{3}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{5}{4} \div \frac{3}{4}\right)$
(a) $\frac{10}{3}$ (b) $\frac{5}{6}$
(c) $\frac{6}{5}$ (d) $\frac{10}{7}$

227. 2.4% of 400 =?
(a) 9.1 (b) 9.3
(c) 9.6 (d) 9.8

228. $\frac{n}{6} + \frac{2n}{5} = ?$
(a) $\frac{17n}{30}$ (b) 17n
(c) $\frac{3n}{30}$ (d) $\frac{13n}{30}$

229. 38.09 + ? = 40.59
(a) 2.50 (b) 2.05
(c) 2.10 (d) 2.01

230. 1111 + 11 + 101 = ?
(a) 1280 (b) 1323
(c) 1223 (d) 1275

231. (4% of 400) (3% of 300)=?
(a) 16 (b) 144
(c) 12 (d) 48

232. .43=?
(a) 16 (b) 64
(c) .64 (d) .064

233. 19% of 2.7 = ?
(a) .413 (b) .403
(c) .513 (d) .502

234. Find a single discount equivalent to a discount series 30%, 20% and 10%
(a) 49.6% (b) 51.4%
(c) 60% (d) 40%

235. $4\frac{4}{5} \times ? = 8$

(a) $\frac{5}{3}$ (b) $\frac{8}{5}$

(c) $\frac{4}{5}$ (d) $\frac{5}{4}$

236. 5% of 500 ÷ 2.5% of 200 = ?

(a) 1 (b) 2

(c) 3 (d) 5

237. The place value of 5 in 10523 is:

(a) 15 (b) 25

(c) 23 (d) 5

238. $\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{8}{5} = ?$

(a) $\frac{15}{10}$ (b) $\frac{16}{15}$

(c) $\frac{16}{19}$ (d) $\frac{8}{11}$

239. (4.6 + 6.4) ÷ 11 =?

(a) 2 (b) 0.1

(c) 1 (d) 0.2

240. $4 \times 9 \div \sqrt{144} = ?$

(a) 3 (b) $2\frac{5}{7}$

(c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $\frac{1}{3}$

241. Which one of the

$\frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{5}{9}$?

following lies between

(a) $\frac{2}{3}$ (b) $\frac{3}{8}$

(c) $\frac{11}{16}$ (d) $\frac{9}{17}$

242. 160 + ? + 446 = 854

(a) 218 (b) 176

(c) 248 (d) 188

243. $40 \times \frac{1}{3} =?$

(a) 13.54 (b) 13.33

(c) 17.51 (d) 12.36

244. If 0.75 : *x* :: 5 : 8 then *x* = ?

(a) 1 (b) 1.2

(c) 1.25 (d) 2.25

245.

	Rs. 46.16
+	Rs. 38.08
+	Rs. ?
	Rs. 95.24

(a) Rs. 11.48 (b) Rs. 10.24

(c) Rs. 10 (d) Rs. 11

246. (2.5 x 2.5) ö 2.5 =?

(a) 1 (b) 2.5

(c) 6.25 (d) 62.5

247. 3 x 0.33 ÷ 33 = ?

(a) 0.28 (b) 0.02

(c) 0.03 (d) 0.30

248. 128 – ? – 36 = 64

(a) 28 (b) 82

(c) 46 (d) 64

249. $\sqrt{?} = .04$

(a) .0016 (b) .02

(c) .03 (d) .01

250. 7.009 – 5.9 = ?

(a) 1.109 (b) 0.109

(c) 0.108 (d) 0.119

251. $3 \div (\sqrt{3}) = ?$

(a) $\sqrt{3}$ (b) $3\sqrt{3}$

(c) $(\sqrt{3})^2$ (d) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

252. 5% profit on Rs. 200 =?

(a) Rs. 5.00 (b) Rs. 10.00

(c) Rs. 15.00 (d) Rs. 12.00

253. $(.4)^2 - .06 =?$

(a) 1.54 (b) .74

(c) .10 (d) 1.00

254. $4\frac{1}{3} + 3\frac{1}{6} + 2\frac{1}{2} = ?$

(a) 12 (b) 10

(c) 11 (d) 13

255. $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = 7$ and

$\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} = 3$

(a) 21 (b) 3

(c) 10 (d) 7

256. ¾ of 4516 = ?
(a) 3287 (b) 1187
(c) 3380 (d) 3387

257. The face value of the 5 in 10523 is
(a) 500 (b) 523
(c) 23 (d) 5

258. $\frac{3}{4} - 1\frac{1}{4} + 2\frac{5}{4} = ?$
(a) $\frac{9}{4}$ (b) $\frac{11}{4}$
(c) $\frac{7}{4}$ (d) $\frac{5}{4}$

259. 36 + ? = 3 x 4 - 2 x 5
(a) 36 (b) 34
(c) 12 (d) 2

260. (.25 ÷ 5) x 5 – .05 =?
(a) .15 (b) .25
(c) .2 (d) .05

261. (5% of 500) x 40 =?
(a) 200 (b) 400
(c) 500 (d) 1000

262. $3\frac{2}{3} \times ? = \frac{2}{3}$
(a) 2 (b) $2\frac{2}{3}$
(c) $2\frac{1}{3}$ (d) $\frac{5}{11}$

263. If 9526 + *x* – 4541 = 4541, then *x* =
(a) 441 (b) -444
(c) 404 (d) -414

264. $\frac{4}{5} \div .8 = ?$
(a) .16 (b) $\frac{2}{5}$
(c) $\frac{8}{5}$ (d) .016

265. 15 ÷ (—5) + 20 =?
(a) 23 (b) 1
(c) –25 (d) 17

266. 337.62 + 8.591 + 34.4 =?
(a) 380.511 (b) 426.97
(c) 370.611 (d) 380.611

267. 3207 – 976 – 1781 = ?
(a) 442 (b) 462
(c) 542 (d) None

268. $4\frac{1}{2} + 3\frac{1}{6} + 2\frac{1}{3}$
(a) 10 (b) 11
(c) 12 (d) $9\frac{3}{4}$

269. 90% of 61 = ?
(a) 55.9 (b) 54.9
(c) 56.5 (d) 57

270. 32 + 4 + 9 x 9 – 3 =?
(a) $34\frac{2}{3}$ (b) 24
(c) $32\frac{4}{27}$ (d) 33

271. $4\frac{1}{3} + 3\frac{1}{6} - 5\frac{1}{9} = ?$
(a) $2\frac{11}{18}$ (b) $12\frac{11}{18}$
(c) $2\frac{1}{3}$ (d) None of these

272. $3\frac{3}{7} + 1\frac{1}{14} \div 7\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{7} = ?$
(a) 3 (b) $\frac{6}{7}$
(c) $\frac{21}{37}$ (d) $3\frac{1}{7}$

273. Which of the following is greater than $\frac{1}{4}$
(a) $\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}}$ (b) $\frac{1}{25}$
(c) 0.04 (d) $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$

274. Which is the biggest?
(a) $\frac{3}{4}$ (b) $\frac{5}{6}$
(c) $\frac{7}{12}$ (d) $\frac{7}{8}$

275. 2 16 54 142 250 432 686
(a) 16 (b) 54
(c) 142 (d) 250

276. 0.35 x 0.35 =?
(a) .0001225 (b) .01225
(c) .1225 (d) None of the

277. 1.9104 ÷ .24 =?
(a) 79.6 (b) .796
(c) 7.96 (d) None of these

278. 216 ÷18 x 12 = ?
(a) 1 (b) 144
(c) 12 (d) 244

279. Which of the following has the greatest value?
(a) 0.3 (b) $\frac{1}{3}$
(c) $\frac{2}{5}$ (d) $\sqrt{0.3}$

280. $\left(4\frac{2}{7} \text{ of } 3.5\right) \div (2.5 \text{ of } ?) = 2\frac{1}{4}$
(a) 2.68 (b) $2\frac{2}{3}$
(c) $1\frac{2}{3}$ (d) None of these

281. Which pair adds up to a number greater than 5?
(a) $\frac{13}{5}, \frac{11}{6}$ (b) $\frac{11}{4}, \frac{8}{3}$
(c) $\frac{7}{3}, \frac{11}{5}$ (d) None of these

282. 3207 – 976 – 1781 = ?
(a) 452
(b) 4012
(c) 442
(d) None of these

283. The line $x = 1$ is parallel to the:
(a) x – axis (b) y – axis
(c) xy plane (d) None

284. .135 ÷ 2.7 = ?
(a) 0.5 (b) 0.0005
(c) 0.005 (d) 0.05

285. 3.72 + 7.41 + 31.03 =?
(a) 41.26 (b) 41.16
(c) 42.26 (d) 42.16

286. 10541 ÷ 83 =?
(a) 119 (b) 137
(c) 131 (d) None of these

287. ? x 100 ÷ 2.5 = ?
(a) 28 (b) 26
(c) 20 (d) 21

288. If $pq \neq 0$ and $p = \frac{1}{3}q$, then the ratio of p to $3q$ is:
(a) 1 (b) 3
(c) $\frac{1}{9}$ (d) $\frac{1}{3}$

289. .45 x 2.1 + 1.9 =?
(a) 11.35 (b) 18
(c) 38 (d) 12.35

290. 1.8 – 0.5 ÷.03 =?
(a) $\frac{4}{15}$ (b) $\frac{2}{15}$
(c) $\frac{175}{3}$ (d) $\frac{13}{3}$

291. $2\frac{3}{7} - \frac{3}{14} + 1\frac{1}{5} = ?$
(a) $\frac{239}{14}$ (b) $\frac{239}{70}$
(c) $3\frac{19}{70}$ (d) $3\frac{39}{70}$

292. Which of the following is equal to 0.00127?
(a) 1.27 x 10 (b) 1.27 x 0.10
(c) 1.27 x 0.01 (d) 1.27 x 0.001

293. 0.09% equals to:
(a) -5x (b) -5y
(c) 1 (d) 3

294. 24, 23, 21, 18, 14, 9, 5
(a) 5 (b) 9
(c) 14 (d) 18

295. 12, 20, 32, 42, 56, 72, 90
(a) 20 (b) 32
(c) 42 (d) 56

296. If $\frac{x-1}{x+1} = \frac{4}{5}$ then x =
(a) 5 (b) 3
(c) 10 (d) 9

297. 7836.24 - ? = 938.76
(a) 6897.48 (b) 8697.84
(c) 6879 (d) 8477

298. 21 x ? = 1869
(a) 79 (b) 89
(c) 71 (d) 82

299. $3\frac{4}{5} - \left(1\frac{1}{2} - 1\frac{14}{25}\right) = ?$

(a) $5\frac{7}{25}$ (b) $4\frac{13}{25}$

(c) $5\frac{17}{25}$ (d) None of these

300. 1.50 x 2 = ?

(a) 1 (b) 2

(c) $\frac{3}{2}$ (d) 3

301. $2\frac{1}{17} \div \frac{7}{10} \times 1\frac{1}{33} = ?$

(a) $3\frac{1}{32}$ (b) $2\frac{1}{33}$

(c) $3\frac{1}{33}$ (d) $1\frac{1}{33}$

302. 10.8 ÷3.6 x 3.06 =?

(a) 0.98 (b) 8.18

(c) 9.18 (d) 9.98

303. 253 ÷ 23 of 11 =?

(a) 0 (b) 1

(c) 18 (d) 11

304. 90% of 61 =?

(a) 55 (b) 54.9

(c) 55.9 (d) 56.5

305. 0.1% of 10 =

(a) 1 (b) 0.1

(c) 0.001 (d) 0.001

306. 6.87 – 2.49 + 4.056 = ?

(a) 0.346 (b) 0.344

(c) 8.046 (d) 8.436

307. (204 — 29) x 7 = ?

(a) 1215 (b) 175

(c) 1125 (d) 1225

308. 73% of 1.9 =?

(a) 1.377 (b) 1.267

(c) 1.387 (d) 1.287

309. .135 ÷ .27 =?

(a) .5 (b) .05

(c) .005 (d) 5

310. If $x = 44$, then $(x - 7)(x + 7) =$

(a) –28 (b) –18

(c) 0 (d) 18

311. The range of observations of 15, 11, 17, 20, 19, 27, 13 and 29 is

(a) 18 (b) 17

(c) 16 (d) 20

3.12 $\frac{?}{\sqrt{.25}} = 250$

(a) 25 (b) 50

(c) 125 (d) 500

313. 75% of 48 is

(a) 24 (b) 36

(c) 45 (d) 60

314. $\frac{3}{4}$of 68 is less than $\frac{2}{3}$of 114 by

(a) 12 (b) 25

(c) 35 (d) 48

315. Which of the following numbers is the smallest?

(a) $\frac{1}{5}$ (b) $\sqrt{5}$

(c) $\sqrt{\frac{1}{5}}$ (d) $\frac{1}{5\sqrt{5}}$

ANSWERS

1.	d	10.	d	19.	a	28.	a	37.	d	46.	d	55.	d	64.	d	73.	d	82.	d
2.	a	11.	b	20.	d	29.	a	38.	a	47.	d	56.	d	65.	b	74.	a	83.	c
3.	d	12.	d	21.	a	30.	d	39.	b	48.	a	57.	b	66.	b	75.	d	84.	d
4.	d	13.	c	22.	d	31.	d	40.	d	49.	d	58.	a	67.	a	76.	d	85.	d
5.	b	14.	b	23.	d	32.	a	41.	c	50.	d	59.	d	68.	d	77.	c	86.	d
6.	a	15.	b	24.	a	33.	c	42.	a	51.	c	60.	c	69.	b	78.	d	87.	a
7.	c	16.	b	25.	a	34.	d	43.	c	52.	a	61.	d	70.	a	79.	d	88.	d
8.	d	17.	a	26.	d	35.	d	44.	a	53.	a	62.	c	71.	d	80.	b	89.	d
9.	d	18.	b	27.	a	36.	a	45.	c	54.	c	63.	a	72.	a	81.	a	90.	c

91. d	114. a	137. c	160. d	183. b	206. d	229. a	252. b	275. c	298. b
92. d	115. b	138. d	161. d	184. c	207. b	230. c	253. c	276. c	299. d
93. d	116. c	139. c	162. a	185. c	208. a	231. b	254. b	277. c	300. d
94. b	117. b	140. d	163. c	186. d	209. a	232. d	255. a	278. b	301. c
95. d	118. b	141. b	164. b	187. a	210. d	233. c	256. d	279. b	302. c
96. b	119. b	142. c	165. d	188. a	211. c	234. a	257. d	280. b	303. b
97. c	120. a	143. b	166. d	189. c	212. c	235. a	258. b	281. b	304. b
98. b	121. b	144. c	167. c	190. b	213. d	236. d	259. b	282. d	305. c
99. a	122. a	145. a	168. b	191. d	214. b	237. d	260. c	283. d	306. d
100. d	123. c	146. d	169. c	192. c	215. a	238. b	261. d	284. d	307. d
101. c	124. d	147. a	170. d	193. d	216. b	239. c	262. d	285. d	308. c
102. d	125. b	148. a	171. b	194. b	217. c	240. a	263. b	286. d	309. a
103. b	126. a	149. a	172. a	195. a	218. c	241. d	264. c	287. d	310. b
104. d	127. a	150. c	173. c	196. d	219. d	242. c	265. d	288. c	311. a
105. d	128. d	151. d	174. b	197. b	220. c	243. b	266. c	289. a	312. c
106. d	129. b	152. c	175. d	198. a	221. b	244. b	267. d	290. b	313. b
107. d	130. b	153. b	176. d	199. b	222. a	245. d	268. a	291. b	314. b
108. d	131. b	154. c	177. a	200. d	223. b	246. b	269. b	292. d	315. d
109. b	132. c	155. a	178. d	201. a	224. c	247. c	270. d	293. a	
110. b	133. a	156. d	179. c	202. a	225. c	248. a	271. d	294. a	
111. d	134. c	157. a	180. a	203. a	226. a	249. a	272. d	295. b	
112. d	135. b	158. d	181. d	204. b	227. c	250. a	273. a	296. d	
113. c	136. b	159. b	182. d	205. a	228. a	251. a	274. d	297. a	

BASIC ARITHMETICS

PERCENTAGE

It is easy to compare fractions with a common denominator. Comparison becomes still easier if the common denominator is 100. A fraction with denominator 100 is called a percentage and denoted by %. Thus,

$$40\ \% = \frac{40}{100} \text{ and } 75\% = \frac{75}{100}$$

To express a percentage as a fraction, drop the percent sign (%) and divide by 100. In case of a decimal fraction, drop the percent sign (%) and move the decimal point two places to the left. In case of a common fraction drop the percent sign (%) and divide the number by 100 and reduce the resulting fraction to simplified lowest terms. Thus,

$$40\ \% = \frac{40}{100} = 0.40 \text{ (in decimal fraction)}$$

and $$40\ \% = \frac{40}{100} = \frac{2}{5} \text{ (common fraction)}$$

Again, $$75\ \% = 0.75 \text{ or } 75\% = \frac{75}{100} = \frac{3}{4}$$

Example: Express the following percentages to (i) decimal fraction (ii) common fraction:

(a) 47 % (b) 48.5 %

(c) 6½ % (d) 12« %

Solution: *(a)* 47% = 0.47 (decimal fraction)

$47\ \% = \frac{47}{100}$ (common fraction; cannot be reduced)

(b) $48.5\ \% = 0.485 \text{ and } 48.5\ \% = \frac{48.5}{100} = \frac{485}{1000} = \frac{97}{200}$

(c) $6\frac{1}{2}\ \% = 6.5\ \% = 0.065 \text{ and } 6\frac{1}{2}\ \% = \frac{13}{2} \times \frac{1}{100} = \frac{13}{200}$

(d) $12\frac{1}{2}\ \% = 12.5\% = 0.125 \text{ and } 12\frac{1}{2}\ \% = \frac{25}{2} \times \frac{1}{100} = \frac{25}{200}$

To change a fraction into percent, multiply the fraction by 100. In case of a decimal fraction, move the decimal points two places to the right and put the percent sign (%). In case of a common fraction, multiply the fraction by 100 and put the sign (%).

Example: Change the following fractions to percent:

(a) 0.1782 *(b)* $\frac{17}{25}$ *(c)* $\frac{6\frac{1}{4}}{8\frac{1}{2}}$

Solution: (a) 0.1782 = 17.82 %

(b) $\frac{17}{25} = \frac{17}{25} \times 100 = 68\ \%$

(c) $\frac{6\frac{1}{4}}{8\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{25}{4} \div \frac{17}{2} \times 100 = \frac{25}{4} \times \frac{2}{17} \times 100 = \frac{1250}{17}\ \%$

or $73\frac{9}{17}\ \%$ or 73.53 %

Percentage is formed by multiplying a number called the base by a percent, called the rate. Thus, a percentage is

Percentage = rate x base.

Suppose we want to determine 20 % of 120.

Here, base = 120 ; rate = 20 % = 0.20

Thus, 20 % of 120 = 120 x 0.20 = 24.

We have seen that

Since three variables are involved in the above relationship, we can find the third variable if we are given any two. Thus,

(1) We can find the percentage if we are given the rate and the base, i.e. Percentage = base x rate.

(2) We can find the base if we are given the percentage and the rate, i.e., base = $\frac{\text{Percentage}}{\text{rate}}$

(3) We can find the rate if we are given the percentage and the base, i.e., rate = $\frac{\text{Percentage}}{\text{base}}$

Example: What percent is 3 % of 20?

Solution: Here, rate = 3 % = 0.03

Base = 20

Percentage = 0.03 x 20 = 0.6

Example: What was Yousaf's income last year if he paid an income tax of Rs. 18,350 which is 40% of his income?

Solution: Base = Income (to be determined)

Rate = 40 % = 0.40

Percentage = Rs. 18,350

$$\text{Base} = \frac{\text{Percentage}}{\text{rate}} = \frac{18350}{0.40} = \text{Rs. } 45{,}875$$

Percent Problems of Increase or Decrease: Problems involving *change – Increase* or *decrease*, are very common in business applications. In case of an increase, the amount of change is added to the original quantity, i.e.,

Original quantity – Decrease = New quantity

The amount of increase or decrease is usually expressed as a percent of the original quantity.

Example: The price of a car including 6% sales tax is Rs. 1,54,431.40. What was the market price of the car?

Solution: Let Original quantity (market price) = x

Increase (sales tax) = 6%

New quantity = Rs. 1,54,431.40

New quantity = Original quantity + Increase

1,54,431.40 = x + 6% of x

1,54,431.40 = x + 0.06 x

1,54,431.40 = x (1 + 0.06)

1,54,431.40 = 1.06 x

$$x = \frac{1,54,431.40}{1.06} = 1,45,690$$

Example: The assets of a businessman increased from Rs. 1,20,000 to Rs. 5,80,000. What was the rate of change?

Solution: Original quantity = Rs. 1,20,000

New quantity = Rs. 5,80,000

Amount of change (increase) = Rs. 5,80,000 – Rs. 1,20,000

= Rs. 4,60,000

$$\text{Rate of change} = \frac{\text{Amount of Change}}{\text{Original Quantity}}$$

$$= \frac{\text{Rs. } 460000}{\text{Rs. } 120000} \times 100 = 383\ ^1/_3\ \% \text{ or } 383.33\ \%$$

Example: (a) What number is 20% more than Rs. 9,000?

Solution: Let x = New quantity.

Original quantity = 9000

Increase = 20% of 9,000

Original Quantity + Increase = New Quantity

9,000 + 20% of 9,000 = x

9,000 + 0.20 (9,000) = x

9,000 + 1,800 = x

10,800 = x

So a number 20% more than Rs. 9,000 is Rs. 10,800.

Example: (a) What number is 60% less than 900?

Solution: Let New quantity = x

Original quantity = 200

Decrease = 60% of 900

New quantity = Original quantity - Decrease

x = 900 – 60% of 900

= 900 – 0.60 (900)

= 900 – 540 = 360

Example: After a discount of 25% the sale price of a suitcase is Rs. 846. What was the original price of the suitcase?

Solution: Let Original quantity = x

Decrease = 25% of x

New quantity = Rs. 846

New quantity = Original quantity - Decrease

= x - 25% of x

= x - 0.25 x = 0.75 x

$$x = \frac{846}{0.75} = 1,128$$

MIXTURE PROBLEMS

1. In a mixture problem, there are usually three items — the original mixture, the element which is added or removed, and the final mixture.

2. To solve mixture problems:

   (a) Determine which element of the mixture will not change.

   (b) Ascertain the exact amount of that element.

   (c) Establish a relation between the amount of this stable element and the final mixture.

   (d) Solve to find the final mixture.

   (e) Subtract the original mixture from the final mixture to find the amount to be added.

   Example: In a 20 gallon mixture of milk and water, there is 5% water. How much water must be added to make it 10% of the final mixture?

   Solution: In this problem, water is to be added. Therefore, the element which will not change is the milk.

   Since there is 5% water, the amount of milk must be 95% of the original mixture.

   95% of 20 gallons = .95 x 20 = 19 gallons of milk

   In the final mixture, there will be 10% water. Therefore, the milk will be 90% of the final mixture.

   19 gallons of milk = 90% of the final mixture.

   19 = 90/100 of the final mixture

   19 = 9/10 of the final mixture

   Therefore, final mixture = $\frac{19}{9/10}$ = 19 x 10/9 = 190/9

   = 21 1/9 gallons

   The amount to be added = 21 1/9 gallons

   The amount to be added = 21 1/9 - 20 = 1 1/9 gallon

3. When a mixture is made of two different grades of an article, to find the amount of each:

   (a) Multiply the total mixture by the value of the lower grade.

   (b) Multiply the total mixture by the value of the lower grade.

   (c) Subtract this product from the total value.

   (d) Divide by the difference in the two grades to find the amount of the higher grade in the mixture.

   (e) To find the amount of the lower grade in the mixture, simply subtract from the total mixture.

   Example: How many pounds of Rs. 25 a lb. coffee have to be mixed with Rs. 40 a lb. coffee to make a mixture of 60 pounds worth Rs. 35 a pound?

   Solution: (i) 60 x Rs. 35 = Rs. 2100 total value

   (ii) 60 x Rs. 25 = Rs. 1500

   Rs. 2100 - Rs. 1500 = Rs. 600

   The difference in the two grades = 40 – 25 = 15

   Rs. 600 / 15 = 40

   60 - 10 = 20

   Answer: 40 pounds of the Rs. 40 a lb. coffee

   20 pounds of the Rs. 25 a lb. coffee

There are several types of problems that are solved similarly to the above. Notice that there are two grades of a quantity, each having a different value. Of course, the problem can be solved by multiplying the total quantity by the value of either grade, but in order to avoid confusion, only the value of the lower grade is multiplied by the total quantity.

PROFIT AND LOSS

1. The following terms may be encountered in profit and loss problems:

   (a) The cost price of an article is the price paid by a person who wishes to sell it again.

   (b) There may be an allowance or trade discount reducing the cost price.

   (c) The list price or marked price is the price at which the article is listed or marked to be sold.

   (d) There may be a discount or series of discounts (usually expressed as a percent) on the list price.

   (e) The selling price or sales price is the price at which the article is finally sold.

   (f) If the selling price is greater than the cost price, there has been a profit.

   (g) If the selling price is lower than the cost price, there has been a loss.

   (h) If the article is sold at the same price as the cost, there has been no loss or profit.

   (i) A percentage profit or loss may be based either on the cost price or on the selling price.

   (j) Profit or loss may be stated in terms of Rs. ana paisas, or in terms of percent.

   (k) Overhead expenses include such items as rent, salaries, etc., and may be added to cost price or to the profit to increase the selling price.

2. The basic formulas used in profit and loss problems are :

   Selling price = cost price + profit

   Selling price = cost price - loss

   Example: If the cost of an article is Rs. 25.00, and the profit is Rs. 15.00, then the selling price is Rs. 25.00 + Rs. 15.00 = Rs. 40.00.

   Example: If the cost of an article is Rs. 30, and the loss is Rs. 12.00, then the selling price is Rs. 30.00 – Rs. 1.20 = Rs. 18.00.

3. *(a)* To find the profit in terms of money, subtract the cost price from the selling price, or selling price – cost price = profit.

   Example: If an article costing Rs. 30.00 is sold for Rs. 50.00, the profit is Rs. 50.00 – Rs. 30.00 = Rs. 20.00.

   (b) To find the loss in terms of money, subtract the selling price from the cost price, or cost price – selling price = loss.

   Example: If an article costing Rs. 20.00 is sold for Rs.15.00, the loss is Rs. 20.00 – Rs. 15.00 = Rs. 5.00.

4. To find the selling price if the profit or loss is expressed in percent based on cost price:

   (a) Multiply the cost price by the percent of profit or loss to find the profit or loss in terms of money.

   (b) Add this product to the cost price if a profit is involved, or subtract for a loss.

   Example: Find the selling price of an article costing Rs. 30.00 that was sold at a profit of 15% of the cost price.

   Solution: 15% of Rs. 30.00 = .15 x Rs. 30.00

   = Rs. 4.50 profit

   Rs. 30.00 + Rs. 4.5 = Rs. 34.50

Answer: Selling price = Rs. 34.50

Example: If an article costing Rs. 20.00 is sold at a loss of 5% of the cost price, find the selling price.

Solution: 5% of Rs. 20.00 = .05 x Rs. 20.00 = Re. 1.00 loss.

Rs. 200.00 + Re. 1.00 = Rs. 19.00

Answer: Selling price = Rs. 19.00

5. To find the cost price when given the selling price and the percent of profit or loss based on the selling price:

   (a) Multiply the selling price by the percent of profit or loss to find the profit or loss in terms of money.

   (b) Subtract this product from the selling price if a profit, or add the product to the selling price if a loss.

   Example: If an article sells for Rs. 120.00 and there has been a profit of 10% of the selling price. What is the cost price?

   Solution: 10% of Rs. 120.00 = .10 x Rs. 120.00
   = Rs. 12.00 profit

   Rs. 120.00 – Rs. 12.00 = Rs. 108.00

   Answer: cost price = Rs. 108.00

   Example: What is the cost price of an article selling for Rs. 20.00 on which there has been a loss of 6% of the selling price?

   Solution: 6% of Rs. 20.00 = .06 x Rs. 20.00 = Rs. 1.20 loss

   Rs. 20.00 + Rs. 1.20 = Rs. 21.20

   Answer: Cost price = Rs. 21.20

6. To find the percent of profit or percent of loss based on cost price:

   (a) Find the profit or loss in terms of money.

   (b) Divide the profit or loss by the cost price.

   (c) Convert to a percent.

   Example: Find the percent of profit based on cost price of an article costing Rs. 25.00 and selling for Rs. 30.00.

   Solution: Rs. 30.00 – Rs. 25.00 = Rs. 5.00 profit

   $$25.00\overline{)5.00} \quad .20 \quad = \quad 2500\overline{)500.00} \quad 20\%$$

   Answer: Profit = 20%

   Example: Find the percent of loss based on cost price of an article costing Rs. 50.00 and selling for Rs. 48.00.

   Solution: Rs. 50.00 – Rs. 48.00 = Rs. 2.00 loss

   $$50.00\overline{)2.00} = 5000\overline{)200.00}$$
   $$.04 = 4\%$$

   Answer: Loss = 4%

7. To find the percent of profit or percent of loss on selling price:

   (a) Find the profit or loss in terms of money.

   (b) Divide the profit or loss by the selling price.

   (c) Convert to percent.

Example: Find the percent of profit based on the selling price of an article costing Rs. 25.00 and selling for Rs. 30.00.

Solution: Rs. 30.00 – Rs. 25.00 = Rs. 5.00 profit

$$30.00 \sqrt{5.00} = 3000 \sqrt{500.00} = .16\,^{2}/_{3}$$
$$= 16\,^{2}/_{3}\%$$

Answer: Profit = 16 2/3 %

Example: Find the percent of loss based on the selling price of an article costing Rs. 50.00 and selling for Rs. 48.00.

Solution: Rs. 50.00 – Rs. 48.00 = Rs. 2.00 loss

$$48.00 \sqrt{2.00} = 4800 \sqrt{200.00} = .04\,^{1}/_{6}$$
$$= 4\,^{1}/_{6}\%$$

Answer: Loss = $4^{1}/_{6}$ %

8. To find the cost price when given the selling price and the percent of profit based on the cost price:
   (a) Establish a relation between the selling price and the cost price.
   (b) Solve to find the cost price.

Example: An article is sold for Rs. 25.00, which is a 25% profit of the cost price. What is the cost price?

Solution: Since the selling price represents the whole cost price plus 25% of the cost price.

25.00 = 125% of the cost price

25.00 = 1.25 of the cost price

Cost price = 25.00 ÷ 1.25 = 20.00

Answer: Cost price = Rs. 20.00

9. To find the selling price when given the profit based on the selling price;
   (a) Establish a relation between the selling price and the cost price.
   (b) Solve to find the selling price.

Example: A merchant buys an article for Rs. 27.00 and sells it at a profit of 10% of the selling price. What is the selling price?

Solution: Rs. 27.00 + profit = selling price.

Since the profit is 10% of the selling price, the cost price must be 90% of the selling price.

27.00 = 90% of the selling price

= .90 of the selling price

Selling price = 27.00 ÷ .90

= 30.00

Answer: Selling price = Rs. 30.00

TRADE DISCOUNTS

1. A trade discount, usually expressed in percent, indicates the part that is to be deducted from the list price.
2. To find the selling price when given the list price and the trade discount:
   (a) Multiply the list price by the percent of discount to find the discount in terms of money.

(b) Subtract the discount from the list price.

Example: The list price of an article is Rs. 20.00. There is a discount of 5%. What is the selling price?

Solution: Rs. 20.00 x 5%

= 20.00 x .05 = Re. 1.00 discount

Rs. 20.00 – Re. 1.00 = Rs. 19.00

Answer: Selling price = Rs. 19.00

An alternate method of solving the above problem is to consider the list price to be 100%. Then, if the discount is 5%, the selling price is 100% – 5% = 95% of the list price. The selling price is 95% of Rs. 20.00 = .95 x Rs. 20.00 = Rs. 19.00

SERIES OF DISCOUNTS

1. There may be more than one discount to be deducted from the list price. These are called a discount series.
2. To find the selling price when given the list price and a discount series:
   (a) Multiply the list price by the first percent of discount.
   (b) Subtract this product from the list price.
   (c) Multiply the difference by the second discount.
   (d) Subtract this product from the difference.
   (e) Continue the same procedure if there are more discounts.

   Example: Find the selling price of an article listed at Rs. 10.00 on which there are discounts of 20% and 10%.

   Solution:

   Rs. 10.00 x 20% = 10.00 x .20 = Rs. 2.00

   Rs. 10.00 – Rs. 2.00 = Rs. 8.00

   Rs. 8.00 x 10% = 8.00 x .10 = Rs. .80

   Rs. 8.00 – Rs. .80 = Rs. 7.20

   Answer: Selling price = Rs. 7.20
3. Instead of deducting each discount individually, it is often more practical to find the single equivalent discount first and then deduct. It does not matter in which order the discounts are taken.
4. The single equivalent discount may be found by assuming a list price of 100% leave all discounts in % form.
   (a) Subtract the first discount from 100%, giving the net cost factor (NCF) had there been only one discount.
   (b) Multiply the NCF by the second discount. Subtract the product from the NCF, giving a second NCF that reflects both discounts.
   (c) If there is a third discount, multiply the second NCF by it and subtract the product from the second NCF, giving a third NCF that reflects all three discounts.
   (d) If there are more discounts, repeat the process.
   (e) Subtract the final NCF from 100% to find the single equivalent discount.

   Example: Find the single equivalent discount of 20%, 25%, and 10%.

   Solution:

	100%	
–	20%	first discount
	80%	first NCF

– 25% of 80% $= \frac{20\%}{60\%}$ second NCF

– 10% of 60% $= \frac{6\%}{54\%}$ third NCF

100% — 54% = 46% single equivalent discount

Answer: 46%

Example: An article lists at Rs. 750.00. With discounts of 20%, 25% and 10%, what is the selling price of this article?

Solution: As shown above, the single equivalent discount of 20%, 25%, and 10% is 46%.

46% of Rs. 750 = .46 x Rs. 750 = Rs. 345

Rs. 750 – Rs. 345 = Rs. 405

Answer: Selling price = Rs. 405

TAXATION

1. *(a)* Taxation problems are a form of percentage or fraction problems since the tax rate is often expressed as a percentage (parts per hundred) or as another sort of fraction such as tax per Rs. 1000.00 etc.

   (b) Taxation problems may also be a form of table or chart problem when the rate of taxation is not a single rate, but changes in accordance with something else, such as total to be taxed, time, etc.

2. In taxation, there are usually three items involved: the amount taxable, henceforth called the base, the tax rate, and the tax itself.

3. To find the tax when given the base and the tax rate in percent:

   (a) Change the tax rate to a decimal.

   (b) Multiply the base by the tax rate.

   Example: How much would be realized on Rs. 4000 if taxed 15%?

   Solution: 15% = 15

   Rs. 4000 x 15 = Rs. 600

   Answer: Tax = Rs. 600

4. To find the tax rate in percent form when given the base and the tax:

   (a) Divide the tax by the base.

   (b) Convert to percent.

   Example: Find the tax rate at which Rs. 5600 would yield Rs. 784.

   Solution: Rs. 784 ÷ Rs. 5600 = 14

   0.14 = 14%

   Answer: Tax rate = 14%

5. To find the base when given the tax rate and the tax:

   (a) Change the tax rate to a decimal.

   (b) Divide the tax by the tax rate.

   Example: What amount of money taxed 3% would yield Rs. 75?

   Solution: 3% = .03

   Rs. 75 ÷.03 = Rs. 2500

   Answer: Base = Rs. 2500

6. When the tax rate is fixed and expressed in terms of money, take into consideration the denomination upon which it is based; that is, whether it is based on every Rs. 100, or Rs. 1000 etc.

7. To find the tax when given the base and the tax rate in terms of money:

   (a) Divide the base by the denomination upon which the tax is based.

   (b) Multiply this quotient by the tax rate.

   Example: If the tax rate is Rs. 3.60 per Rs. 1000, find the tax on Rs. 470,500.

   Solution: Rs. 470,500 ÷ Rs. 1000 = 470.5

   470.5 x Rs. 3.60 = Rs. 1,693.80

   Answer: Rs. 1,693.80

8. To find the tax rate based on a certain denomination when given the base and the tax derived:

   (a) Divide the base by the denomination indicated.

   (b) Divide the tax by this quotient.

   Example: Find the tax rate per Rs. 100 that would be required to raise Rs. 350,000 on Rs. 2,000,000 of taxable property.

   Solution: Rs. 2,000,000 ÷ 100 = 20,000

   Rs. 350,000 ÷ 20,000 = Rs. 17.50

   Answer: Tax rate = Rs. 17.50 per Rs. 100

INTEREST

Simple Interest: Interest is the profit on an investment. If money is invested, then interest is paid to the investor. If money is borrowed, then the person who borrows the money will have to pay interest to the lender. The money which is invested or lent is called the Principal. The percentage return is called the *rate percent*.

The interest at a rate of 15% means that the interest on a principal of Rs. 100 will be Rs. 15 per annum. The total formed by adding the interest to the principal is called the amount. The amount is, therefore, the total sum of money which remains invested after a period of time.

With simple interest, principal is always the same, no matter how many years the investment (or the loan) lasts.

The interest payable (or earned) depends upon:

(i) The amount borrowed or lent, i.e., the principal.

(ii) The rate of interest charged i.e., rate per cent.

(iii) The period of the loan i.e., the time (in years).

To calculate the simple interest use the formula below:

$$I = \frac{Prt}{100}$$

where P = principal

r = rate per cent per annum

t = time in years

I = simple interest

The formula can be transposed to find rate of interest (r), time (t) or principal (P). Thus,

$$t = \frac{100\,I}{Pr}$$

$$r = \frac{100\,I}{Pt}$$

$$P = \frac{100\,I}{rt}$$

Amount, $S = P + I$

Example: Find the simple interest on Rs. 500 borrowed for 4 years at 11% per annum.

Solution: P = Rs. 500, t = 4 years, r = 11%

$$I = \frac{Prt}{100} = \frac{500 \times 4 \times 11}{100} = \text{Rs. } 220$$

Thus, simple interest is Rs. 220.

Example: Rs. 700 is invested at 4% per annum. How long will it take for the amount to reach Rs. 784?

Solution: $P = 700$, Amount, S = Rs. 784, $r = 4\%$, t = ? Interest, $I = S - P = 784 - 700$ = Rs. 84

$$t = \frac{100\,I}{Pr} = \frac{100 \times 84}{700 \times 4} = 3 \text{ years.}$$

Hence, time taken is 3 years.

When the time is given in days we calculate the simple interest on the basis of a 360 days a year.

The formula for calculating time is

$$\text{Simple Interest: } t = \frac{\text{No. of days}}{360}$$

Example: Find the simple interest on a 60-day loan of Rs. 10,500 at 13½ %.

Solution: We know that P = Rs. 19,500, r = 13½ % = 0.135

We need finding r for the interest.

$$I = 19{,}500 \times 0.135 \times \frac{60}{360} = \text{Rs. } 438.80$$

Example: Find the simple interest on a 90-day loan of Rs. 90,000 at 15¼ %.

Solution: $P = 90{,}000$, $r = 15¼ = 0.1525$, $t = \frac{90}{360}$

$$I = Prt = 90{,}000 \times 0.1525 \times \frac{90}{360} = \text{Rs. } 343.10$$

BANK DISCOUNT

Bank Discount: Often businessmen purchase goods on credit. When businessmen purchase goods on credit, they write a *note or promissory note* called *bill of exchange or hundi*. This note is written as a promise by a debtor, called the *maker of the note*, to pay to the creditor, called the *payee* of the note, a sum of money on a specified date. If the seller of the goods needs cash before the agreed date of payment, he gets this bill of exchange (hundi) cashed by some commercial bank. The bank accepts this bill of exchange as a security and makes payment by deducting a small part of the total value. This small amount deducted from the total value is called *discount* and cashing a note at a bank is called *discounting*.

Example: M/s. Shakeel Corporation issued a non-interest-bearing note on February 8, 1992 due on May 9, 1992 for Rs. 5,000, on National & Grindleys Bank (Grindley's Bank), to M/s. Caravan Enterprises. M/s. Caravan Enterprises got this note discounted on which the bank charged discount rate of 18.5%. What did M/s. Caravan Enterprises actually receive.

Solution: Here S = 5,000, d = 18.5% = 0.185, $t = \frac{90}{360}$

Bank Discount = Maturity value x Discount rate x term of discount

$$D = S\,dt = \text{Rs. } 5000 \times 0.185 \times \frac{90}{360} = \text{Rs. } 231.30$$

The money received for the discounted note called the proceeds (P), is

P = S - D = Rs. 5,000 - Rs. 231.30 = Rs. 4768.70

So, M/s. Caravan Enterprises actually received Rs. 4,768.70

Example: M/s. Shakeel Corporation wants to get a 180-day interest bearing note from a bank that charged 14½% interest. What should be the face value of the note if Shakeel Corporation needs Rs. 10,000?

Solution: We want to find the maturity value (S) of the 180-day note for specified proceeds (P) of Rs. 10,000.

Here, d = 14¼ % = 0.1425, $t = \frac{180}{360}$

$$\text{Some } P = S(1 - dr) \quad \frac{P}{1 - dt} = S \text{ or } S = \frac{P}{1 - dt}$$

$$\text{So, } S = \frac{\text{Rs. } 10{,}000}{1 - [(0.1425)\,(180/360)]} = \text{Rs. } 10{,}767.20$$

Thus, the face value of the note should be Rs. 10,767.20.

COMPOUND INTEREST

Compound Interest: Compound interest is different from simple interest in that the interest which is added to the principal also attracts interest. If money is invested at compound interest, the interest due at the end of each year is added to the principal for the next year.

Example: Find the amount of money gained from an investment of Rs. 800 for 3 years at 10% per annum compound interest.

Solution: Interest on Rs. 800 for 1 year at 10% = 0.1 x 800 = Rs. 80. Adding this interest to the original principal of Rs. 800.

New principal = Rs. 800 + Rs. 80 = Rs. 880

Interest on Rs. 880 for 1 year at 10% = 0.1 x 880 = Rs. 88

New principal = 880 + 88 = Rs. 968

Interest on Rs. 968 for 1 year at 10% = 0.1 = Rs. 96.80

Amount accruing at the end of 3 years = Rs. 968 + Rs. 96.80

= Rs. 1064.80

RATIO

A ratio is the *comparison of two quantities of the same kind either by division* or putting colon (:) between them. Thus, the ratio between two quantities *a* and *b* is *a/b* or *a:b*. In this ratio, *a* is the first element while *b* is the second element.

The ratio between 60 minutes and 40 minutes may be expressed as 60/40 or 60:40. In either case, the ratio is read as *'sixty to forty'*. The numbers can be simplified as 3/2 or 3:2 or 1.5:1.

The order of elements in a ratio is very important because *b : a* is different from *a : b*.

Example: Aslam, Munir and Hanif work in Passport Office. It takes 1/2 hour for Aslam to reach office, Munir takes 25 minutes while Hanif takes 15 minutes to reach office. Express their travelling times as ratios.

Solution: Ratio between travelling times of Aslam, Munir and Hanif may be written as;

Aslam: Munir: Hanif = 1/2 hour : 25 minutes : 15 minutes.

Converting all the travelling times to same unit, i.e., minutes, we may express the ratio as :

30 minutes : 25 minutes : 15 minutes

= 30 : 25 : 15 (dropping the time unit)

The ratio may be simplified as :

6 : 5 : 3 or 2 : 1.67 : 1

Example: An employee gets one-fourth of his pay as house rent allowance. If he gets Rs. 125 as house rent allowance, what is his pay?

Solution: Pay : House rent allowance $= 1 : \frac{1}{4} = 4 : 1$

This means that for one rupee of house rent, employee's pay is Rs. 4. Since he gets Rs. 125 as house rent allowance,

Pay = 4 x 125 = Rs. 500.

Use of Ratios. Ratios can be used to distribute profits, allocate costs, etc. The total amount is equated to sum of ratios. If the terms of the ratio are fractions, they must be converted into equivalent fractions with the same denominator. The whole amount is then allocated in the ratio of numerators.

Example: Allocate Rs. 15,000 in the ratio 6 : 4 : 2.

Solution: First, we find the sum of the terms of the ratio, as

6 + 4 + 2 = 12

The amount is allocated according to terms of the ratio, as shown below :

First term : $\frac{6}{12} \times 15{,}000$ = Rs. 7,500

Second term : $\frac{4}{12} \times 15{,}000$ = Rs. 5,000

Third term: $\frac{1}{6} \times 15{,}000$ = Rs. 2,500

Thus, the allocation will be in the amounts of 7,500, 5,000 and 2,500

Note. We could have reduced the ratio 6 : 4 : 2 as

6 : 4 : 2 = 3 : 2 : 1.

Example: Distribute Rs. 96 between Akram and Naveed, so that Akram gets Rs. 3 if Naveed gets Re. 1.

Solution: Akram's share : Naveed's share = 3 : 1

Amount to be distributed = Rs. 96.

Sum of ratios = 3 + 1 = 4

Akram's share = $\frac{3}{4} \times 96$ = Rs. 72

Naveed's share = $\frac{1}{4} \times 96$ = Rs. 24

Continued Ratio. So far we have been comparing two quantities only. When more than two quantities are to be compared, we have to use the concept of continued ratio which is explained below:

Example: Nawaz, Shahbaz and Faraz have to divide a piece of land among themselves. The area of this piece of land is 804 sq. meter. If the ratio between the shares of Nawaz and Shahbaz is 7:4 and the ratio between the shares of Shahbaz and Faraz is 5:3, find the share of each.

Solution:

Nawaz's share	:	Shahbaz's share	:	Faraz's share
7	:	4		
		5	:	3
35	:	20	:	12

(The L.C.M. of 4 and 5 is 20. Multiplying the elements of first ratio by 5 and those of second by 4).

Sum of ratios = 35 + 20 + 12 = 67

Area of the land to be divided = 804 sq. meter

Nawaz's share = $\frac{35}{67} \times 804$ = 420 sq. meter

Shahbaz's share = $\frac{20}{67} \times 804$ = 240 sq. meter

Faraz's share = $\frac{12}{67} \times 804$ = 144 sq. meter

PROPORTION

A statement expressing equality of two ratios is called a proportion. Using two equal ratios, $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$, we may write the proportion as $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{6}$ or 2 : 3 = 4 : 6.

In general, if *a : b = c : d*, the proportion is generally written as *a : b :: c : d* and read as "*a* is to *b* as *c* is to *d*".

The four quantities *a, b, c, d* are called the terms of the proportion. The first and fourth terms are called the extremes while the second and the third terms are called the means.

From the proportion *a/b = c/d*, it is obvious from cross multiplication that *ad = bc*, i.e., the product of the extremes is equal to product of means. Using this property (ad = *bc* of a proportion *a : b :: c : d*) we can find any unknown term when the remaining three terms are known. for example, if

x : 10 :: 5 : 50

$$\frac{x}{10} = \frac{5}{50}$$

50x = 10 (5) (By cross multiplication)

or 50x = 50

Thus, $x = \frac{50}{50} = 1$

Inverse Proportion. If two given quantities are such that an increase in the value of one causes a proportionate decrease in the value of the other or a decrease in the value of one causes a proportionate increase in the value of the other, then such a proportion is known as an inverse *proportion*. The concept will be clear from the following examples.

Example: 16 men complete a job in 10 days, how long would it take 32 men to complete the same job?

Solution: It is obvious that 32 men will finish the job in 5 days because by doubling the number of men, the time required is halved.

Thus, it is a problem of inverse proportion and can be stated as:

No. of days			*No. of Men*
10	↑	↓	16
5			32

Here $10 : 5 \neq 16 : 32$,

but $10 : 5 = 32 : 16$

or $10 : 5 = \frac{1}{16} : \frac{1}{32}$

Example: An aeroplane flying at a speed of 540 km/hr covers some distance in 1½ hour. By how much the speed of the aeroplane be increased so as to cover the same distance in 1¼ hour?

Solution: Let the new speed of the aeroplane = x km/hr.

	Speed in Km/hr		*Time in min.*
↑	540	↓	90
	x		75

Thus, $x : 540 :: 90 : 75$

or, $x \times 75 = 540 \times 90$

$$x = \frac{540 \times 90}{75} = 648$$

Thus, $x = 648$ Km/hr.

The required increase in speed = 648–540 = 108 Km/hr.

Compound Proportion: In certain problems we have to deal simultaneously with more than one proportion. The mutual relationship of proportions in such situations is known as compound proportion. Situation of problems involving compound proportion will be explained through example.

Example: 14 cows consume 630 kg of hay in 18 days. How many cows will eat 770 kg of hay in 28 days at the same rate?

Solution: Let the required No. of cows = x

Compound proportion will be:

	No. of cows		Hay consumed			*No. of days*	
↑	14	↓	630 kg	(direct)	↑	18	(inverse)
	x		770 kg			28	

$$\text{Thus, } \frac{x}{14} = \frac{770}{630} \times \frac{18}{28}$$

$$\text{or} \quad x = \frac{14 \times 770 \times 18}{630 \times 28} = 11$$

Required number of cows = 11.

WORK AND TANK PROBLEMS

Work Problems

1. (a) In work problems, there are three items involved __ the number of people working, the time, and the amount of work done.

   (b) The number of people working is directly proportional to the amount of work done; that is, more the people on the job, the more the work that will be done, and vice versa.

   (c) The number of people working is inversely proportional to the time; that is, the more the people on the job, the less the time it will take to finish it, and vice versa.

   (d) The time spend on a job is directly proportional to the amount of work done; that is the more the time expended on a job, the more the work that is done, and vice versa.

Work at Equal Rates

2. (a) When given the time required by a number of people working at equal rates to complete a job, multiply the number of people by their time to find the time required by one person to do the complete job.

   Example: If it takes 4 people working at equal rates 30 days to finish a job, then one person will take 30 x 4 or 120 days.

   (b) When given the time required by one person to complete a job, to find the time required by a number of people working at equal rates to complete the same job, divide the time by the number of people.

   Example: If 1 person can do a job in 20 day, it will take 4 people working at equal rates 20 ÷ 4 or 5 days to finish the job.

3. To solve problems involving people who work at equal rates:

   (a) Multiply the number of people by their time to find the time required by 1 person.

   (b) Divide this time by the number of people required.

   Example: Four workers can do a job in 48 days. How long will it take 3 workers to finish the same job?

   Solution: One worker can do the job in 48 x 4 or 192 days.

   3 workers can do the job in 192 ÷ 3 = 64 days.

   Answer: It would take 3 workers 64 days.

4. In some work problems, the rates, though unequal, can be equalized by comparison. To solve such problems.

   (a) Determine from the facts given how many equal rates are there.

   (b) Multiply the number of equal rates by the time given.

   (c) Divide this by the number of equal rates.

   Example: Three workers can do a job in 12 days. Two of the workers work twice as fast as the third. How long would it take one of the faster workers to do the job himself?

Solution: There are two fast workers and one slow worker. Therefore, there are actually five slow workers working at equal rates.

1 slow worker will take 12 x 5 or 60 days.

1 fast worker = 2 slow workers; therefore, he will take (60) ÷ 2 or 30 days to complete the job.

Answer: It will take 1 fast worker 30 days to complete the job.

5. Unit time is expressed in terms of 1 minute, 1 hour, 1 day, etc.
6. The rate at which a person works is the amount of work he can do in unit time.
7. If given the time it will take one person to do a job, then the reciprocal of the time is the part done in unit time.

   Example: If a worker can do a job in 6 days, then he can do $^1/_6$ of the work in 1 day.
8. The reciprocal of the work done in unit time is the time it will take to do the complete job.

   Example: If a worker can do $^3/_7$ of the work in 1 day, then he can do the whole job in $^7/_3$ or 2 $^1/_3$ days.
9. If given the various times at which each of a number of people can complete a job, to find the time it will take to do the job if all work together:

   (a) Invert the time of each to find how much each can do in unit time.

   (b) Add these reciprocals to find what part all working together can do in unit time.

   (c) Invert this sum to find the time it will take all of them together to do the whole job.

   Example: If it takes A 3 days to dig a certain ditch, whereas B can dig it in 6 days, and C in 12, how long would it take all three to do the job?

   Solution: A can do it in 3 days; therefore, he can do $^1/_3$ of the work in one day. B can do it in 6 days; therefore, he can do $^1/_6$ of the work in one day. C can do it in 12 days; therefore, he can do $^1/_{12}$ of the work in one day.

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{7}{12}$$

   A, B and C can do $^7/_{12}$ of the work in one day; therefore, it will take them $^{12}/_7$ or 1 $^5/_7$ days to complete the job.

   Answer: A, B and C, working together, can complete the job in 1 $^5/_7$ days.
10. If given the total time it requires a number of people working together to complete a job, and the times of all but one are known, to find the missing time:

    (a) Invert the given times to find how much each do in unit time.

    (b) Add the reciprocals to find how much is done in unit time by those whose rates are known.

    (c) Subtract this sum from the reciprocal of the total time to find the missing rate.

    (d) Invert this rate to find the unknown time.

    Example: A, B and C can do a job in 2 days. B can do it in 5 days, and C can do it in 4 days. How long would it take A to do it himself?

    Solution: B can do it in 5 days; therefore, he can do $^1/_5$ in one day, C can do it in 4 days; therefore, he can do $^1/_4$ in one day. The part that can be done by B and C together in 1 day is:

$$\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{9}{20}$$

    The total time is 2 days; therefore, all can do ½ in one day.

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{9}{20} = \frac{1}{20}$$

A can do 1/20 in 1 day; therefore, he can do the whole job in 20 days.

Answer: It would take A 20 days to complete the job himself.

11. In some work problems, certain values are given for the three factors — number of workers, the amount of work done, and the time. It is then usually required to find the changes that occur when one or two of the factors are given different values.

    One of the best methods of solving such problem is by directly making the necessary cancellations, divisions and multiplications. In this problem it is easily seen that more workers will be required since more houses are to be built in a shorter time.

    Example: If 60 workers can build 4 houses in 12 months, how many workers would be required to build 6 houses in 4 months?

    Solution: To build 6 houses instead of 4 in the same amount of time, we would need 6/4 of the number of workers.

    $$\frac{6}{4} \times 60 = 90$$

    Since we now have 4 months where previously we needed 12, we must triple the number of workers.

    $$90 \times 3 = 270$$

    Answer: 270 workers will be needed to build 6 houses in 4 months.

12. In general, a work problem in which the workers work at different rates can be fitted into the following formula for combining their work:

    $$\frac{\text{work done by worker A}}{\text{time taken by worker A}} + \frac{\text{work done by worker B}}{\text{time taken by worker B}} = \frac{\text{Total work done}}{\text{Total time taken}}$$

    The problem will, directly or indirectly, give you five of the above six items. Plug in the known quantities and calculate the unknown one.

    Note: Be sure your units of work and time are consistent throughout the formula.

    Example: A can do the job in 4 hours. B can do it in 5. How long do they take together?

    Solution: $\frac{1 \text{ job}}{4 \text{ hrs.}} + \frac{1 \text{ job}}{5 \text{ hrs.}} = \frac{1 \text{ job}}{x \text{ hrs.}}$

    $$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{x}$$

    $$\frac{5}{20} + \frac{4}{20} = \frac{1}{x}$$

    $$\frac{9}{20} = \frac{1}{x}$$

    $$\frac{20}{9} = \frac{x}{1}$$

    $$2\frac{2}{9} = x$$

    Answer: A and B together take $2\,^2/_9$ hours to do the job.

Tank Problems

1. The solution of tank problems is similar to that of work problems. Completely filling (or emptying) a tank may be thought of as completing a job.

2. (a) If given the time it takes a pipe to fill or empty a tank, the reciprocal of the time will represent that part of the tank that is filled or emptied in unit time.

   Example: If it takes a pipe 4 minutes to fill a tank, then ¼ of the tank is filled in one minute.

   (b) The amount that a pipe can fill or empty in unit time is its rate.

3. If given the part of a tank that a pipe or a combination of pipes can fill or empty in unit time, invert the part to find the total time required to fill or empty the whole tank.

   Example: If a pipe can fill $^2/_5$ of a tank in 1 minute, then it will take $^5/_2$ or 2 ½ minutes to fill the entire tank.

4. To solve tank problems in which only one action (filling or emptying) is going on:

   (a) Invert the time of each pipe to find how much each can do in unit time.

   (b) Add the reciprocals to find how much all can do in unit time.

   (c) Invert this sum to find the total time.

   Example: Pipe A can fill a tank in 3 minutes whereas B can fill it in 4 minutes. How long would it take both pipes, working together, to fill it?

   Solution: Pipe A can fill it in 3 minutes; therefore, it can fill 1/3 of the tank in one minute. Pipe B can fill it in 4 minutes; therefore, it can fill 1/4 of the tank in one minute.

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{7}{12}$$

   Pipe A and Pipe B can fill $^7/_{12}$ of the tank in one minute; therefore, they can fill the tank in $^{12}/_7$ minutes.

   Answer: Pipes A and B, working together, can fill the tank in 1 $^5/_7$ minutes.

5. In problems in which both filling and emptying actions are occurring.

   (a) Determine which process has the faster rate.

   (b) The difference between the filling rate and the emptying rate is the part of the tank that is actually being filled or emptied in unit time. The fraction representing the slower action is subtracted from the fraction representing the faster process.

   (c) The reciprocal of this difference is the time it will take to fill or empty the tank.

   Example: A certain tank can be filled by Pipe A in 12 minutes. Pipe B can empty the tank in 18 minutes. If both pipes are open, how long will it take to fill or empty the tank?

   Solution: Pipe A fills $^1/_{12}$ of the tank in 1 minute.

   Pipe B empties $^1/_{18}$ of the tank in 1 minute.

$$^1/_{12} = {}^3/_{36}$$
$$^1/_{18} = {}^2/_{36}$$

   Since $^1/_{12}$ is greater than 1/18, the tank will ultimately be filled.

   In 1 minute, $\frac{3}{36} - \frac{2}{36} = \frac{1}{36}$ of the tank is actually filled.

   Therefore, the tank will be completely filled in 36 minutes.

   Answer: It will take 36 minutes to fill the tank if both pipes are open.

6. To determine which process is faster:

   (a) Add up the rates of the filling pipes.

   (b) Add up the rates of the emptying pipes.

   (c) Find the L.C.D. of both sums and change them to fractions having the L.C.C. as denominator.

   (d) The fraction with the greater numerator will indicate which process is faster.

   Example: Pipes A and B can fill a tank in 2 and 6 hours respectively; pipes C and D can empty the same tank in 3 and 5 hours respectively. If all four pipes are working together, will the tank be ultimately filled or emptied?

   Solution: The rates of the filling pipes are $^1/_2$ and $^1/_6$ $^1/_2 + ^1/_6 = ^2/_3$

   The rates of the emptying pipes are $^1/_3$ and $^1/_5$

   $$^1/_3 + ^1/_5 = ^8/_{15}$$

   The L.C.D. of $^2/_3$ and $^8/_{15}$

   $^2/_3 = ^{10}/_{15},\ ^8/_{15} = ^8/_{15}$ $^{10}/_{15}$ is greater than $^8/_{15}$; therefore, the tank will ultimately be filled.

7. To solve tank problem in which actions are going on:

   (a) Invert the time of each filling pipe to find how much each can fill in unit time.

   (b) Add the reciprocals to find how much of the tank all can fill in unit time.

   (c) Invert the time of each emptying pipe to find how much each can empty in unit time.

   (d) Add the reciprocals to find how much of the tank all can empty in unit time.

   (e) If required, determine which process is faster and subtract the smaller fraction from the larger to find how much of the tank is actually filled or emptied in unit time.

   (f) Invert this difference to find the time it will take to either fill or empty the entire tank.

   Example: A certain tank can be filled by pipes A and B in 4 and 5 minutes respectively. Another pipe C can empty it in 3 minutes. How long will it take to fill or empty the tank, if all three pipes are working together?

   Solution: Pipe A can fill the tank in 4 minutes; therefore, it can fill $^1/_4$ of the tank in 1 minute.

   Pipe B can fill the tank in 5 minutes; therefore, it can fill $^1/_5$ of the tank in 1 minute.

   $$^1/_4 + ^1/_5 = ^9/_{20}$$

   Pipes A and B can fill $^9/_{20}$ of the tank in 1 minute. Pipe B can empty the tank in 3 minutes; therefore it can empty $^1/_3$ of the tank in 1 minute.

   The L.C.D. of $^9/_{20}$ and $^1/_3$ is 60

   $9.20 = ^{27}/_{60},\ ^1/3 = ^{20}/_{60}$

   $^{27}/_{60} - ^{20}/_{60} = ^7/_{60}$

   Since $^7/_{60}$ of the tank is actually being filled every minute, it will take $^{60}/_7$ or 8 $^4/_7$ minutes to fill the entire tank.

   Answer: It will take 8 $^4/_7$ minutes to fill the tank if all three pipes work together.

DISTANCE PROBLEMS

1. In distance problems, there are usually three quantities involved: the distance (in miles), the rate (in miles per hour — mph), and the time (in hours).

   (a) To find the distance, multiply the rate by the time: distance = rate x time.

   Example: A man traveling 40 miles per hour for 3 hours travels 40 x 3 or 120 miles.

(b) The rate is the distance traveled in unit time. To find the rate, divide the distance by the time.

Example: If a car travels 100 miles in 4 hours, the rate is 100 ÷ 4 or 25 miles per hour.

(c) To find the time, divide the distance by the rate.

Example: If a car travels 150 miles at the rate of 30 miles an hour, the time is 150 ÷ 30 or 5 hours.

COMBINED RATES

2. *(a)* When two people or objects are travelling towards each other, the rate at which they are approaching each other is the sum of their respective rates.

   (b) When two people or objects are travelling in directly opposite directions, the rate at which they are separating is the sum of their respective rates.

3. To solve problems involving combined rates:

   (a) Determine which of the three factors is to be found.

   (b) Combine the rates and find the unknown factor.

Example: A and B are walking towards each other over a road 120 miles long. A walks at the rate of 6 miles per hour, and B walks at the rate of 4 miles per hour. How soon will they meet?

Solution: The factor to be found is the time.

Time = distance ÷ rate
Distance = 120 miles
Rate = 6 + 4 = 10 miles per hour
Time = 120 ÷ 10 = 12 hours

Answer: They will meet in 12 hours.

Example: Ali and Sami are walking in opposite directions. Ali walks at the rate of 5 miles per hour, and Sami walks at the rate of 7 miles per hour. How far apart will they be at the end of 3 hours?

Solution: The factor to be found is distance.

Distance = time x rate
Time = 3 hours
Rate = 5 + 7 = 12 miles per hour
Distance = 12 x 3 = 36 miles

Answer: They will be 36 miles apart at the end of 3 hours.

4. To find the time it takes a faster person or object to catch up with a slower person or object:

   (a) Determine how far ahead the slower person or object is.

   (b) Subtract the slower rate from the faster rate to find the distance the faster person or object gains per unit time.

   (c) Divide the slower person or object's lead by the difference in rates (b).

Example: Two automobiles are travelling along the same road. The first one, which travels at the rate of 30 miles per hour, start out 6 hours ahead of the second one, which travels at the rate of 50 miles per hour. How long will it take the second one to catch up with the first one?

Solution: The first automobile starts out 6 hours ahead of the second. Its rate is 30 miles per hour. Therefore, it has traveled 6 x 30 or 180 miles by the time the second one starts. The second automobile travels at the rate of 50 miles per hour. Therefore, its gain is 50-30 or 20 miles per hour. The second auto has to cover 180 miles. Therefore, it will take 180 ÷ 20 or 9 hours to catch up with the first automobile.

Answer: It will take the faster auto 9 hours to catch up with the slower one.

AVERAGE OF TWO RATES

1. In some problems, two or more rates must be averaged. When the times are the same for two or more different rates, add the rates and divide by the number of rates.

   Example: If a man travels for 2 hours at 30 miles per hour, at 40 miles per hour for the next 2 hours, and at 50 miles per hour for the next 2 hours, then his average rate for the 6 hours is (30 + 40 + 50) ÷ 3 = 40 miles per hour.

2. When the times are not the same, but the distances are the same:
   (a) Assume the distance to be a convenient length.
   (b) Find the time at the first rate.
   (c) Find the time at the second rate.
   (d) Find the time at the third rate, if any.
   (e) Add up all the distances and divide by the total time to find the average rate.

   Example: A boy travels a certain distance at the rate of 20 miles per hour and returns at the rate of 30 miles per hour. What is his average rate for both trips?

   Solution: The distance is the same for both trips. Assume that it is 60 miles. The time for the first trip is 60 ÷ 20 = 3 hours. The time for the second trip is 60 ÷ 30 = 2 hours. The total distance is 120 miles. The total time is 5 hours. Average rate is 120 ÷ 5 = 24 miles per hour.

   Answer: The average rate is 24 miles per hour.

3. When the times are not the same and the distances are not the same:
   (a) Find the time for the first distance.
   (b) Find the time for the second distance.
   (c) Find the time for the third distance, if any.
   (d) Add up all the distances and divide by the total time to find the average rate.

   Example: A man travels 100 miles at 20 miles per hour, 60 miles at 30 miles per hour, and 80 miles at 10 miles per hour. What is his average rate for the three trips?

   Solution: The time for the first trip is 100 ÷ 20 = 5 hours. The time for the second trip is 60 ÷ 30 = 2 hours. The time for the third trip is 80 ÷ 10 = 8 hours. The total distance is 240 miles. The total time is 1 hours. Average rate is 240 ÷ 15 = 16.

   Answer: The average rate for the three trips is 16 miles an hour.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE PROBLEMS

1. To obtain the average of quantities that are weighted:
   (a) Set up a table listing the quantities, their respective weights, and their respective values.
   (b) Multiply the value of each quantity by its respective weight.
   (c) Add up these products.
   (d) Add up the weights.
   (e) Divide the sum of the products by the sum of the weights.

   Example: Assuming that the weights for the following subjects are: English 3, History 2, Mathematics 2, Foreign Languages 2, and Art 1. What would be the average of a student whose marks are: English 80, History 85, Algebra 84, Spanish 82, and Art. 90?

   Solution:

Subject	Weight	Marks
English	3	80
History	2	85

Algebra	2		84
Spanish	2		82
Art	1		90
English	3 x 80	=	240
History	2 x 85	=	170
Algebra	2 x 84	=	168
Spanish	2 x 82	=	164
Art	1 x 90	=	90
			832

3 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 1 = 10

832 / 10 = 83.2

Answer: Average = 83.2

2. If the weights and the final average are given, but the value of one quantity is unknown, to find the unknown value:
   (a) Set up a table listing the quantities, their respective weights, and all the known values.
   (b) Add up the weights and multiply this sum by the final average.
   (c) Multiply each of the values by their respective weights and add up these products.
   (d) Subtract this sum from the product obtained in (b).

Example: To enter a certain college, an average of 80 is required. The weights are: English 3, Mathematics 2, History 2, and Foreign Language 2. One student's marks are: English 82, Geometry 75, and French 78. What is the lowest mark he must attain in History to be able to enter?

Solution:

Subject	Weight		Marks
English	3		82
Geometry	2		75
French	2		78
History	2		?
	9		
English	3 x 82	=	246
Geometry	2 x 75	=	150
History	2 x 78	=	156
			552

720 – 552 = 168

The missing mark is in History which has a weight of 2.

168/2 = 84

Answer: He must attain at least 84 in History to be able to enter.

Area and Volume

Area: Area is the measure of the amount of surface covered.

Area of Rectangle = length × breath Length = $\frac{\text{area}}{\text{breath}}$, breath = $\frac{\text{area}}{\text{length}}$

Example: A rectangular field is 13m long and 10m wide. It has a cement-path $3\frac{1}{2}$ wide around it. What is the area of cement path.

Solution: Area of the field and cement path = $(20 \times 17)m^2 = 340m^2$

Area of the field = $(13 \times 10)m^2 = 130m^2$

$\therefore$ Area of the cement path = $(340 - 130)m^2 = 210m^2$

Area of Parallelograms A parallelogram is a quadrilateral in which the opposite pairs of sides are parallel and equal.

Area of parallelogram = base × height = b × h

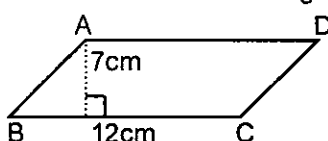
Triangle: Area of triangle = $\frac{1}{2}$ × base × height

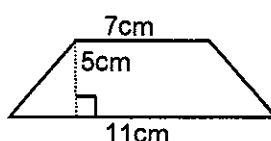
Trapeziums

Trapeziums: Area of Trapeziums = $\frac{1}{2}$ × heights × sum of parallel sides

Example

Find the area of the following figures:

(a)

Parallelogram

(b)

Trapezium

(a) ABCD = base × height = $(12 \times 7)\ cm^2 = 84\ cm^2$

(b) Area of trapezium = $\frac{1}{2}$ × height × sum of parallelogram

$$= [\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times (7 + 11)]\ cm^2 = 45cm^2$$

Area of Circle: Area of circle with radius r = πr^2

Example: A circle has a radius of 7m. Find its area (take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)

Solution: Area of circle= $\pi r^2 = \left(\frac{22}{7} \times 7 \times 7\right) m^2 = 154m^2$

Area of half circle = $\frac{1}{2} \times \pi r^2$

Volume of Cylinder

Volume of cylinder = base area × height thus, the volume of a cylinder of base radius r and height h is given by volume = $\pi r^2 h$.

Example: The diameter of the base of a solid circular cylinder is 14 and its height is 10cm. Find the volume (Take $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)

Solution: $r = \frac{14}{2} = 7$, h = 10 volume = $\pi r^2 h = \left(\frac{22}{7} \times 7^2 \times 10\right) cm^2 = 1540\ cm^3$

Curved Area of Cone.

Formula = πrl where r is radius of base and l is slant height volume of cuboid = length × breath × height volume of cone = $\frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$ where r is radius of base and h is its heights.

Permutations Combinations & Probability

The solution of many problems in probability may require some knowledge of elementary algebra, namely, *permutations, combinations*. These concepts are explained below.

Factorial: The numbers 1, 2, 3, ... are called natural numbers. Occasionally, we have to multiply first few natural numbers. For example, $1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5$ is the product of the first five natural numbers. This product is denoted as 5! Read as *five factorial*. Thus $5! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 = 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$

Similarly, $10! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \cdot 8 \cdot 9 \cdot 10 = 10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$

In general, the product of first n natural numbers, denoted by $n!$, is

$$n! = n\,(n-1)\,(n-2) \ldots .\, 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$$

This can also be written as

$$n! = n\,(n-1)\,(n-2)! = n\,(n-1)!$$

Thus $10! = 10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7! = 10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8! = 10 \cdot 8!$

By definition, $1! = 1$ and $0! = 1$.

Permutations: An arrangement of all or some of a set of objects in a definite order is called *permutation*. Suppose we have different objects marked *A, B, C, D*. With two objects *A* and *B*, the arrangements *AB* and *BA* are different permutations. With three objects *A, B, C*, the arrangements *ABC, ACB, BCA, BAC, CAB* and *CBA* are different permutations.

The number of permutations of n different objects taken r at a time, denoted by ${}^nP_r$, is given by ${}^nP_r = \dfrac{n!}{(n-r)!}$

For example, the number of permutations of 3 objects *A, B, C* taken 2 at a time is ${}^3P_2 = \dfrac{3!}{(3-2)!} = 6$. These permutations are: *AB, BA, AC, CA, BC, CB*.

Combinations: Sometimes we want to know the number of arrangements of objects without caring for the order in which they are arranged. Such arrangements are called *combinations*.

The number of combinations of n different objects taken r at a time, denoted by ${}^nC_r$ or $\binom{n}{r}$, is given by

$${}^nC_r = \binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{r!\,(n-r)!}$$

For example, the number of combinations of 3 different objects *A, B, C* taken 2 at a time is ${}^3C_2 = \binom{3}{2}$ $= \dfrac{3!}{2!\,(3-2)!} = 3$.

These combinations are *AB, AC, BC*.

POLYNOMIALS

Monomial A monomial is any number or variable or product of number and variable. For example

$$3, -5, x, y, 4x, 5xy, a^2b^4$$

are monomials.

The number that appears in front of variables in a monomial is called the coefficient. For example 4 is coefficient of x in 4x.

Polynomial A polynomial is a monomial or the sum of two or more monomials. Each monomial which makes up the polynomial is called a term of the polynomial. For example

$2x^2 + 3x + 5,$ $\quad x^2 - 2x + 1$

$y^2 + 2xy + x^2,$ $\quad a^2 - b^2$

are polynomial.

$$a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0$$

is a general polynomial of degree n if $a_n \neq 0$.

A polynomial with two terms is called a binomial.

Two terms are called like terms if they have exactly the same variables and exponents, they can differ only in their coefficients. For example $3a^2b$ and $-4a^2b$ are like terms. The only terms of a polynomial that can be combined are like terms.

The highest power of x in polynomial in x is called the degree of the polynomial. The degree of

$x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x + 5$ is 3.

Remainder Theorem If a polynomial f(x) of degree $n \geq 1$, n is non-negative integer is divided by $x - a$ till no x term exists in the remainder, then f(a) is the remainder.

For example if $f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x + 5$ is divided by $x - 1$ then the remainder is

$$f(1) = (1)^3 + 2(1)^2 - 3(1) + 5$$
$$= 1 + 2 - 3 + 5 = 5$$

Factor Theorem The polynomial $x - a$ is a factor of the polynomial f(x) if and only if $f(a) = 0$.

Three important binomial products are

$$(a - b)(a + b) = a^2 - b^2$$
$$(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$
$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

EQUATIONS AND INEQUALITIES

Equation A sentence involving the equality sign '=' between two algebraic expressions is called an equation. For example

$x + 3 = 2x + 5,$

$x^2 + 3x - 5 = 0$

$x^2 + xy = y^2$ are equations.

The basic principle that you must remember in solving any equation is that you can manipulate it in any way, as long as you do the same thing to both sides. For example, you may always add the same number to each side, subtract the same number from each side, multiply or divide each side by the same number (except 0); square each side; take the square root of each side (if the quantities are positive), or take the reciprocal of each side.

Inequality A sentence involving the symbol < or > between two algebraic expressions is called an in-equation or an inequality.

For example $x + 3 > 5$ and $y - 2 < 2y + 5$ are inequalities.

Properties of inequalities

(i) $a < b \Rightarrow a + c < b + c.$

(ii) $a < b \Rightarrow a - c < b - c.$

(iii) If $c > 0$ then $a < b \Rightarrow ac < bc$.

(iv) If $c < 0$ then $a < b \Rightarrow ac > bc$

MENSURATION

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT FORMULAE

Given below are some of the relations which are normally used to solve the problems in mensuration:

1. Perimeter of a triangle is equal to the sum of its sides. Thus for a triangle with sides p, q and r the perimeter is $(p + q + r)$.
2. Perimeter of a square with side a is 4a.
3. Perimeter of a rectangle with sides L and B is $2(L + B)$.
4. Circumference of a circle of radius r is $2\pi r$.
5. Diameter of a circle of radius r is 2r.
6. Diagonal of a square = $\sqrt{2}$ x Side of the square.
7. Diagonal of a rectangle with sides L and B = $\sqrt{L^2 + B^2}$.

Areas

8. Area of a triangle with side a, b and c is :

$$A = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

where $s = \frac{1}{2}(a + b + c)$

Thus, area of an equilateral triangle with each side a is $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2$.

9. Area of a right angle triangle is $\frac{1}{2}$ x Base x Height.
10. Area of a rectangle of sides L and B is LB.
11. Area of a square with side a is a^2.
12. Area of a circle of radius $r = \pi r^2$.
13. Surface area of a cylinder of radius r and height h is $2\pi rh$.
14. Total surface area of the cylinder = $2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2$.
15. Area of four walls of a room with sides l, b and h = $2(1 + b)h$.
16. Surface area of a cone of base radius r and height h = $\pi r\sqrt{h^2 + r^2}$.
17. Total surface area of a cone of base radius r and height h = $\pi r\sqrt{h^2 + r^2} + \pi r^2$
18. Surface area of a sphere of radius $r = 4\pi r^2$.
19. Area of a rhombus = $\frac{1}{2}$ x Product of the diagonals.

20. Area of a trapezium = $\frac{1}{2}$ x Sum of the parallel sides x Perpendicular distance between them.

Volumes of Geometrical Bodies.

21. Volume of cuboid of sides l, b and h = l x b x h.
22. Volume of a cube = $(\text{side})^3$.
23. Volume of a cylinder of radius r and height h is equal to $\pi r^2 h$.
24. Volume of a cone of radius r and height his equal to $^1/_3\ \pi r^2 h$.
25. Volume of a sphere of radius r = $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
26. Slant height of a cone = $\sqrt{h^2+r^2}$.
27. Value of $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ or 3.14 approximately.
28. Sum of internal angles of a polygon of n sides = $(n-2)\ \pi$ deg. or $(2n-4)$ right angles

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LINES ANGLES AND TRIANGLES

Some concepts are accepted without defining them for example, point, line, plane.

Some postulates used in geometry are

(i) There is one and only one line that can pass through two distinct points.

(ii) Infinite number of lines can be drawn through one point.

(iii) Two lines can intersect each other at one point only.

(iv) A line segment can be extended on both sides to a desired limit.

(v) A line segment can be bisected at one and only one point.

(vi) Two intersecting lines cannot be parallel to the same line.

Angle An angle is formed by the intersection of two line segments rays or lines. The point of intersection is called the vertex.

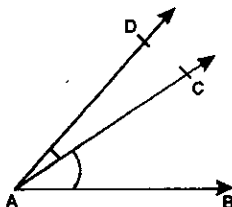
Angles are classified according to their degree measures as follows.

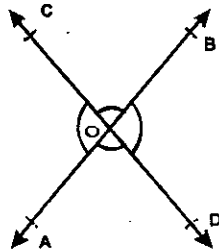
(i) An acute angle measures less than 90°.

(ii) A right angle measures 90°.

(iii) An obtuse angle measures more than 90° but less than 180°.

(iv) A straight angle measures 180°.

Adjacent Angles Two angles are said to be adjacent angles if they have common vertex and an arm.

$\angle DAC$ and $\angle CAB$ are adjacent angles.

Vertical Angles If two lines intersect each other, then the two non-adjacent angles so formed are called vertical angles.

$\overleftrightarrow{AB}$ and $\overleftrightarrow{CD}$ intersect each other at point O. $\angle AOC$, $\angle BOD$ and $\angle BOC$, $\angle AOD$ are the pairs of vertical angles.

An angle can be bisected by one and only one ray.

Triangle A closed figure formed by three sides is called a triangle.

In any triangle the sum of the measures of the three angles is 180°.

The measure of the exterior angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of the measures of the two opposite interior angles.

In any triangle,

(a) The longest side is opposite the largest angle.

(b) The shortest side is opposite the smallest angle.

(c) Sides with the same length are opposite to angles with the same measures.

(d) The sum of the lengths of any two sides of a triangle is greater than the length of the third side.

If A represents the area of an equilateral triangle with side s, then $A = \frac{s^2\sqrt{3}}{4}$.

In a right angled triangle ABC with $m\angle C = 90°$, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

CIRCLES

Circle A circle is the set of points in a plane which are equidistant form a fixed point of the plane.

The fixed point is called the centre of the circle.

The distance between the centre and any point of the circle is called the radius.

Circumference The length of the line joining all points on the circle is called the circumference of the circle.

Chord A line segment whose end points are any two points of a circle is called a chord of the circle.

A chord passing through the centre of the circle is called a **diameter** of the circle.

Tangent Circles The circles which have only one point in common are called tangent circles.

Concentric Circles The circles having a common centre are called concentric circles.

If d is the diameter and r the radius of a circle, $d = 2r$.

A diameter is the longest chord that can be drawn in a circle.

Circumference $C = \pi d = 2\pi r$.

The formula for the area of a circle of radius r is

$$A = \pi r^2$$

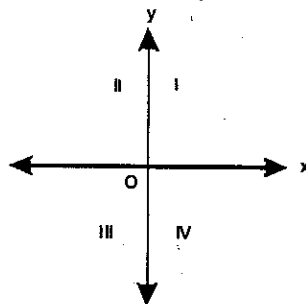
If an arc subtends an angle of x° at the centre, the length of the arc is $\frac{x}{360} \times (2\pi r)$ and the area of the sector formed by the arc and 2 radii is $\frac{x}{360} \times (\pi r^2)$

The circle which passes through the three vertices of a triangle is called the **circumcircle** of the triangle.

The circle inscribed within a triangle so as to touch each of its sides is called the **inscribed** circle of the triangle.

The circle which touches one side externally and the other two produced sides of a triangle internally is called an **escribed** circle of the triangle.

COORDINATE GEOMETRY

The coordinate plane is formed by two perpendicular number lines called the x-axis and y-axis, which intersect at the origin. The axes divide the plane into four quadrants labeled I, II, II and IV.

Each point in the plane is assigned two numbers, which are written as an ordered pair, (x, y).

x is the distance of the point from y-axis and is called abscissa or x-coordinate.

y is the distance of the point from x-axis and is called ordinate or y-coordinate.

Points to the right of the y-axis have positive x-coordinates, and those to the **left** have negative x-coordinates. Points above the x-axis have positive y-coordinates, and those below it have negative y-coordinates.

If a point is on x-axis, its y-coordinate is 0.

If a point is on the y-axis, its x-coordinate is 0.

All the points on a horizontal line have the same y-coordinate. To find the distance between them, subtract their x-coordinates.

The slope of the line joining the points $P(x_1, y_1)$ and $Q(x_2, y_2)$ is $\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$.

The slope of any horizontal line is 0.

The slope of a vertical line is not defined.

The distance between two points $P(x_1, y_1)$ and $Q(x_2, y_2)$ is $\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)}$.

EXERCISE

1. A retailer bought a compact disc. from a manufacturer for Rs. 200. In addition to that, he paid a 15% sales tax. If he sold the disc to a customer for Rs. 260, calculate the cash profit he made.
   (a) Rs. 30.00 (b) Rs. 35.00
   (c) Rs. 32.50 (d) Rs. 28.00

2. A shopkeeper bought a radio from a wholesaler for Rs. 250.00. In addition, he paid a sales tax of 15% on the cost price. He then sold the radio for Rs. 315.00. Calculate the cash profit made by the shopkeeper.
   (a) Rs. 20.00 (b) Rs. 22.50
   (c) Rs. 25.00 (d) Rs. 27.50

3. A shopkeeper buys 300 identical articles at a total cost of Rs. 1500. He fixes the selling price of each article at 20% above the cost price and sells 260 articles at this price. As for the remaining articles, he sells them at 50% of the selling price. Calculate the shopkeer's total profit.
   (a) 180.00 (b) 185.00
   (c) 200.00 (d) 190.00

4. 10 men can complete a job in 14 days. How long will it take 4 men to finish the same job if they work at the same rate?
   (a) 33 days (b) 35 days
   (c) 37 days (d) 39 days

5. 15 men can complete a job in 10 days. How long will it take 8 men to finish the same job if they work at the same rate?
   (a) $14\,^3/_4$ days (b) $16\,^3/_4$ days
   (c) $18\,^3/_4$ days (d) $20\,^3/_4$ days

6. 40 men can build a wall 4 metres high in 15 days. The number of men required to build a similar wall 5 metres high in 6 days is
   (a) 115 (b) 125
   (c) 105 (d) 135

7. A and B can reap a field in 30 days, working together. After 20 days, however, B is called away and A takes 20 days more to complete the work. B alone could do the whole work in
   (a) 48 days (b) 50 days
   (c) 56 days (d) 60 days

8. A and B enter into a partnership contributing Rs. 800 and Rs. 1,000 respectively. At the end of 6 months they admit C, who contributes Rs. 600. After 3 years they get a profit of Rs. 966. Find the share of each partner in the profit.
   (a) 336, 420, 210 (b) 360, 400, 206
   (c) 380, 390, 196 (d) 345, 405, 210

9. A man takes 50 minutes to cover a certain distance at a speed of 6 km/hr. If he walks with a speed of 10 km/hr, he covers the same distance in
   (a) 1 hour (b) 30 minutes
   (c) 20 minutes (d) 10 minutes

10. A train takes 50 minutes for a journey if it runs at 48 km/hr. The rate at which the train must run to reduce the time to 40 minutes will be
    (a) 50 km/hr (b) 55 km/hr
    (c) 60 km/hr (d) 57 km/hr

11. Rashid buys three books for Rs. 16.00 each and four books for Rs. 23.00 each, what will be the average price of books
    (a) 18.00 (b) 20.00
    (c) 22.00 (d) 24.00

12. A boy of height 165 cm is replaced by another, which decreases the average height of the group of 34 students, by 1 cm. The height of the new student is
    (a) 129 cm (b) 130 cm
    (c) 131 cm (d) 132 cm

13. A car travelled 100 km with half the distance at 40 km/h and the other half at 80 km/h. Find the average speed of the car for the whole journey.
    (a) 53 Km/hr (b) 53.33 Km/hr
    (c) $54\,^1/_4$ Km/hr (d) 55 Km/hr

14. A rectangular room is 6 m long, 5 m wide and 4 m high. The total volume of the room in cubic metres is
    (a) 24 (b) 30
    (c) 120 (d) 240

15. A single discount equivalent to a discount series of 20%, 10% and 25% is
    (a) 55% (b) 54%
    (c) 46% (d) 42%

16. 40 arithmetic questions, each carrying equal marks, were given in a class test. A boy answered 25 questions correctly. What

percentage was this? To pass a test a student must answer at least 45% of the questions correctly. Find the least number of correct answers needed to pass.
(a) 62.5% 18 (b) 63.5% 16
(c) 64.5% 20 (d) 61.0% 21

17. A boy scored 90 marks for his mathematics test. This was 20% more than what he had scored for the geography test. How much did he score in geography?
(a) 71 marks (b) 73 marks
(c) 75 marks (d) 77 marks

18. A fruit-seller has 120 oranges. Given that he has 20% more apples than oranges and 40% less oranges than pears, find the number of apples and the number of pears the fruit seller has.
(a) 144, 200 (b) 148, 380
(c) 149, 220 (d) 140, 190

19. A man earned an annual income of Rs. 2,45000 in 1990. He was allowed a deduction of Rs. 15000 relief for each of his three children and a personal relief of Rs. 30000. If he was charged a tax rate of 4% on first Rs. 50000 and 6% on his remaining income, calculate the amount of tax he had to pay.
(a) Rs. 9200 (b) Rs. 8700
(c) Rs. 9500 (d) Rs. 9400

20. A man pays 10% of his income for his income tax. If his income tax amounts to Rs. 1500, what is his income?
(a) Rs. 13000 (b) Rs. 15000
(c) Rs. 17000 (d) Rs. 19000

21. A certain number was doubled and the result then multiplied by 3. If the product was 138, find the number.
(a) 21 (b) 23
(c) 25 (d) 27

22. A man is 5 times as old as his son. 2 years ago the sum of the squares of their ages was 114. Find the present age of son.
(a) 7 years (b) 9 years
(c) 8 years (d) 8 ½ years

23. Rashid's salary was reduced by 20%. In order to restore his salary at the original amount, it must be raised by
(a) 20% (b) 22.5%
(c) 25% (d) 26%

24. A bank exchanges British currency for Singapore currency at the rate of S$ 3.20 to £ 1. Calculate, in £, the amount exchanged for S$ 1,600 by a customer who also had to pay an extra 3% commission for this transaction.
(a) £ 475 (b) £ 485
(c) £ 495 (d) £ 505

25. A can do a piece of work in 10 days and B can do it in 15 days. The number of days required by them to finish it, working together is
(a) 8 (b) 7
(c) 6 (d) 4

26. A certain solution is to be prepared by combining chemicals *X*, *Y* and *Z* in the ratio 18 : 3 : 2. How many litres of the solution can be prepared by using 36 litres of *X*?
(a) 46 litres (b) 47 litres
(c) 45 litres (d) 49 litres

27. A group of boys were to choose between playing hockey and badminton. The number of boys choosing hockey was three times that of those choosing badminton. Asking 12 boys who chose hockey to play badminton would make the number of players for each game equal. Find the number who chose badminton originally.
(a) 12 (b) 14
(c) 11 (d) 13

28. A man bought a flat for Rs. 8,20,000. He borrowed 55% of this money from a bank. How much money did he borrow from the bank?
(a) Rs. 4,51,000 (b) Rs. 4,52,000
(c) Rs. 4,53,000 (d) Rs. 4,54,000

29. A man saves Rs. 500, which is 15% of his annual income. How much does he earn in one year?
(a) 3542.50 (b) 3333.33
(c) 3132.30 (d) 3075.75

30. A primary school had an enrollment of 850 pupils in January 1970. In January 1980 the enrollment was 1,120. What was the percentage increase for the enrollment?
(a) 31.76 % (b) 33.50 %
(c) 30.65 % (d) 34.76 %

31. A bank increased the rate of interest which it paid to depositors from 3.5% to 4% per annum. Find how much more interest a man would receive if he deposited Rs. 64000 in the bank for 6 months at the new interest rate.

(a) Rs. 160.00 (b) Rs. 180.00
(c) Rs. 200.00 (d) Rs. 220.00

32. The difference between simple and compound interest on Rs. 1625 for 3 years at 4% per annum in rupees is
(a) 7.95 (b) 7.90
(c) 7.70 (d) 7.75

33. The difference in simple and compound interest on a certain sum of money in two years at 15% per annum is Rs. 144. The sum in rupees is
(a) 6000 (b) 6200
(c) 6400 (d) 6300

34. A tour guide earns commission by bringing tourists to patronise a certain handicraft shop. Given that the commission he receives is 3% of the total sales, calculate his commission on a particular day when the 12 tourists he brought to the shop spent an average of Rs. 2500.00 each.

(a) Rs. 500.00 (b) Rs. 700.00
(c) Rs. 900.00 (d) Rs. 1000.00

35. Mr. Rehman ordered a car worth Rs. 600,000 and was given a discount. Given that he paid Rs. 57,0000 for his new car, calculate the percentage discount he receive (d).
(a) 5 % (b) 7 %
(c) 9 % (d) 10 %

36. A person's net income is Rs. 1,373.70 and he pays an income tax of 5%. His gross income in rupees must be
(a) 1,446 (b) 1,118.96
(c) 1,308.29 (d) 1,438.25

37. A girl is 18 years younger than her mother. In 6 years' time, the sum of their ages will be 54. How old is the girl now?
(a) 10 years (b) 11 years
(c) 12 years (d) 13 years

38. A group of labourers accepted to do a piece of work in 20 days. 8 of them did not turn up for the work and the remaining did the work in 24 days. The original number of labourers was
(a) 47 (b) 48
(c) 49 (d) 50

39. A sum of money is divided among three persons. *X*, *Y* and *Z*, in the ratio 10 : 7 : 5. If *Y* gets Rs. 140 more than *Z*, how much will *X* get?
(a) Rs. 700.00 (b) Rs. 750.00
(c) Rs. 735.00 (d) Rs. 875.00

40. A, B and C can do a work in 20, 25 and 30 days respectively. They undertook to finish the work together for Rs. 1,110. The share of A exceeds that of B by
(a) Rs. 60 (b) Rs. 90
(c) Rs. 75 (d) Rs. 85

41. An oil tanker contained 5,500 litres of oil. Three-fifth of the oil was delivered to a customer and two-fifth of the remaining was delivered to another customer. The number of litres of oil that remains in the tanker is
(a) 0 (b) 440
(c) 880 (d) 1320

42. A man's new income is Rs. 8400.00 per month. Given that his original income was Rs. 7500.00 per month, find the percentage increase in his monthly income.
(a) 11 % (b) 12 %
(c) 13 % (d) 14 %

43. A student has to secure 40% marks to pass. He gets 40 marks and fails by 40 marks. The maximum number of marks is
(a) 300 (b) 250
(c) 200 (d) None of these

44. After spending 88% of his income, a man had Rs. 2160.00 left. Find his income.
(a) Rs. 18000 (b) Rs. 19000
(c) Rs. 20000 (d) Rs. 22000

45. At a clearance sale, an article was reduced in price from Rs. 180 to Rs. 171. If the article sold at the original price yielded the dealer 25% profit, what was the percentage of profit if the article was sold at the reduced price?
(a) 17.75% (b) 18.75%
(c) 19.75% (d) 20.75%

46. By selling a fan for Rs. 475, a person loses 5%. To get a gain of 5%, he should sell the fan for:
(a) Rs. 500 (b) Rs. 525
(c) Rs. 535 (d) Rs. 575

47. During a month in 1970, a family spent Rs. 2500 on food. In 1980 in the same month the same family spent Rs. 3750 on food. What was the percentage increase in the money spent on food?

(a) 25% (b) 50%
(c) 75% (d) 80%

48. In an examination, 900 candidates were boys and 1100 were girls. If 32% of the boys and 38% of the girls passed the examination, the total percentage (of boys and girls together) of candidates that failed will be
(a) 35.3% (b) 62.0%
(c) 64.7% (d) 68.0%

49. Javed read 60 pages of a book on the first day. This was 20% more than the number of pages he read on the second day. Given that he read $\frac{1}{6}$ of the book on the second day, find the number of pages in the book he had read.
(a) 300 (b) 290
(c) 325 (d) 345

50. Price of sugar is increased by 25%. The percentage of consumption to be decreased so that there would be no increase in the expenditure is
(a) 18 % (b) 20 %
(c) 22 % (d) 24 %

51. The enrollment in a certain secondary school was 450 in 1979. By 1980 the enrollment had increased by 16%. What was the enrollment in 1980?
(a) Rs. 512 (b) Rs. 518
(c) Rs. 522 (d) Rs. 526

52. A group of students volunteered to finish a construction work in 25 days. 10 of the students did not come and the work could be finished in 35 days. The original number of students in the group were
(a) 25.00 (b) 32.00
(c) 35.00 (d) 37.00

53. A man borrowed Rs. 3,000 at 8% per annum compound interest compounded annually. How much must he repay in all at the end of 3 years? Answer to nearest rupee.
(a) 3669.00 (b) 3779.00
(c) 3889.00 (d) 3999.00

54. A man has a number of ducks costing Rs. 100 each and three times as many chickens costing Rs. 60 each. If the total cost of ducks and chickens is Rs. 4200, find the number of chickens the man has.
(a) 43 (b) 45
(c) 47 (d) 49

55. A man is rowing a boat at a uniform speed. The speed with the current is 2 km/h greater than against it. He takes a total of 4 hours to row with the current from A to B and then against it from B to A. If the distance between A and B is 15 km, find the speed of the boat from A to B (i.e., with the current).
(a) 7.85 km (b) 8.65 km
(c) 9.65 km (d) 10.65 km

56. A man normally takes 5 hours to travel at a certain speed from city *A* to city *B*. One day, he increases his speed by 4 km/h and finds that the journey from *A* to *B* takes half an hour less than the normal time. Find his normal speed.
(a) 36 km/h (b) 37 km/h
(c) 38 km/h (d) 39 km/h

57. A man travelled 120 km to a town. He could have reached the town 4 ½ hours earlier had he increased his speed by 3 km/h. Find the speed at which he travelle(d)
(a) 6.56 Km (b) 7.57 Km
(c) 8.58 Km (d) 9.58 Km

58. A reduction of 25% in the price of rice will enable a trader to buy 50 kg more for Rs. 450. What was the price per kg before reduction?
(a) Rs. 3.00 (b) Rs. 3.50
(c) Rs. 2.90 (d) Rs. 4.50

59. If 10% is deducted from a bill, Rs. 585.00 remains to be paid. How much is the bill?
(a) Rs. 650 (b) Rs. 675
(c) Rs. 700 (d) Rs. 725

60. A man buys 5 kg of tea at Rs. 125.00 per kg. In addition, for every kilogram of tea purchased, he has to pay a sales tax of 6% on the selling price. Calculate the total amount of money that he had to pay.
(a) Rs. 332.50 (b) Rs. 552.50
(c) Rs. 662.50 (d) Rs. 772.50

61. A bookseller sold a book for Rs. 40.00 to make a profit of 15% percent. In order to eam a profit of 20%, he should have sold it for
(a) 41.74 (b) 43.75
(c) 42.25 (d) 40.60

62. A man bought 400 dozen pencils at Rs. 8.00 a dozen. He sold half of them at Rs. 10.50 a dozen

and the rest at Rs. 7.50 a dozen. Find his profit.
(a) Rs. 375 (b) Rs. 400
(c) Rs. 450 (d) Rs. 425

63. A man sells two houses for Rs. 2 lakh each. On one he gained 20% and on the other he lost 20%. His total profit or loss % in the transaction will be
(a) 4% profit (b) 5% loss
(c) $6\,^2/_3$% profit (d) 4% loss

64. A shopkeeper sold two articles for Rs. 48 each. He made a 25% profit on one article and a loss of 20% on the other. What was his net gain or loss on the sale of the two articles?
(a) Loss of Rs. 1.40
(b) Profit of Rs. 2.40
(c) Loss of Rs. 2.40
(d) Profit of Rs. 1.40

65. At a book fair, a book was reduced in price from Rs. 75.00 to Rs. 60.00. If the first price gives a 50% profit, find the percentage profit of the book sold at the reduced price.
(a) 20% (b) 30%
(c) 40% (d) 50%

66. By selling 60 chairs, a man gains an amount equal to selling price of 10 chairs. The profit percentage in the transaction is
(a) 10 % (b) 15 %
(c) $16\,^2/_3$ % (d) 20 %

67. How much would I have to pay for a book which cost Rs. 72 to produce, if the printing company sold it to a bookseller at 20% profit and in return the bookseller sold it to me at a profit of 25%?
(a) Rs. 104.00 (b) Rs. 106.00
(c) Rs. 108.00 (d) Rs. 110.00

68. A man walked for 3 hours at 4.5 km/h and cycled for some time at 15 km/h. Altogether, he traveled 21 km. Find the time taken for cycling.
(a) ½ hour (b) 1 hour
(c) 1½ hours (d) 2 hours

69. A man was 32 years old when his daughter was born. He is now five times as old as his daughter. How old is his daughter now?
(a) 7 years (b) 8 years
(c) 9 years (d) 10 years

70. A shopowner blends three types of coffees, *A, B* and *C*, in the ratio 3:5:7. Given that type *A* coffee costs Rs. 70.00 per kg, type *B* coffee costs Rs. 100.00 per kg and type *C* coffee costs Rs. 120.00 per kg, calculate the cost per kg of the blended mixture.
(a) Rs. 106.00 (b) Rs. 108.00
(c) Rs. 109.00 (d) Rs. 110.00

71. A sum of money is distributed among 3 boys, A, B and C, in the ratio 2:4:14. If B gets Rs. 12.00 more than A, how much money does C get?
(a) Rs. 80.00 (b) Rs. 82.00
(c) Rs. 84.00 (d) Rs. 86.00

72. A, B and C can do a piece of work in 15, 20 and 30 days respectively. They undertake to do a work for Rs. 810. The share of A exceeds that of B by
(a) Rs. 90.00 (b) Rs. 80.00
(c) Rs. 95.00 (d) Rs. 110.00

73. The average age of a group of 13 boys is 13. When two more boys joined the group, the average rose by 2 years. The sum of the ages of the two new boys is
(a) 26 (b) 30
(c) 50 (d) 56

74. The average of 8 numbers is 12. If each number is increased by 2, the average of the new set of numbers is
(a) 12 (b) 13
(c) 14 (d) 15

75. What is the compound interest on Rs. 2,500 for 3 years at 12% per annum compounded yearly? Answer nearest to rupee.
(a) Rs. 1016.00 (b) Rs. 1014.00
(c) Rs. 1012.00 (d) Rs. 1010.00

76. A man bought a car for Rs. 3,30,000. He made a first payment of Rs. 1,20,000 and borrowed the rest from a bank at 10% per annum simple interest. At the end of the first year, he repaid a certain sum to the bank after which he still owed the bank Rs. 90,000. Calculate the sum he repaid.
(a) Rs. 1,31,000 (b) Rs.1,41,000
(c) Rs. 1,51,000 (d) Rs. 1,61,000

77. A man invested Rs. 40,000 in a building society which paid simple interest at a rate of $7^1/_4$% per annum to its investors. After 2 years, the rate was increased to 7.6% per annum. Find the amount he had at the end of 7 years.

(a) Rs. 50000 (b) Rs. 60000
(c) Rs. 61000 (d) Rs. 71000

78. Find the simple interest you will obtain if you deposit Rs. 600 in a bank for 9 months at 4½ % per annum.
(a) 20.25 (b) 21.25
(c) 22.25 (d) 24.25

79. How long will it take a principal of Rs. 24000 to amount to Rs. 28,800 at a simple interest rate of 6% per annum?
(a) 3 years 4 months (b) 4 years 3 months
(c) 4 years 4 months (d) 3 years 3 months

80. A man's monthly income consists of Rs. 5000.00 plus a commission of 4% on all his sales. Find his total sales for a particular month in which his income was Rs. 12200.00.
(a) 1,60000 (b) 1,80000
(c) 2,00000 (d) 3,00000

81. If the average speed of a vehicle for a certain journey is increased by 10%, by what percentage is the time decreased?
(a) 7.1 % (b) 8.1 %
(c) 9.1 % (d) 10.1 %

82. If the price of a bicycle is increased by 15% to Rs. 950.00, what was the original price?
(a) 875.00 (b) 815.00
(c) 826.00 (d) 915.00

83. In 1997 the population of a town was 72,000. In 1998 the population had risen to 85,200. Find the percentage increase of the population.
(a) 16.33 % (b) 18.33 %
(c) 20.33 % (d) 22.33 %

84. Tariq started from a place and went 4 kms. north and turned left and moved 2 kms. west. Then Tariq again turned left and moved 4 kms. How many kilometres is Tariq from the place he started?
(a) 4 kms. (b) 2 kms.
(c) 6 kms. (d) 10 kms.

85. The average salary per head of all the workers in a factory is Rs. 600. The average salary per head of the officers is Rs. 4000 and that of the rest is Rs. 560. If there are 12 officers, the total number of workers in the factory are:
(a) 1,008 (b) 1,028
(c) 1,020 (d) 1,032

86. One kg. of tea ad 4 kg. of sugar together cost Rs. 35.00, but if sugar rises by 50% and tea 10%, they would cost Rs. 42.50. Find the price per kg. of sugar.
(a) Rs. 2.50 (b) Rs. 5.00
(c) Rs. 25.00 (d) Rs. 30.00

87. The rent of a flat is Rs. 250 per month. The house tax is to be charged 10 percent yearly, but 12 percent of the rent is deducted for repairs and other expenses. The house tax is:
(a) Rs. 316 (b) Rs. 360
(c) Rs. 364 (d) Rs. 264

88. A student attempted all of the 22 questions on a test and received a score of 63.5. If the scores were derived by adding 3.5 points for each correct answer, how many questions did the student answer incorrectly.
(a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 15 (d) 18

89. In country X returning tourist may import goods with a total value of Rs. 5000 or less tax free, but must pay 8 percent tax on the portion of the total value in excess of Rs. 5000. What tax may be paid by returning tourist who imports goods with a total value of Rs. 7300.
(a) Rs. 584.00 (b) Rs. 400.00
(c) Rs. 240.6 (d) Rs. 184.00

90. The length and breadth of a square are increased by 30% and 20% respectively. The area of the rectangle so formed exceeds the area of the square by
(a) 20% (b) 30%
(c) 50% (d) 56%

91. The population in a city increases at the rate of 5% annually. Its present population is 1,85,220. The population 3 years ago was
(a) 1,81,500 (b) 1,60,000
(c) 1,83,433 (d) 1,27,783

92. The price of an article is decreased by 10%. To restore it to its former value, the new price must be increased by
(a) 10% (b) 11%
(c) $9\,^{1}/_{11}$ % (d) $11\,^{1}/_{9}$ %

93. Of a group of people surveyed in a political poll, 60% said that they would vote for candidate R of these, 90% actually voted for R, and those who did not say that they would vote for R, 5% actually voted for R. What percentage of the

group voted for R?

(a) 56% (b) 59%
(c) 62% (d) 65%

94. A company sells pens at a price of Rs. 100 per dozen, but gives a 15% discount on any order which exceeds 12 dozens. If a merchant wants to get three thousand pens, how much he will have to pay?

(a) Rs. 17425 (b) Rs. 20500
(c) Rs. 21250 (d) Rs. 23500

95. If the simple interest on a sum of money invested at 3½% per annum for 4 years is Rs. 1000, find the principal.

(a) 7141.90 (b) 7142.90
(c) 7143.90 (d) 7144.90

96. Latif deposits a certain sum of money in a bank. If the interest rate of the bank decreases from $3^3/_4$% per annum to $3^1/_2$% per annum, Latif's interest will decrease by Rs. 50.00 in a year. Find the sum of money he deposits.

(a) Rs. 20000 (b) Rs. 21000
(c) Rs. 22000 (d) Rs. 23000

97. Latif decided to buy a new car costing Rs. 600000. He agreed to pay 60% of the price of the car as a deposit and the balance at 3 ½ % simple interest per annum over a period of 3 years. Calculate the amount of each monthly installment.

(a) 7355.70 (b) 7366.70
(c) 7377.70 (d) 7388.70

98. Rashid left a job paying Rs. 75,000 per year to accept a sales job paying Rs. 45,000 per year plus 15% commission. If each of his sales is for Rs. 750, what is the least number of sales he must make per year if he is not to lose many because of change?

(a) 40 (b) 200
(c) 266 (d) 267

99. Haris bought 4 times as many share in company X as Humza and Humza bought 3 time as many shares in the same company as Umer. Which of the following is the ratio of the number of shares bought by Haris to the number of shares bought by Umer?

(a) $\frac{3}{4}$ (b) $\frac{4}{3}$
(c) $\frac{3}{1}$ (d) $\frac{12}{1}$

100. The average age of a class of 40 students is 12 years. If the teacher's age is also included, the average age increases by one year. The teacher's age is?

(a) 52 years (b) 53 years
(c) 51 years (d) 54 years

101. Tariq bought a T.V. priced at Rs. 2800. He was given 2 successive discounts of 10 and 5 percent. If he had to pay 10 percent sales tax, the net amount he paid was:

(a) Rs. 2600 (b) Rs. 2633.40
(c) Rs. 2592 (d) Rs. 2660

102. Twelve men take 6 hours to finish a piece of work. After the 12 men have worked for 1 hour, the contractor decides to call in 8 more men. How many more hours would 20 men take to complete the remaining work?

(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

103. Two men, A and B, can paint a house in 8 days. A alone can paint it in 12 days. How long will B take to paint the house by himself?

(a) 24 days (b) 26 days
(c) 28 days (d) 30 days

104. Solution Y is 30% liquid X and 70% water. If Q kgs of water evaporates from 8 kgs of solution Y and 2 kgs of solution Y are added to the remaining 6 kgs of liquid, what percentage of the new solution is liquid X?

(a) 30% (b) 33 $^1/_3$%
(c) 37½ % (d) 40%

105. Zain, Humza and Haris share Rs. 2560. Humza's share is four times as much as Zain's and Zain's share is one-third of Haris's. How much is the share of Zain?

(a) 300.00 (b) 310.00
(c) 320.00 (d) 340.00

106. If a car is sold for Rs. 50000 the profit is 17 percent, what would be profit percentage if sold for Rs. 47000.

(a) 14.85 % (b) 15.98 %
(c) 16.20 % (d) 14.50 %

107. Working alone, R can complete a certain kind of job in 9 hours. R and S, working together at their respective ratio, can complete one of these jobs in 6 hours. In how many hours can S, working alone, complete one of these jobs?

(a) 18 (b) 12
(c) 9 (d) 6

108. Three families, A, B and C, share 480 kg of rice. B gets twice as much as A and C gets half as much as B. How much does each family get?
(a) 120 - 240 - 120 (b) 140 - 220 - 120
(c) 140 - 210 - 130 (d) 150 - 215 - 115

109. Three families, *P*, *Q* and *R*, share 480 kg of rice, *Q* receives twice as much rice as *P* and *R* receives half as much rice as Q. How much rice does family Q gets?
(a) 220 kg (b) 230 kg
(c) 240 kg (d) 250 kg

110. Three salesmen A, B and C went to 400 households to sell a certain brand of cookers costing Rs. 600.00 each. 15% of the households bought a cooker each from them. If the three salesmen sold the cookers in the ratio 3 : 4 : 5, find the share of salesman B, if the commission is 4% of the total sales.
(a) Rs. 470.00 (b) Rs. 480.00
(c) Rs. 490.00 (d) Rs. 500.00

111. The sides of a triangle are proportional to 5 cm, 7 cm and 8 cm. If the perimeter is 270 cm, find the length of each side.
(a) 67.5 cm, 94.5 cm, 108.0 cm
(b) 64.3 cm, 88.5 cm, 102.0 cm
(c) 69.5 cm, 96.4 cm, 110.5 cm
(d) 65.6 cm, 90.5 cm, 105.5 cm.

112. How much percent must be added to the cost price of goods so that a profit of 20% must be made after throwing off a discount of 10% from the labelled price?
(a) 35 % (b) 40 %
(c) 33½ % (d) 30 %

113. 16 ounces of fresh orange juice contains 216 calories, and 16 ounces of fresh grapefruit juice contains 174 calories. If an 8 ounce mixture of these two juices contain 94 calories, what fraction of the mixture is orange juice?
(a) $^1/_3$ (b) $^2/_3$
(c) ½ (d) $^{47}/_{54}$

114. A train having 110m length runs through a station at the rate of 35 km per hour. How long will it take to pass a given point?
(a) 15 sec (b) 20 sec
(c) 22 sec (d) 11 sec

115. Six men working 8 hours a day earn Rs. 720 per week. 8 men working 6 hours a day will earn per week
(a) Rs. 540 (b) Rs. 720
(c) Rs. 960 (d) Rs. 1080

116. Tea at Rs. 24.00 per kg is mixed with tea at Rs. 32.00 per kg in the ratio 1:3. Calculate the weight of each type of tea in 40 kg of the mixture.
(a) 10 Kg 30 Kg (b) 30 Kg 10 Kg
(c) 20 Kg 20 Kg (d) 30 Kg 30 Kg

117. A student gets 75, 82, 86 marks on three tests. What must be his mark on the next test so that his average for the 4 tests will be 85?
(a) 97 (b) 94
(c) 90 (d) 88

118. In an election, where there are only 2 candidates one who gets 43% of the votes is rejected by a majority of 420 votes. The total number of votes polled is;
(a) 1920 (b) 1720
(c) 2100 (d) 3000

119. In an examination 52% of the candidates failed in English, 42 % failed in Mathematics, 17% failed in both. Find the percentage of those, who passed in both the subjects.
(a) 20% (b) 30%
(c) 25% (d) 23%

120. In the exam 45% students failed and 550 students were successful. The total number of students who appeared in the exam were:
(a) 1000 (b) 900
(c) 1500 (d) 800

121. In the exam. 75% of the candidates passed in English and 65% in Mathematics, while 15% failed both in English as well as in Mathematics. If 495 candidates passed in both the subjects, find the total number of candidates who took the examination:
(a) 800 (b) 900
(c) 850 (d) 950

122. Sadiq purchased a plot for Rs. 8,000. He sells the plot to Abid at a profit of 20%. Abid in turn sells that plot to Arif at a loss of 20%. The plot costs Arif.
(a) Rs. 12,000 (b) Rs. 10,000
(c) Rs. 8670 (d) Rs. 7680

123. Over the last three years a person had an average yearly income of Rs. 45000. The person earned 1½ times as much the second year as the first year and 2½ times as much the third year as the first year. What was the person's

income the second year?
(a) 9,000 (b) 13,500
(c) 27,000 (d) 40,500

124. A's mother is twice as old as A's brother. A is 6 years younger than his brother but 4 years older than his sister. If A's sister is 15 his mother's age is:
(a) 40 (b) 45
(c) 42 (d) 50

125. If there are 16 boys and 12 girls in a class, the ratio of the number of girls to the number of children in the class is :
(a) 4 : 3 (b) 4 : 7
(c) 3 : 4 (d) 3 : 7

126. At a special sale, 5 tickets can be purchased for the price of 3 tickets. If 5 tickets are purchased at this sale, the amount saved will be what percentage of the original price of 5 tickets?
(a) 20% (b) $33\frac{1}{3}$%
(c) 40% (d) 60%

127. A carriage driving in a fog passed a man who was walking at the rate of 3 km/hr in the same direction. He could see the carriage for 4 minutes and it was visible to him upto a distance of 100m. What was the speed of the carriage?
(a) $3\,^1/_2$ km. (b) 4 km.
(c) $4\,^1/_2$ km. (d) 5 km.

128. A certain carpet costs Rs. 82.50 per square yard. How much will a carpet cost if it is 20 feet long and 2 yards wide?
(a) Rs. 6405 (b) Rs. 19800
(c) Rs. 3300 (d) Rs. 6600

129. If the price of sugar be raised by 20% the percentage of consumption that a housewife has to decrease in order not to increase her expenditure is:
(a) $16\frac{2}{3}$% (b) 20%
(c) 26% (d) 35%

130. In a school in which 40% of the enrolled students are boys, 80% of the boys are present on a certain day. If 1152 boys are present, the total school enrollment is:
(a) 1420 (b) 3600
(c) 2880 (d) 4600

131. When a book is sold for Rs. 76, the gain is 52%. The gain, when it is sold for Rs. 74, is percent:
(a) 44 % (b) 46 %
(c) 48 % (d) 50 %

132. If a man were to sell his bicycle for Rs. 720, he would lose 25 percent. What must he sell it for to gain 25 percent:
(a) Rs. 1,000 (b) Rs. 1,200
(c) Rs. 1,250 (d) Rs. 1,300

133. Latif and Rashid enter into a partnership. Latif contributes
Rs. 4000 for 8 months and Rashid 6000 for four months. Latif's share in a total profit of Rs. 3500 is
(a) Rs. 1500 (b) Rs. 2000
(c) Rs. 2500 (d) Rs. 2400

134. Six women or nine girls do a piece of work in 10 days. Eight women and three girls will do the same work in:
(a) 9 days (b) 6 days
(c) 4 days (d) 2 days

135. One side of a rectangle is x inches. If the perimeter is p inches, what is the length (in inches) of the other side?
(a) $2p - 2x$ (b) $\frac{p-2}{x}$
(c) $\frac{p-x}{2}$ (d) $\frac{p-2x}{2}$

136. Two trains of lengths 65 and 55 m are travelling in the same direction at 20 and 47 km/h respectively. The faster train will pass the other completely in?
(a) 20 sec (b) 27 sec
(c) 16 sec (d) 14 sec

137. Working 8 hours a day, a work is done in 5 days. For how many hours a day the work is done, if it is finished in 4 days.
(a) 8 hrs (b) 10 hrs
(c) 12 hrs (d) 16 hrs

138. Zaheer can do a wok in 80 hours. If he and his son work together, the time taken is 20 hours. The son working in the same capacity as when he was working with his father, can finish the work in?
(a) 20 hours (b) 25 hours
(c) 50 hours (d) 60 hours

139. As a sales person, Raza can choose the one of the two methods of annual payment: either an annual salary of Rs. 35,000 with no commission or an annual salary of Rs. 10,000 plus 20 percent commission on his total annual sales. What must his total annual sales be to give him same annual pay with either method?
(a) Rs. 100,000 (b) Rs. 120,000
(c) Rs. 125,000 (d) Rs. 130,000

140. Six men earn as much as 7 women, 2 women as much as 3 boys and 4 boys as much as 5 girls. If a girl earns Rs. 400.00 a week what does a man earn in a day?
(a) Rs. 150.00 (b) Rs. 125.00
(c) Rs. 200.00 (d) Rs. 175.00

141. A regular working day is 8 hours and a regular week is 5 working days. A man is paid Rs. 24.0 per regular hour and Rs. 32.0 per hour overtime. If he earns Rs. 4320 in 4 weeks, what is the total number of hours he works?
(a) 180 (b) 175
(c) 160 (d) 195

142. A rectangular courtyard 100 metres wide has within it a gravel path 8 metres wide running round it. The area of the path is:
(a) 2,614 sq. m (b) 2,626 sq. m
(c) 2,624 sq. m (d) 2,500 sq. m

143. If the price of dress is now Rs. 1800 and it has undergone successive reduction of 20% and 10%, what was its price originally?
(a) Rs. 2170.00 (b) Rs. 3600.00
(c) Rs. 2500.00 (d) Rs. 2450.00

144. A man buys oranges at the rate of 6 for Rs. 5 and sells them at the rate of 5 for Rs. 6. How much percent does he gain?
(a) 42 % (b) 46 %
(c) 44 % (d) 43 %

145. The actual length represented by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches on a drawing having a scale of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to the foot is:
(a) 50 ft (b) 28 ft
(c) 110 ft (d) 120 ft

146. A poster is cut down by 10% of its width and 30% of its height. What percent of the original area remains?
(a) 37 (b) 60
(c) 63 (d) 80

147. Tickets for all but 100 seats in a 10,000 seat stadium were sold. Of the tickets sold, 20% were sold at half price and remaining tickets were sold at the full price of Rs. 20. What was the total revenue from ticket sales?
(a) 1,58,400 (b) 1,78,200
(c) 1,80,000 (d) 1,98,000

148. Nasir thinks of a number, doubles it, adds 7, multiplies it by 4 and then divides it by 6 to give the final answer 10. What was the number?
(a) 4 (b) 6
(c) 2 (d) 5

149. What profit percent is made by selling an article at a certain price if by selling it at half that price there would be a loss of 12 ½ %?
(a) 25 % (b) 75 %
(c) 6¼ % (d) 50 %

150. What profit percent is made by selling an article at a certain price if by selling at two-third of that price there would be a loss of 20%.
(a) 15 % (b) 25 %
(c) 30 % (d) 20 %

151. At a certain party, first the ratio of boys to girls was 5 to 3. If, after 10 boys left, the ratio became 1 to 1, how many people were originally at the party?
(a) 48 (b) 32
(c) 64 (d) 40

152. Three business partners, Q, R, and S, agree to divide their total profit for a certain year in the ratios 2:5:8 respectively. if Q's share was Rs. 4,000, what was the total profit of the business partners for the year?
(a) Rs. 26,000.00 (b) Rs. 30,000.00
(c) Rs. 52,000.00 (d) Rs. 60,000.00

153. A fruit salad mixture of apples, peaches, and grapes in the ratio 6:5:2, respectively, by weight. If 39 pounds of the mixture is prepared, the mixture includes how many more pounds of apples than grapes?
(a) 15 (b) 12
(c) 9 (d) 6

154. A man drives for 5 hours at an average rate of 40 m.p.h. He develops some motor trouble and returns to his original starting point in 10 hours.

What was his average rate on the return trip?
(a) 40 m.p.h. (b) 20 m.p.h.
(c) 15 m.p.h. (d) 10 m.p.h.

155. The price of sugar having risen 60% how much percent must a householder reduce his consumption of sugar so as not to increase his expenditure.
(a) 37% (b) 37½%
(c) 39% (d) 38%

156. The tax on a commodity is increased by 20%, but its consumption is decreased by 20%. Find the percent increase or decrease in the revenue derived from it?
(a) 4% decrease (b) 4% increase
(c) 13% increase (d) 14% decrease

157. A dealer marks his goods 20 percent above his cost price. If he gives a discount of 10 percent on his marked price, the profit he earns on his goods:
(a) 7.5 % (b) 8 %
(c) 10 % (d) 12 %

158. If sweets be bought at the rate of 14 for rupee. How many must be sold for a rupee to gain 40 percent:
(a) 9 (b) 13
(c) 12 (d) 10

159. On selling 70 quintals of rice, I lose the selling price of 14 quintals. Find the loss percent?
(a) $16\,^{2}/_{3}$ % (b) 15 %
(c) 20 % (d) 12 ½ %

160. There are four heaps of eggs consisting respectively of 555, 629, 703 and 1147 eggs. They are to be packed into boxes such that the number of eggs in any two boxes is the same. The number of maximum eggs that should be put in each box is:
(a) 27 (b) 37
(c) 17 (d) 47

161. If a man walks w miles in 4 hours, and then rides r miles in the same length of time, what is his average rate, in miles per hour, for the entire trip?
(a) $\frac{R+W}{4 \times 2}$ (b) $\frac{2(R+W)}{4}$
(c) $\frac{R+W}{4}$ (d) $\frac{4}{R-W}$

162. It can do a piece of work in 20 days, *B* in 15 days and *C* in 12 days. How soon can the work be done, if *A* is assisted by *B* on one day and by *C* on the next alternatively?
(a) 14 days (b) 6 days
(c) 8 days (d) 10 days

163. A can do a piece of work in 36 days, B in 54 days. Both began the work together, but A left 3 days before the completion of the work. How long will it take to finish the work.
(a) 24 days (b) $23\,^{2}/_{5}$ days
(c) 27 days (d) 48 days

164. A machine can produce 15 bolts in 12 seconds. At this rate, how many bolts will it produce in 6 minutes?
(a) 275 (b) 325
(c) 400 (d) 450

165. Shuja left his home at 8:00 a.m. and travelled at the average rate of 40 km per hour until 11:30 a.m. What distance, in km did he cover during the period?
(a) 140 (b) 120
(c) 100 (d) 80

166. The percentage of water in 20 litres of adulterated milk is 10. The quantity of water to be added to it, to increase the percentage of water to 25 percent, is:
(a) 4 litres (b) 5 litres
(c) 7 litres (d) 8 litres

167. The population of a town increases by 5% annually and its present population is 64,000. The population after 3 years time will be :
(a) 74,088 (b) 74,008
(c) 74,808 (d) 78,004

168. The population of a town is 24000. If the number of males increased by 6% and that of females by 9%, the population would be 25620. Find the number of females in the town.
(a) 6,000 (b) 18,000
(c) 4,000 (d) 20,000

169. A reservoir is 15 metres long and 6 metres broad. How many litres of water must be taken out to lower the water level by 1 metre?
(a) 90,000 lts. (b) 90 lts.
(c) 9,000 lts. (d) 900 lts.

170. If A can do as much work in 3 days as *C* in 4 days and *B* in 5 days as much as *C* in 6 days. how long will it take *B* to complete a piece of work which *A* can finish in 18 weeks?

(a) 12 weeks (b) 15 weeks
(c) 20 weeks (d) 18 weeks

171. If sweets be bought at the rate of 7 for Rs. 6.00 at what rate per hundred must they be sold to gain 33%?
(a) Rs. 114.00 (b) Rs. 120.00
(c) Rs. 140.00 (d) Rs. 130.00

172. Two trains of lengths 65 and 55 m are travelling in the same direction at 20 and 47 km/h respectively. The faster train will pass the other completely in:
(a) 7.5 sec (b) 16 sec
(c) 27 sec (d) 36 sec

173. *A* and *B* can finish a work in 30 days while with the assistance of *C* they can finish in 26 $^2/_3$ days. How much time will *C* alone take to finish.
(a) 120 days (b) 240 days
(c) 200 days (d) 150 days

174. *A* and *B* can together do a piece of work in 30 days. A having worked for 16 days, B finishes the remaining work in 44 days. In how many days B can finish the whole work alone.
(a) 30 days (b) 45 days
(c) 70 days (d) 60 days

175. How many miles does a car travel if it averages at the rate of 35 miles per hour for 3 hours and 24 minutes?
(a) 109 (b) 110
(c) 112 (d) 119

176. How many paving stones each measuring 21 cm. by 10 cm. are required to pave a verandah 14 metres long and 2.1 metres broad?
(a) 1,700 (b) 1,450
(c) 1,400 (d) 140

177. How many seconds will a train 100 metres long running at the rate of 36 km. an hour take to pass a certain telegraph post?
(a) 8 se(c) (b) 10 se(c)
(c) 12 se(c) (d) 9 sec.

178. The arithmetic mean between 4 and 6 is:
(a) 5 (b) 2
(c) 4 (d) 10

179. Simple interest on Rs. 400 in 3 years at a rate of 5% per anum is:
(a) Rs. 70 (b) Rs. 80
(c) Rs. 60 (d) Rs. 30

180. In an election there were two candidates. One of them received 65% of the votes cast and secured a majority of 1,500 votes. How many people voted?
(a) 3000 (b) 4000
(c) 5000 (d) 6000

181. In an election, candidate A received 65% of the votes casted and secured 2,400 votes more than candidate B. How many people voted?
(a) 7000 (c) 8000
(d) 9000 (e) 10000

182. In an examination, 70 problems were given and all the problems carried equal marks. A boy had 55 problems correct. What percentage was this? In order to pass the examination it was necessary to answer at least 40% correctly. What was the least number of correct answers needed to pass?
(a) 77.57%, 26 (b) 78.57%, 28
(c) 79.57%, 29 (d) 76.57%, 25

183. Sweets are bought at 9 for a rupee and an equal number at 7 for a rupee. What is the gain or loss percent if they are sold at 8 for a rupee?
(a) $2\frac{3}{16}$ % (b) $1\frac{9}{19}$ %
(c) $3\frac{5}{16}$ % (d) $1\frac{5}{10}$ %

184. A cistern is filled in 8 hours, but takes two hours longer to be filled owing to a leak in its bottom. If the cistern is full, the leak shall empty it in
(a) 50 hrs. (b) 90 hrs.
(c) 40 hrs. (d) 30 hrs.

185. The volume of a cuboid is 296 cm^3. The length of the cuboid is twice its breadth. If its breadth is 6 cm, what is its height?
(a) 5.5 cm (b) 10.5 cm
(c) 22 cm (d) 10 cm

186. If 3 men or 6 boys can do a piece of work in 20 days, how many days will 6 men and 8 boys take to the same work?
(a) 6 (b) 5
(c) 10 (d) 16

187. In a business, Haris contributes Rs. 15,000 and Humza Rs. 9,000. Humza gets 10% of the profit as his manage-ment charges and the rest of it is shared by them in proportion to their investments. If the total profit is Rs. 4,000 the share of Haris is;

(a) Rs. 1500 (b) Rs. 2200
(c) Rs. 2000 (d) Rs. 2250

188. Ikram and Zahid enter into a partnership. Ikram contributes Rs. 4,000 for 8 months and Zahid Rs. 6,000 for 4 months. Ikram share in a total profit of Rs. 3,500:
(a) 2,500 (b) 1,500
(c) 2,000 (d) 1,750

189. Sadiq purchased a plot for Rs. 8,000. He sells the plot to Abid at a profit of 20%. Abid in turn sells that plot to Asif at a loss of 20%. The plot costs Asif.
(a) Rs. 12,000 (b) Rs. 10,000
(c) Rs. 8,670 (d) Rs. 7,680

190. Nazir can wash his car in 15 minutes, while his son takes twice as long to do the same job. If they work together, how many minutes will the job take them?
(a) 5 (b) 15
(c) 10 (d) 20

191. Sadiq can dig a lawn in 20 minutes, while Rashid takes 10 minutes longer to dig the same lawn. How long will they take to dig the lawn if they work together?
(a) 14 min (b) 12 min
(c) 10 min (d) 12½ min

192. The first, second and third class fares between two stations were 10 : 8 : 3 and the number of first, second and third class passengers between the two stations in year was as 3 : 4 : 10. The sale of tickets to passengers running between the two stations in the year was Rs. 8050. How much was realised by the sale of second class tickets.
(a) 3600 (b) 3800
(c) 2800 (d) 3200

193. A man is driving on a 360-mile-trip. If his average speed is 42 miles per hour for the first 231 miles, what must his average speed be for the rest of the trip in order to finish the entire trip in 8 hours?
(a) 49 mph (b) 51.6 mph
(c) 50.5 mph (d) 45 mph

194. A batsman in his 17th inning makes a score of 85, and thereby increases his average by 3. His average after the 17th inning is:
(a) 36 (b) 34
(c) 37 (d) 35

195. A class of students obtained an average of 45 marks, on re-checking it was found that marks had been entered wrongly in two cases. After correction these marks were increased by 24 and 36. The corrected average marks per student are:
(a) 47 (b) 56
(c) 60 (d) 75

196. A rectangle has an area of 84 cm^3. If its breadth is 7 cm, find its length:
(a) 21 (b) 20
(c) 91 (d) 12

197. Rs. 800 were invested in 2 concerns. The interest on the first sum for 2½ years at 4 percent be double the interest on the 2nd sum for 5 years at 3 percent. The sum invested in Ist concern was:
(a) Rs. 400 (b) Rs. 600
(c) Rs. 300 (d) Rs. 200

198. A Rs. 400 coat sells for how much after successive discounts of 10% and 5%?
(a) Rs. 325 (b) Rs. 342
(c) Rs. 240 (d) Rs. 357

199. The population of a town increases at the rate of 5% every year. The population is 8000. In how many years it becomes 9261?
(a) 4 years (b) 3 years
(c) 2½ years (d) 2 years

200. In a certain constituency, there are 8,500 voters and on election day, 15% of them failed to vote. Calculate the number of people who voted.
(a) 7225 (b) 7226
(c) 7227 (d) 7228

201. If Rahim must have a mark of 80% to pass a test of 35 items, the number of items he may miss and still pass the test is?
(a) 7 (b) 8
(c) 12 (d) 26

202. By selling 4 dozen sweets for 13 rupees, it was found that 3/10 of the outlay was gained. What ought the retail price per sweet have been in order to have gained 60 percent?
(a) Re. $^1/_3$ (b) Re. ½
(c) Re. $^2/_3$ (d) Re. $^3/_4$

203. A cistern has two taps which can fill it separately in 9 and 12 min. respectively. It has also a waste pipe which can empty the full cistern in 6 min. If

all the three taps are opened together, the empty cistern will be filled in:
(a) 15 min (b) 18 min
(c) 27 min (d) 36 min

204. The average weight of 5 men is increased by 1 kg when one of them whose weight is 60 kg is replaced by a new man, what is the weight of the man?
(a) 67 Kg (b) 50 Kg
(c) 65 Kg (d) 55 Kg

205. How many different three-digit numbers can be formed by 0.3 and 5, if none of them is repeated in a number:
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

206. Four percent more is gained by selling a chair for Rs. 180 than by selling it for Rs. 175. Find its cost price?
(a) 125 (b) 230
(c) 315 (d) 425

207. What percent must a tradesman add on to the cost price of his goods so that he may make a net profit of 10% after allowing a customer 4% of his bill.
(a) $14\,^{7}/_{12}$ % (b) $16\,^{1}/_{2}$ %
(c) 20 % (d) $19\,^{1}/_{2}$ %

208. I bought two calculators for Rs. 1050 and sold one so as to lose 3 % and the other so as to gain 4% and on the whole, I neither gain nor lose. What did I pay for the first calculator.
(a) Rs. 600 (b) Rs. 450
(c) Rs. 500 (d) Rs. 350

209. If a man were to sell his cycle for Rs. 720, he would lose 25%. What must he sell it for to gain 25%.
(a) Rs. 1000 (b) Rs. 1250
(c) Rs. 1200 (d) Rs. 1300

210. The perimeter of a square is 8 cm what is its area?
(a) 2 cm^2 (b) 4 cm^2
(c) 16 cm^2 (d) 32 cm^2

211. Latif buys an article and sells it to Raza at a gain of 25%. Raza sells the article to Rashid at a gain of 20%. How much money does the article cost Latif if Rashid pays Rs. 3600?
(a) Rs. 2400 (b) Rs. 2250
(c) Rs. 2480 (d) Rs. 2360

212. Aslam, Ashraf and Akram are employed to do a piece of work for Rs. 529, Aslam and Ashraf together are supposed to do 19/23 of the work. So Akram should be paid:
(a) Rs. 69 (b) Rs. 92
(c) Rs. 161 (d) Rs. 437

213. If 9 men need 15 days to complete a task, how many days would it take to complete this task if 3 additional men were employed?
(a) 12 (b) 10
(c) $11\frac{1}{4}$ (d) 6

214. If a family of 9 persons spends Rs. 4800 in 8 months, how much will be spent by a family of 24 persons in 16 months.
(a) Rs. 25,600 (b) Rs. 25,000
(c) Rs. 26,000 (d) Rs. 26,600

215. The perimeter of a rectangle is 24 cm. Find its breath if its length is 8 cm.
(a) 4 cm (b) 12 cm
(c) 16 cm (d) 10 cm

216. A man drives a distance of 120 miles at an average speed of 40 miles per hour, and then returns at an average speed of 60 miles per hour. What is his average speed in miles per hour for the entire trip?
(a) 45 (b) 48
(c) 50 (d) 52

217. The average weight of a group of boys and girls is 38 kg. The average weight of the boys is 42 kg. and that of girls is 33 kg. If the number of boys is 25, find the number of girls.
(a) 15 (b) 25
(c) 20 (d) 10

218. Two trains 121 metres and 99 metres in length respectively are running in opposite directions, one at the rate of 40 km. and the other at the rate of 32 km an hour. In what time will they be completely clear of each other from the moment they meet?
(a) 11 se(c) (b) 12 se(c)
(c) 10 se(c) (d) 20 sec.

219. Find the principal which amounts, at simple interest, to Rs. 729 in 4 years at 2% per annum.
(a) Rs. 665 (b) Rs. 675
(c) Rs. 685 (d) Rs. 696

220. The simple interest on a certain sum for nine months at 5% per annum is Rs. 125 less than the simple interest on the same sum for 15 months at 4% per annum. Find the principal.
(a) Rs. 15,000 (b) Rs. 20,000
(c) Rs. 1,000 (d) Rs. 10,000

221. By giving a discount of 10 percent on the marked price Rs. 1,000 of a sofa set, dealer gains 10 percent. The cost price of the sofa set is:
(a) Rs. 1000 (b) Rs. 981
(c) Rs. 891 (d) Rs. 900

222. How many days are there in w weeks and w days?
(a) 7 (b) 8 w
(c) 7 w (d) 14 w

223. The distance between two cities is 1800 miles. How many gallons of gasoline will a motorist use with an automobile that uses (on the average) 1 gallon of gasoline for each 12 miles?
(a) 160 (b) 150
(c) 200 (d) 180

224. Hassan bought his home for Rs. 3,00,000 and sold it for Rs. 6,00,000. What was the percent of increase?
(a) 50 % (b) 200 %
(c) 100 % (d) 150 %

225. A vessel is full of mixture of spirit and water in which there is 18% spirit 8 litres are drawn off and the vessel is filled up with water. If the spirit is now 15% the quantity in the vessel is:
(a) 30 litres (b) 48 litres
(c) 35 litres (d) 40 litres

226. A wholesale tea dealer has 408 kg and 516 kg of the different qualities of tea. He wants it all to be packed into boxes of equal size without moving. The capacity of the largest possible box is:
(a) 22 kg (b) 12 kg
(c) 32 kg (d) 20 kg

227. By selling a book for Rs. 50, a man lost 4%. Find what would have been his gain or loss % if it had been sold for Rs. 60?
(a) 16 % loss (b) $15\,{}^{1}/_{5}$% loss
(c) 16 % gain (d) $15\,{}^{1}/_{5}$ % gain

228. By selling goods for Rs. 153, a man loses 10%. For how much should he sell them to gain 20%?
(a) Rs. 214 (b) Rs. 204
(c) Rs. 240 (d) Rs. 420

229. By selling goods for Rs. 186 a merchant loses 7% on his outlay. Find the percentage profit on his outlay when he sells the same goods for Rs. 210?
(a) 5 % (b) 3 %
(c) 8 % (d) 10 %

230. By selling goods for Rs. 240, a merchant gains 25%. What percent would he gain by selling it for Rs. 216?
(a) 9% gain (b) 24% gain
(c) 25% gain (d) 12 ½% gain

231. If the first term of A.P is –1 and common difference is 4, the next term is:
(a) –5 (b) 3
(c) –3 (d) 4

232. Divide 936 in three parts so that 3 times the first, 4 times the second and 6 times the third are all mutually equal.
(a) Rs. 416, 312, 208 (b) Rs. 518, 280, 138
(c) Rs. 475, 325, 136 (d) Rs. 435, 300, 201

233. Shazia has a certain number of mangoes of which 14% are bad. She gives 80% of the remainder in charity. Then she has 253 left. How many had she at first?
(a) 1500 (b) 1200
(c) 1000 (d) 1250

234. If each side of a square is increased by 50%, the ratio of the area of the resulting square to the area of the given square is
(a) 5 : 4 (b) 9 : 4
(c) 4 : 5 (d) 4 : 9

235. A man spends Rs. 2305 on an average during the first eight months. During the next four months, he spends Rs. 1800 on average. He took a loan of Rs. 1640 during the year. Find his monthly income on average of the year:
(a) 2000 (b) 1900
(c) 2500 (d) 4000

236. The average age of 32 students is 10 years. If the teacher's age is also included, the average age increases by one year. What is the age of the teacher?
(a) 43 (b) 34
(c) 40 (d) 35

237. The average marks obtained by 22 candidates in an examination is 45. The average of the first ten is 55, while that of the last eleven is 40. The

marks obtained by the 11 candidates are :

(a) 0 (b) 4
(c) 3 (d) 9

238. One liquid contains 20% of water, another contains 35% of water. A glass is filled with 5 parts of first liquid and 10 parts of second, the percentage of water in the new mixture is:
(a) 37% (b) 30%
(c) 45% (d) 20%

239. Tariq has a net profit of Rs. 10,000 per month. If he reinvests Rs. 2,000 of this every month, what percentage of its profits does he reinvest?
(a) 10% (b) 15%
(c) 20% (d) 25%

240. Increasing the original price of an article by 15 percent and then increasing the new price by 15 percent is equivalent to increasing the original price by
(a) 32.25 % (b) 31.00 %
(c) 30.25 % (d) 30.00 %

241. Two pipes *P* and *Q* would fill a cistern in 20 and 30 minutes respectively. Both pipes being opened, find when the first pipe must be turned off so that the cistern may be just filled in 15 minutes.
(a) After 10 min. (b) After 15 min.
(c) After 20 min. (d) After 14 min.

242. A merchant bought one kind of tea at Rs. 12 a kg. and the second kind of tea at Rs. 28 per kg. He mixed them and sold the mixture at Rs. 32 per kg. If his gain percent is 28 the ratio of two kinds of tea is:
(a) 3 : 13 (b) 7 : 13
(c) 8 : 5 (d) 7 : 9

243. Asif and Zahid enter into a partnership. Asif contributes Rs. 4,000 for eight months and Zahid Rs. 6,000 for four months. Asif's share in a total profit of Rs. 3,500:
(a) Rs. 1,500 (b) Rs. 1,750
(c) Rs. 2,000 (d) Rs. 2,500

244. *A* can do a piece of work in 6 hours, *B* and *C* can do it in 4 hours and *A*, *B* and *C* in $2\frac{2}{3}$ hours. In how many hours *A* and *B* can do it together.
(a) $3\frac{2}{7}$ hours (b) 3 hours
(c) 5 hours (d) 6 hours

245. By selling a book a dealer gained 15% but if he had sold it for Rs. 187, he would have lost 15%; for how much did he sell the book?
(a) Rs. 253 (b) Rs. 273
(c) Rs. 263 (d) Rs. 250

246. If 15 men can do a piece of work in 20 days, in how many days can 25 men finish the same work?
(a) 16 (b) 15
(c) 8 (d) 12

247. Six men earn as much as 7 women, 2 women as much as 3 boys and 4 boys as much as 5 girls. If a girl earns Rs. 400 a week what does a man earn in a day?
(a) Rs. 150.00 (b) Rs. 125.00
(c) Rs. 200.00 (d) Rs. 175.00

248. A garrison have provisions for a certain number of days; after 10 days $^1/_5$ of the men desert and it is found that the provisions will now last just as long as before; how long was that?
(a) 15 (b) 35
(c) 50 (d) 25

249. A person can row 7½ km an hour in still water and he finds that it takes him twice as long to row up as to row down the river. Find the rate of the stream.
(a) 3 km p/h (b) 2 km p/h
(c) 4 km p/h (d) 2½ km p/h

250. A motorist travelled 195 km in 3 hours. How far did he travel in 4½ hours?
(a) 229 km (b) 585 hm
(c) 292½ km (d) 392 km

251. A general wishing to draw up his 7250 men in the form of a solid square found that he had 95 men over, what is the number of men in the front?
(a) 85 (b) 100
(c) 150 (d) 80

252. The average weight of three men *A*, *B* and *C* is 84 kgs. *A* fourth man *D* joins them, and then average weight of the four become 80 kgs. If *E*, whose weight is 3 kgs. more than that of *D*, replaces *A*, then average weight of *B*, *C*, *D* and *E* becomes 79 kg. Find the weight of *(a)*
(a) 70 kgs (b) 80 kgs
(c) 75 kgs (d) 72 kgs

253. The average age of a class of 20 boys is 14.95 years. The average of the class is raised to 15 years by the coming of a new boy. How old is this boy?
(a) 14 years (b) 18 years
(c) 15 years (d) 16 years

254. The average age of a group of 16 persons is 28 years and 3 months. Two persons each 58 years old left the group. The average age of the remaining persons is:
(a) 42 (b) 40
(c) 26 (d) 24

255. The simple interest on a certain sum for 8 months at 4 percent simple interest is Rs. 129 less than the simple interest on the same sum for 15 months at five percent. The sum is:
(a) Rs. 2800 (b) Rs. 2400
(c) Rs. 3200 (d) Rs. 3600

256. Calculate the simple interest on Rs. 5,640 invested for 7 months at 6% per annum.
(a) 197.40 (b) 198.50
(c) 199.60 (d) 200.70

257. In an examination 40% students fail in Maths, 30% fail in English and 10% in both. Find the pass percentage:
(a) 40 % (b) 50 %
(c) 60 % (d) 70 %

258. In an examination, 75% of the candidates passed in English and 65% in Mathematics, while 15% failed both in English as well as Mathematics. If 495 candidates passed in both the subjects, find the total number of candidates who took the examination.
(a) 900 (b) 850
(c) 800 (d) 750

259. Income of A is 25% less than B. How much percent B's income would be more than that of A?
(a) 33½ % (b) 30 %
(c) 35 % (d) 40 %

260. Two pipes A and B can fill a cistern in 40 and 32 minutes respectively, while a third pipe C can empty it in 20 minutes. How long will it take to fill the empty cistern if all the three pipes are opened simultaneously?
(a) 3 hrs. (b) 160 min.
(c) 1770 min. (d) 1.6 hrs.

261. A man buys milk at Rs. 20 per kg. mixing it with water, he sells the mixture at the same price. If his profit is $11^1/_9$%, the quantity of water added to each kg. of milk is:
(a) $^1/_3$ kg. (b) 9 kg
(c) $^1/_9$ kg. (d) $^1/_2$ kg.

262. The cost of price of 21 articles is equal to the selling price of 18 articles. Find the profit percentage.
(a) $14\frac{2}{7}$ % (b) 20 %
(c) 16 % (d) $16\frac{2}{7}$ %

263. If sweet be bought at the rate of 14 for a rupee. How many must be sold for a rupee to gain 40 percent profit.
(a) 9 (b) 10
(c) 15 (d) 12

264. By selling goods for Rs. 186 a merchant loses 7% on his outlay. Find the percentage profit on his outlay when the same goods are sold for Rs. 210?
(a) 5 % (b) 10 %
(c) 12 % (d) 8 %

265. What profit percent is made by selling an article at a certain price if by selling at two-third of that price there would be a loss of 20%?
(a) 25 % (b) 30 %
(c) 20 % (d) 15 %

266. One pendulum ticks 57 times in 58 seconds and another 608 times in 608 seconds. If they start together, the number of times they will tick together in first hour is:
(a) 56 times (b) 57 times
(c) 60 times (d) 58 days

267. A man travelled a distance of 61 km in 9 hours, partly on foot at the rate of 4 km per hour and partly by bicycle at 9 km per hour. The distance travelled on foot is:
(a) 25 km (b) 45 km
(c) 16 km (d) 20 km

268. A sum of Rs. 1500 was lent partly at 6% and partly at 5%. The annual interest from the investment is Rs. 85. The ratio of money lent at 6% to that lent at 5% is:
(a) 2 : 1 (b) 3 : 2
(c) 5 : 6 (d) 1 : 2

269. A train travels a distance of 40 km per hour on an average with stoppages and without stoppages its speed is 50 km per hour. How much time on an average per hour it stops.
(a) 15 min (b) 25 min
(c) 12 min (d) 20 min

270. There are 40 boys in a class. One of them weighing 100 lbs. goes away. A new boy joins the class at the same time. The average weight of the boys is thus increased by ¼ lb. Find the weight of the new boy:
(a) 120 lbs. (b) 110 lbs.
(c) 115 lbs. (d) 108 lbs.

271. A map is drawn to the scale of 25 kilometres to a centimetre. What area on the map will represent an area 50000 sq. kilometres?
(a) 80 cm (b) 80 sq. cm
(c) 8 metres (d) 50 sq. cm

272. *A* and *B* start in step and walk side by side with the same speed. A's step is $2\frac{5}{11}$ decimetres and B's $2\frac{3}{13}$ decimetres. The distance they have to go before they are in steps again is:
(a) 261 decimetres
(b) 1,556 decimetres
(c) 783 decimetres
(d) 143 decimetres

273. Naeem invests a sum of money for 5 years at 4 percent simple interest. He gets Rs. 3,600 after 5 years on withdrawing the money. So the money invested is:
(a) Rs. 2,800 (b) Rs. 3,000
(c) Rs. 3,200 (d) Rs. 3,400

274. The rate of compound interest on Rs. 1,000 for the first year is 5 percent and for the second year is 6 percent. The interest after 2 years will be:
(a) Rs. 103.00 (b) Rs. 106.00
(c) Rs. 110.00 (d) Rs. 113.00

275. Men's white handkerchiefs cost Rs. 2.29 for 3. the cost per dozen handkerchiefs is:
(a) Rs. 6.87 (b) Rs. 9.16
(c) Rs. 8.16 (d) Rs. 13.75

276. If goods be purchased for Rs. 840 and one-fourth be sold at a loss of 20%, at what gain % should the remainder be sold so as to gain 20% on the whole transaction?
(a) $32\ ^1/_3$ % (b) $33\ ^1/_3$ %
(c) $33\ ^1/_2$ % (d) $34\ ^1/_2$ %

277. If the price of coal be raised 40%, find by what percent a lady must reduce her consumption of that article so as not to increase her expenditure.
(a) $24^4/_7$ % (b) $28^4/_7$ %
(c) 25 % (d) 30 %

278. In an election 4% of the votes cast are invalid. A candidate gets 55% of the total votes and wins the election by 240 valid votes. Find the total number of votes cast?
(a) 2,500 (b) 2,000
(c) 1,250 (d) 3,500

279. A dealer marks his goods 20% above his cost price. If he gives a discount of 10% on his marked price, the profit he earns on his goods:
(a) 7 (b) 8
(c) 10 (d) 12

280. In a camp there is provision for 1600 participants for 60 days, actually 1200 participants, now the provision will last for;
(a) 96 days (b) 80 days
(c) 75 days (d) 100 days

281. In what proportion must a grocer mix tea at Rs. 120 per kg and Rs. 144 per kg. so as to make a mixture worth Rs. 126 per kg?
(a) 4 : 3 (b) 2 : 5
(c) 3 : 4 (d) 4 : 2

282. In what proportion must a man mix milk at Rs. 11 a litre with milk at Rs. 6 a litre, so that the mixture may be worth Rs. 8 a litre?
(a) 3 : 2 (b) 5 : 4
(c) 2 : 3 (d) 4 : 5

283. Latif loses $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of his money in the first game, $\frac{3}{5}$ th of the remainder in the second and $\frac{4}{7}$ th of the rest in the third. Thus he is left with _____ th of his money:
(a) $^{14}/_{35}$ (b) $^4/_{15}$
(c) $^4/_{35}$ (d) $^8/_{15}$

284. A motorist travels for 3 hours at 40 miles per hour and then covers a distance of 80 miles in 2 hours and 40 minutes. His average rate for the entire trip was:
(a) 35.3 mph (b) 36 mph
(c) 37 mph (d) 35.5 mph

285. Find the width of a garden roller which traverses 880 metres while cutting 1100 sq. metres of grass.
(a) 1 metre (b) 1.25 metres
(c) 2 metres (d) 3 metres

286. How long does a train 110 metres long running at the rate of 36 km an hour take to cross a bridge 132 metres in length?
(a) 22.4 se(c) (b) 24.2 se(c)
(c) 42.5 se(c) (d) 25.4 sec.

287. A sum of money becomes double on simple interest in 20 years. It will quadruple at the same rate in:
(a) 40 years (b) 50 years
(c) 60 years (d) 80 years.

288. By giving a discount on a bicycle of 10 percent on the marked price, Rs. 1,100, dealer gains 10 percent. The cost price of the bicycle is:
(a) Rs. 891 (b) Rs. 900
(c) Rs. 1,000 (d) Rs. 1,089

289. During the first year, the population of a town increased by 4% and during second year it diminished by 4%. If at the end of 2nd year, its population was 25,960, in the beginning it was:
(a) 24,000 (b) 25,500
(c) 2,50,000 (d) 25,000

290. A cube of metal each edge of which measures 3 centimetres weights 5 hectograms. What is the length of each edge of a cube of the same metal which weighs 40 hectogram?
(a) 16 cm (b) 30 cm
(c) 60 cm (d) 6 cm

291. Sweets are bought at 9 for a rupee and an equal number at 7 for a rupee. What is the gain or loss percentage if they are sold at 8 for a rupee?
(a) $^{15}/_{18}$ % (b) $^{19}/_{16}$ %
(c) $^{23}/_{16}$ % (d) $^{14}/_{16}$ %

292. A boy buys an article at 75% of its value and sells it for 20% more than its value, his percentage profit based on cost will be;
(a) 70% (b) 60%
(c) 50% (d) 75%

293. A boy bicycled up a hill and down the same distance on the other side. He went 5 times as fast going down as up. The whole trip took 9 minutes. How many minutes did it take to go up hill?
(a) 1½ (b) 4.5
(c) 7.2 (d) 7½

294. Running at the same constant rate, identical machines can produce a total of 270 bottles per minute. At this rate, how many bottles could 10 such machines produce in 4 minutes?
(a) 648 (b) 1,800
(c) 2,700 (d) 10,800

295. Thirty percent of the members of a swim club have passed the lifesaving test. Among the members who have not passed test, 12 have taken the preparatory course and 30 have not taken the course. How many members are there in the swim club?
(a) 60 (b) 80
(c) 100 (d) 120

296. If 4 men or 7 boys can do a work in 29 days, then 12 men and 8 boys will do the same work in:
(a) 9 days (b) 8 days
(c) 7 days (d) 10 days

297. The Stock Price rose Rs. 3.5, 4.0, 2.5 and 5.0, on 4 successive days. What rise is necessary on a fifth day for the average gain to be Rs. 3.0?
(a) Rs. 3.0 (b) Rs. 1.0
(c) Rs. 2.5 (d) Rs. 0.0

298. Three cubes of a metal, whose edges are 3 cm, 4 cm and 5 cm respectively, are melted into a single cube. The edge of the new cube is:
(a) 4 cm (b) 6 cm
(c) 52 cm (d) 12 cm

299. Three persons begin to walk round a circular track. The first completes revolution in $15^1/_6$ seconds, the second in $16\ ^1/_4$ seconds and the third in $18\ ^2/_3$ seconds. The time after which they will be together at starting point again is:
(a) 1 hr. 40 se(c) (b) 140 se(c)
(c) 1 min. 40 se(c) (d) none of these

300. If Rs. 450 amount to Rs. 504 in 3 years at simple interest, what will Rs. 650 amount in 2 years 6 months, the rate being the same in both the cases.
(a) Rs. 715 (b) Rs. 750
(c) Rs. 725 (d) Rs. 700

301. In what time will Rs. 4000 at 3 percent per annum produce the same interest as Rs. 5000 in 5 years at 4% per annum simple interest?
(a) 25 % (b) 15 %
(c) $8\ ^1/_3$ % (d) 9 %

302. Arif sells a watch to Tariq at a gain of 10% and Tariq sells it to Raza at a gain of 5%. If Raza has to pay Rs. 462 for it, the cost price of the watch for Arif is:
(a) Rs. 500 (b) Rs. 400
(c) Rs. 600 (d) Rs. 300

303. A camera was sold at a loss of 10%. If it was sold for Rs. 70 more, there could have been a gain of 4%. The camera was sold for:
(a) 400 (b) 350
(c) 450 (d) 250

304. What percent must a tradesman add on to the cost price of his goods so that he may make a net profit of 10% after allowing a customer 4% of his bill.
(a) $14^{7}/_{12}$ % (b) 19½%
(c) 16½ % (d) 18 ½%

305. A cistern is filled in 9 hours, but takes one hour longer to be filled owing to a leak in its bottom. If the cistern is full, in what time will the leak empty it?
(a) 30 hrs. (b) 90 hrs.
(c) 45 hrs. (d) 60 hrs.

306. A man buys a computer for Rs. 7,000 and sells it for Rs. 11,500. The percentage profit is nearly .... percent:
(a) 54 (b) 58
(c) 64.3 (d) 70.6

307. A man made a profit of 8% by selling an article for Rs. 540. What profit would he make if he sells the article for Rs. 600?
(a) 12% (b) 20%
(c) 12½% (d) 25%

308. If an aeroplane starts at point R and travels 14 miles directly north to S, then 48 miles directly east to T, what is the straight line distance (in miles) from T to R?
(a) 60 (b) 25
(c) 50 (d) 35

309. Where gardeners (each having the same capacity for work) working all day can plant a field in 10 days, but one of them having other employment can work only half time. How long will it take them to complete the work?
(a) 15 days (b) 10 days
(c) 12 days (d) 12 ½ days

310. Zaheer can do a certain work in 30 hours. If he and his son work together, the time taken is 20 hours. The son working in the same capacity as when he was working with his father, can finish the work in:
(a) 10 hours (b) 25 hours
(c) 50 hours (d) 60 hours

311. 2/3 rd of the members of a committee are women; ¼ of the male members of the committee are married. If there are 9 bachelors in the committee, how many members are there altogether?
(a) 28 (b) 32
(c) 30 (d) 36

312. A man driving a distance of 90 miles averages 30 miles per hour. On the return trip he averages 45 miles per hour. His average speed for the round trip, in miles per hour, is:
(a) 38 (b) 34
(c) 36 (d) 40

313. The average age of 600 students of a class is 10.75; by enrollment of 40 new students, the average age is lowered to 10.4375 years. Find the average age of the new students.
(a) 5.50 years (b) 5.15 years
(c) 6 years (d) 5.75 years

314. The length of the longest pole that can be placed in a room 12 metres long, 9 metres broad and 8 metres high is:
(a) 17 m (b) 27 m
(c) 13 m (d) 23 m

315. A housewife invests Rs. 50000 at 5½%. Her husband wishes to invest enough money at 8% so that their total interest will amount to Rs. 10000 in a year. How much should the husband invest?
(a) 90600 (b) 90625
(c) 90650 (d) 90675

316. A milk-seller purchases milk at the rate of Rs. 24 per liter and adds one-fourth of water to it. Find what profit percentage does he make by selling the mixture at Rs. 30. per litre?
(a) 56% (b) 54 ½ %
(c) $56^{1}/_{2}$% (d) 58%

317. A pharmacist wants to convert 100 ounces of a 3% tincture of iodine to a 2% tincture of iodine. How many ounces of alcohol she adds to her original solution?
(a) 50 (b) 65
(c) 100 (d) 150

318. 35 cattle can graze a piece of land for 56 days, the number of cattle that will graze a field three times as large is 35 days is:
(a) 133 days (b) 168 days
(c) 140 days (d) 144 days

319. A lady buys 150 eggs at 32 for a Rs. 100, and again 150 eggs at 48 for a Rs. 100 and sells them 40 for a Rs. 100. How much does she gain or lose percent?
(a) 4% gain (b) 40% loss
(c) 4% loss (d) 10% gain

320. A man bought an article and sold it at a gain of 10%. If he had bought it 20% less and sold it for Rs. 10 more he would have made a profit of 40%. Find the cost price of the article.
(a) Rs. 200 (b) Rs. 400
(c) Rs. 500 (d) Rs. 300

321. 5 pencils cost as much as 3 pens, 20 pens as much as 4 letter pads, 5 letter pads as much as 2 knives. If 6 knives cost Rs. 25.00, find the cost of 1 pencil.
(a) Re. 0.20 (b) Re. 1.00
(c) Re. 5.00 (d) Re. 2.00

322. Two vessels contain milk and water mixed respectively in the ratio 3:1 and 5:3. Find the ratio in which these are to be mixed to get a new mixture in the ratio of milk and water 2:1.
(a) 2 : 1 (b) 2 : 3
(c) 2 : 5 (d) 1 : 2

323. A can do a piece of work in 12 days. Alongwith B, he can do the work in 8 days, B alone can finish the work in .... days.
(a) 20 (b) 10
(c) 18 (d) 24

324. The average temperature for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd June was 40°C. The average for 2nd, 3rd and 4th was 41°C, that for 4th 42°C. What was the temperature on 1st June?
(a) 40°C (b) 39°C
(c) 35°C (d) 41°C

325. A dealer sold a shirt at a profit of 15 percent. Had he sold it for Rs. 4 more, his profit would have increased by 5 percent. The cost price of the shirt was:
(a) Rs. 75 (b) Rs. 60
(c) Rs. 125 (d) Rs. 80

326. *A*, *B* and *C* are employed to do a piece of work for Rs. 529. *A* and *B* together are supposed to do 19/23 of the work. What should *C* be paid?
(a) Rs. 234 (b) Rs. 82
(c) Rs. 100 (d) Rs. 92

327. If 4 kg rice of superior quality at Rs. 6 a kg be mixed with 6 kg rice at Rs. 4 a kg of inferior quality, the price of the mixture per kg shall be:
(a) Rs. 4.70 (b) Rs. 4.80
(c) Rs. 5.00 (d) Rs. 4.40

328. 4 tractors working together can plough a field in 12 hours. How long will it take 6 tractors to plough a field of the same size, if all tractors work at the same rate?
(a) 10 hrs. (b) 6 hrs.
(c) 18 hrs. (d) 8 hrs.

329. A clerk filled 73 forms on Monday, 85 forms on Tuesday, 54 on Wednesday, 92 on Thursday, and 66 on Friday. What was the average number of forms filled per day?
(a) 74 (b) 72
(c) 60 (d) 62

330. The batting average for 40 innings of a cricket player is 50 runs. His highest score exceeds his lowest by 172 runs. If these two innings are excluded, the average of the remaining 38 innings is 48 runs. Find the highest and lowest scores.
(a) 174, 2 (b) 170, 3
(c) 172, 5 (d) 165, 4

331. There are 40 boys in a class. One of them weighting 100 lbs. goes away. A new boy joins the class at the same time. The average weight of the boys is thus increased by 1/4 lb. Find the weight of the new boy.
(a) 102 lbs (b) 110 lbs
(c) 115 lbs (d) 120 lbs

332. The banker's discount on Rs. 600 for a certain time at a certain rate is Rs. 120. The banker's gain then is:
(a) Rs. 15 (b) Rs. 20
(c) Rs. 10 (d) Rs. 5

333. A bank offers two schemes of investment. Scheme A pays tax-free interest of 4%. Scheme B pays interest of 6% on which a tax of 20% has to be paid. A man has Rs. 5,000 to invest. Calculate his income under the two different schemes.
(a) Rs. 200, Rs. 240 (b) Rs. 220, Rs. 265
(c) Rs. 260, Rs. 300 (d) Rs. 250, Rs. 285

334. A chemist has 80 pints of a 20% salt solution. How many pints of pure salt must be added to produce a solution that is 30% pure salt?
(a) 8 (b) 16
(c) 11.4 (d) 4.6

335. A man invests Rs. 9,000 in a company paying 6% per annum, when a share of face value of Rs. 100 is selling for Rs. 150. What is his annual income and what percentage does he gets on his money:
(a) 5% (b) 6%
(c) 4% (d) 3%

336. 15 men can do a piece of work in 20 days, in how many days can 25 men finish the same work?
(a) 12 (b) 15
(c) 2 (d) 20

337. A boy buys an article at 75% of its value and sells it for 20% more than its value, his percent profit based on cost will be:
(a) 50 % (b) 60 %
(c) 70 % (d) 75 %

338. A dealer bought two shirts for Rs. 480. He sold one at a loss of 15% and the other at a gain of 19% and then he found that each shirt was sold for the same price. Find the cost price of each.
(a) Rs. 350 and Rs. 150
(b) Rs. 280 and Rs. 200
(c) Rs. 250 and Rs. 230
(d) Rs. 300 and Rs. 180

339. The area of a 2 foot-wide walk around a garden that is 30 feet long and 20 feet wide is?
(a) 316 sq. ft. (b) 216 sq. ft.
(c) 104 sq. ft. (d) 600 sq. ft.

340. If 20 men can do a piece of work in 8 days, how many men will finish it in 10 days?
(a) 16 (b) 4
(c) 8 (d) 12

341. If 3 men or 6 boys can do a piece of work in 20 days, how many days will 6 men and 8 boys take to do the same work?
(a) 6 (b) 8
(c) 10 (d) 16

342. 10 minutes after a plane leaves the airport, it is reported that the plane is 40 miles away. What is the average speed of the plane, in miles per hour?
(a) 420 (b) 240
(c) 400 (d) 600

343. A footpath of uniform width runs all round the inside of a rectangular field 36 metres by 30 metres and occupies 360 sq. metres. The width of the footpath is:
(a) 3 m (b) 7 m
(c) 5 m (d) 4 m

344. If a sheet of cardboard has an area of 186 square centimeters, and two pieces of size 6 cm by 3 cm are cut out, what is the area of the remaining cardboard?
(a) 168 (b) 150
(c) 132 (d) 123

345. If Rs. 1000 be placed at interest at 5% and the interest be added to the principal every 10 years, in how many years will it amount to Rs. 2000?
(a) $16\frac{2}{3}$ years (b) 10 years
(c) $7\frac{1}{2}$ years (d) 12 years

346. A sum of money put out at compound interest amounts in 2 years to Rs. 672 and in 3 years to Rs. 714. Find the rate of interest.
(a) 6% (b) $5\frac{1}{4}$%
(c) $6\frac{1}{4}$% (d) 5%

347. Divide Rs. 2430 among three persons *A, B, C* so that if their shares be diminished by Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 15 respectively, the remainders shall be in the ratio 3 : 4 : 5.
(a) 605, 1,015, 810 (b) 605, 810, 1,015
(c) 1,015, 810, 603 (d) 605, 1,015, 820

348. 25 men can reap a field in 20 days. When should 15 men leave the work if the whole field is to be reaped in 37½ days after they leave the work?
(a) 7 days (b) 10 days
(c) 5 days (d) 8 days

349. A book is sold at a gain of 16%. If it had been sold for Rs. 10 more, 20% would have been gained. Find its price?
(a) Rs. 175 (b) Rs. 250
(c) Rs. 200 (d) Rs. 300

350. One hour after Riaz started walking from *X* to *Y*, a distance of 45 miles, Saeed started walking along the same road from *Y* to *X*. If Riaz's walking rate was 3 miles per hour and Seed's was 4 miles per hour, how many miles had Saeed walked when they met?
(a) 24 (b) 23
(c) 22 (d) 21

351. How long would a car travelling at 30 miles per hour take to cover a distance of 44 feet?
(a) 1 min (b) 1 sec
(c) 1.64 sec (d) 2.64 sec

352. If 1200 men in a fort have provisions for 28 days. After 4 days, 300 men leave the fort. How long will food last now?
(a) 30 days (b) 32 days
(c) 34 days (d) 42 days

353. The distance between 3 cities is 1800 miles. How many hours would it take a train with an average speed of 60 miles per hour to make the trip?
(a) 40 (b) 35
(c) 48 (d) 30

354. A room is 10 metres long and 6 metres broad. Find the cost of covering its floor with carpet 60 cm. wide at the rate of Rs. 22.50 per metre.
(a) Rs. 2200 (b) Rs. 2250
(c) Rs. 2350 (d) Rs. 2355

355. A room is 16.91 m by 11.57 m. Its floor is to be paved with equal square tiles. The least number of whole square tiles exactly covering the floor is:
(a) 217 (b) 247
(c) 117 (d) 347

356. Haris finds that an increase in the rate of interest from $4\frac{7}{8}$ percent to $5\frac{1}{8}$ percent per annum increases his annual income by Rs. 25. His investment is:
(a) Rs. 10,000 (b) Rs. 12,000
(c) Rs. 15,000 (d) Rs. 20,000

357. Raza and Ahmad borrowed Rs. 400 each at 10 percent interest per annum. Raza borrowed the money at compound interest while Ahmad did so at simple interest. In both the cases, the interest was calculated half-yearly at the end of one year:
(a) Both paid the same amount as interest.
(b) Raza paid Re. 1 more as interest.
(c) Raza paid Rs. 2 more as interest.
(d) Ahmad paid Rs. 2 less as interest.

358. If 95% of all men work, and 2/5 of them are unskilled labourers, what per cent of male workers are not unskilled labourers?
(a) 60% (b) 61%
(c) 62% (d) 63%

359. Sadia has m minutes of homework in each of her s subjects. What part of her homework does she complete in an hour?
(a) 60 m/s (b) ms / 60
(c) 60 / s (d) 1 / ms

360. A dealer sold a shirt at a profit of 15%. Had he sold it for Rs. 4 more, his profit would have increased by 5%. The cost price of the shirt was:
(a) Rs. 75 (b) Rs. 60
(c) Rs. 125 (d) Rs. 80

361. 15 men could finish a piece of work in 210 days. But at the end of every 10 days 15 additional men are employed. In how many days will it be finished?
(a) 150 days (b) 180 days
(c) 30 days (d) 60 days

362. What is the length of the bridge which a man riding 15 km. an hour can cross in 5 minutes.
(a) 2 km (b) 1¼ km
(c) 4 km (d) ½ km

363. Peaches cost Rs. 25.0 per pound, and mangoes sell for Rs. 35 per pound. A grocer wants to make a 15 pound mixture and sell it for Rs. 33.0 per pound. How many pounds of mangoes should he use?
(a) 12 (b) 5
(c) 8 (d) 2

364. Latif is now 14 years older than Abid. If in 10 years Latif will be twice as old as Abid, how old will Latif be in 5 years?
(a) 9 (b) 19
(c) 21 (d) 23

365. The average of 6 numbers is 8.5. When one number is discarded, the average of the remaining numbers become 7.2. What is the discarded number?
(a) 7.8 (b) 9.8
(c) 10.0 (d) 15.0

366. How many tiles (each 1 foot square) are necessary to form a 1 foot border around the inside of a room 24 feet by 14 feet?
(a) 70 (b) 36
(c) 72 (d) 74

367. In 2 hours, the minute hand of a clock rotates through an angle of:
(a) 180° (b) 360°
(c) 90° (d) 720°

368. A sum of money at simple interest amounts to Rs. 472 in 3 years. If the rate of interest be raised by 50% of the previous rate, it amounts to Rs. 508 in the same time. Find the rate percent.
(a) 10 % (b) 4½ %
(c) 5 % (d) 6 %

369. A sum of money put out at compound interest amounts in 2 years to Rs. 672 and in 3 years to Rs. 714. Find the rate of interest.
(a) $4\,{}^{1}/_{3}$% (b) $5\,{}^{1}/_{4}$%
(c) 6 % (d) $6\,{}^{1}/_{4}$%

370. A reduction of 40% in the price of tea enables a man to obtain 2 kg. more for Rs. 80. What is the reduce price per kg.?
(a) Rs. 20 (b) Rs. 16
(c) Rs. 25 (d) Rs. 23

371. At an election where there are two candidates only, the candidate who gets 60 percent of the votes is elected by a majority of 140 votes. Find that total number of votes recorded?
(a) 700 (b) 1,600
(c) 650 (d) 1,250

372. By selling goods for Rs. 186 a merchant loses 7% on his outlay. Find the percentage profit on his outlay when he sells the same goods for Rs. 210?
(a) 5% (b) 10%
(c) 12% (d) 8%

373. The cost price of 21 articles is equal to the selling price of 18 articles. Find the profit percentage.
(a) $14\frac{2}{7}$% (b) 20 %
(c) 16 % (d) $16\frac{2}{3}$%

374. Three wheels making 60, 36, 24 revolutions in a minute, start from a certain point in their circumference downwards. They will first come altogether again in the same position after:
(a) 5 seconds (b) 6 seconds
(c) 30 seconds (d) 15 seconds

375. To do a certain work *B* would take three times as long as *A* and *C* together. The three men by their united efforts can complete the work in 10 days. How long does B take to finish it alone.
(a) 24 days (b) 35 days
(c) 60 days (d) 40 days

376. Two guns were fired from the same place at an interval of 13 minutes but a person in a train approaching the place hears the second report 12 minutes 30 seconds after the first. Find the speed of the train, supposing that sound travels 330 metres per second.
(a) $47\,{}^{13}/_{25}$ km. (b) $46\,{}^{12}/_{25}$ km
(c) 47 km (d) $47\,{}^{1}/_{3}$ km

377. Two men and a boy can do a piece of work in 5 days whilst a man and two boys can do it in 6 days. If a man is paid at the rate of Rs. 280 a week. What should be the wages of a boy?
(a) Rs. 180 a week (b) Rs. 100 a week
(c) Rs. 160 a week (d) Rs. 200 a week

378. The mileage on a car was 3740 when the gas tank was one half full. when the tank was empty the mileage was 3890. If the car average 15 miles to the gallon, how much can the gas tank hold?
(a) 20 gallons (b) 15 gallons
(c) 22½ gallons (d) 10 gallons

379. A man travels 4 miles north, 12 miles east, and then 12 miles north. How far is he from the starting point?
(a) 21 (b) 20
(c) 24 (d) 28

380. A sum of money becomes double on simple interest in 20 years. If will quadruple t the same rate in?
(a) 40 years (b) 80 years
(c) 50 years (d) 60 years

381. Rs. 2500 invested at 4% per annum simple interest will amount to Rs. 3,000 in:
(a) 3 years (b) 2.5 years
(c) 4 years (d) 5 years

382. A man bought a calculator and sold it at a gain of 25%. If he had bought it at 20% more and sold it for Rs. 10 more, he would have gained 7½%. Find the cost price of the calculator?
(a) 330 (b) 250
(c) 180 (d) 290

383. A man spends 12½ % of his money and after spending 75% of the remainder, he had Rs. 175 left. The money he had at first was:
(a) Rs. 2,000 (b) Rs. 1,750
(c) Rs. 700 (d) Rs. 800

384. A person sold 60 metres of cloth for Rs. 138, gaining thereby the cost of 9 meters. Find his gain percent?
(a) 10 % (b) 15 %
(c) 20 % (d) 25 %

385. A reduction of 20 percent in the price of sugar enables a purchaser to get 4 kg. more for Rs. 80. The original price of 1 kg. of sugar was:
(a) Rs. 4 (b) Rs. 4.50
(c) Rs. 5 (d) Rs. 5.50

386. A trader marked the price of the car 30% above the cost price and gave the purchaser 10% discount on the marked price, thereby gaining Rs. 3400. Find the cost of the car?
(a) Rs. 20,000 (b) Rs. 30,000
(c) Rs. 15,000 (d) Rs. 40,000

387. The volume of a wooden block is 280 cm^3. What is its height if the length is 8 cm and the breadth is 5 cm?
(a) 9 cm (b) 18 cm
(c) 35 cm (d) 7 cm

388. A tank 30 cm by 20 cm by 10 cm is $\frac{1}{5}$ full of water. How much water is in the tank.
(a) 3000 cm^3 (b) 6000 cm^3
(c) 1200 cm^3 (d) 1000 cm^3

389. Six horses are worth 9 camels, 27 camels are worth 30 bicycles and 100 bicycles are worth 3 motor cars. If one motor car is worth Rs. 24,000, the price of the horse is:
(a) Rs. 1200 (b) Rs. 1000
(c) Rs. 1150 (d) Rs. 1250

390. Tanvir, Shabbir and Saghir can do a piece of work respectively in 15 days, 6 days and 10 days. All the three together will finish three times that work in:
(a) 6 days (b) 8 days
(c) 9 days (d) 10 days

391. There are some pigeons and hares in a zoo. If heads are counted, these are 200. If legs are counted, they are 580. The number of hares in the zoo are :
(a) 50 (b) 150
(c) 90 (d) 120

392. There is sufficient food for 400 persons for 31 days. After 28 days 280 persons leave the place. For how many days will the remaining food last for the remaining persons?
(a) 5 (b) 10
(c) 15 (d) 9

393. A student has an average of 75% in four courses one term. What must be his average in five courses the next term to raise his combined average to 80%?
(a) 87 (b) 85
(c) 84 (d) 82

394. A hare sees a dog 100 metres away from her and scuds off in the opposite direction at a speed of 12 km an hour. A minute later the dog perceives her and gives chase at a speed of 16 km. per hour. How soon will the dog overtake the hare, and at what distance from the spot where the hare took flight?
(a) 1150 m. (b) 1000 m.
(c) 1050 m. (d) 1100 m.

395. The banker's discount on Rs. 600 for a certain time at a certain rate is Rs. 120. The banker's gain then is:
(a) Rs. 15 (b) Rs. 20
(c) Rs. 10 (d) Rs. 5

396. A mixture of 70 litres of milk and water contains 10% water. How much water must be added to make water 12½%.
(a) 5 (b) 12
(c) 10 (d) 8

397. A Jug contains three parts of pure milk and one part of water. How much of the mixture must be drawn and water substituted, in order that the resulting mixture may be half milk and half water?
(a) $^1/_2$ nd (b) $^1/_5$ th
(c) $^1/_3$ rd (d) $^1/_4$ th

398. A and B grind corn. A grinds 10% more than B in an hour but A works for 10% less time in a day. By how much percent A grinds less or more than B?
(a) 1% less (b) 1% more
(c) 11% less (d) 11% more

399. A candidate who gets 30% of the marks fails by 20 marks. But another candidate who gets 32% of the marks gets 10 marks more than are necessary for passing. Find the maximum number of marks.
(a) 2,000 (b) 1,500
(c) 150 (d) 250

400. A shopkeeper sold an article at a gain of 25%. If he had paid Rs. 1.75 less for it and sold it at the same price, he would have made a gain of 60%. Find the cost price?
(a) Rs. 8 (b) Rs. 10
(c) Rs. 15 (d) Rs. 12

401. *A* sold a table to *B* at 4% profit, *B* sold the same table for Rs. 65, and he made a profit of 25%. Find the price at which *A* had purchased the table.
(a) 40 (b) 60
(c) 50 (d) 70

402. A rectangular tank 25 cm by 20 cm contains 5 litres of water. What is the height of the water in the tank?
(a) 12 cm (b) 10 cm
(c) 8 cm (d) 15 cm

403. A garrison of 1500 men has provisions for 6 weeks. At the end of the first 2 weeks 450 men desert. How long after this will the food last?
(a) 20 days (b) 25 days
(c) 30 days (d) 40 days

404. If three men with four boys earn Rs. 2640 in 8 days and two men with three boys earn Rs. 1840 in the same period. In what time 6 men with 7 boys earn Rs. 3150?
(a) 5 days (b) 10 days
(c) 8 days (d) 7 days

405. In a business, Zahid contributes Rs. 15,000 and Shahid Rs. 9,000. Shahid gets 10 percent of the profit as his management charges and the rest of it is shared by them in proportion to their investments. If the total profit is Rs. 4,000, the share of Zahid:
(a) Rs. 1,350 (b) Rs. 1,500
(c) Rs. 2,250 (d) Rs. 2,500

406. The circumference of the front wheel of a carriage is $6\frac{7}{8}$ decimetres and the hind wheel $12\frac{5}{6}$ decimetres. How many decimetres must the carriage pass over so that each wheel may make an exact number of complete revolutions.
(a) $5\,{}^{1}/_{24}$ (b) $19\,{}^{17}/_{24}$
(c) $192\,{}^{1}/_{2}$ (d) none of these

407. Due to road block on the main road, I go west 10 miles, south 5 miles, west 30 miles and north 35 miles. What is the length (in miles) of the main road?
(a) 50 (b) 45
(c) 30 (d) 70

408. Find the cost of plastering the surface of a tank 21 meters deep and of 4 meter diameter at Rs. 15.00 per sq. meter.
(a) Rs. 4160 (b) Rs. 4960
(c) Rs. 3960 (d) Rs. 7140

409. A fort is provisioned for 75 days. After 25 days a reinforcement of 500 men arrive and the food then lasts only 40 days. How many men were there in the fort?
(a) 2000 men (b) 3000 men
(c) 1500 men (d) 2500 men

410. A snapshot measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches. It is to be enlarged so that the longer dimension will be 4 inches. The length of the enlarged shorter dimension will be:
(a) 4 in. (b) 3 in.
(c) $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. (d) 5 in.

411. If 3 men or 6 boys can do a work in 20 days, how many days will 6 men and 8 boys take to do the same work?
(a) 10 (b) 12
(c) 6 (d) 5

412. In what proportion must a man mix milk at Rs. 11 a litre with milk at Rs. 6 a litre, so that the mixture may be worth Rs. 8 a litre?
(a) 2 : 3 (b) 5 : 6
(c) 5 : 2 (d) 3 : 2

413. The average temperature for 1st, 2nd and 3rd June was 40°C. The average for 2nd, 3rd and 4th was 41°C, that for 4th 42°C. What was the temperature on 1st June?
(a) 30°C (b) 39°C
(c) 40°C (d) 35°C

414. One side of a parallelogram is 17 cm, the perpendicular distance between this and the opposite side is 13 cm. Find its area?
(a) 250 sq. cm (b) 225 sq. cm
(c) 211 sq. cm (d) 221 sq. cm

415. A man lent Rs. 500 for 4 years at 4% per annum to a person and Rs. 200 more than the first sum to another man at 5% for 6 years. The total money he earns as interest is:
(a) Rs. 290 (b) Rs. 140
(c) Rs. 300 (d) Rs. 270

416. A person deposited Rs. 5600 in a bank at $3\,{}^{3}/_{4}$% per annum; after 6 months he withdrew Rs. 3200 and after 12 months the remainder. How much did he receive altogether as interest?
(a) Rs. 137.50 (b) Rs. 125.50
(c) Rs. 115 (d) Rs. 150

417. A person lent a certain sum of money at 4% simple interest, and in 8 years the interests amounted to Rs. 340 less than the sum lent, what was the sum lent?
(a) Rs. 500 (b) Rs. 300
(c) Rs. 100 (d) Rs. 400

418. A tank contains 10,000 of a solution that is 5 percent sodium chloride by volume, if 2,500

gallon of water evaporate from the tank, the remaining solution will be approximately what percent sodium chloride?
(a) 1.25 % (b) 3.75 %
(c) 6.25 % (d) 6.67 %

419. In what time will Rs. 4000 at 3% per annum produce the same interest as Rs. 5,000 in 5 years at 4% per annum simple interest.
(a) 9% (b) 8 $^1/_3$%
(c) 7% (d) 15%

420. The percentage of water in 20 litres of adulterated milk is 10. The quantity of water to be added to it, to increase the percentage of water to 25% is:
(a) 4 litres (b) 6 litres
(c) 7 litres (d) 8 litres

421. The population of a town increases by 5% annually and its present population is 9261. The population three years ago was:
(a) 9000 (b) 8000
(c) 9800 (d) 8900

422. By selling a watch, a dealer gained 15%. If he had sold it for Rs. 187, he would have lost 15%. For how much did he sell the watch?
(a) Rs. 253 (b) Rs. 353
(c) Rs. 263 (d) Rs. 303

423. It sells a computer to *B* for Rs. 4800, thereby losing 19 percent, *B* sell it to *C* at a price which would have given *A* 17 percent profit. What did *B* gain?
(a) Rs. 2,000 (b) Rs. 2,060
(c) Rs. 2,160 (d) Rs. 2,260

424. *A* sells goods to *B* at a gain of 22 ½ % and *B* sells it to *C* at a gain of 7 ½ %. *C* gave Rs. 52675 for it. How much did *A* give for it?
(a) 40,000 (b) 50,000
(c) 40,500 (d) 50,500

425. A can copy 75 pages in 25 hours. A and B together can copy 135 pages in 27 hours. In what time can B copy 42 pages.
(a) 19 hrs. (b) 21 hrs.
(c) 17 hrs. (d) 27 hrs.

426. A garrison of 1500 men has provisions for 6 weeks. At the end of the first two weeks 450 men desert. How long after this will the food last?
(a) 20 days (b) 30 days
(c) 10 days (d) 40 days

427. A man sells a cycle for Rs. 800 and loses something. If he had sold it for Rs. 980, his gain would have been double the former loss. Find cost price.
(a) Rs. 1000 (b) Rs. 750
(c) Rs. 800 (d) Rs. 860

428. A student loses a mark for every wrong answer and scores 2 marks for every correct answer. If he answers all the 60 questions in an exam and secure 39 marks, how many of them were correct?
(a) 27 (b) 29
(c) 31 (d) 33

429. The average expenditure of a man for the first five months is 1400 and for the next seven months is Rs. 1200. He saves Rs. 2600 at the end of the year. His monthly average income is:
(a) Rs. 1066.60 (b) Rs. 1300.00
(c) Rs. 1500.00 (d) Rs. 1550.00

430. A dealer marks his goods 20 percent above his cost price. If he gives a discount of 10 percent on his marked price, the profit he earns on his goods:
(a) 7.5 (b) 8
(c) 10 (d) 12

431. A man buys oranges at the rate of 6 for Rs. 5 and sells them at the rate of 5 for Rs. 6. How much does he gain percent?
(a) 42 % (b) 46 %
(c) 44 % (d) 43 %

432. A student has to secure 40% marks to pass. He gets 40 and fails by 40 marks. Find the maximum marks?
(a) 200 (b) 150
(c) 175 (d) 80

433. A storekeeper has merchandise valued at Rs. 2,340. after cutting prices, his merchandise costs 82% of its original value. How much does the merchandise now cost?
(a) 1876.00 (b) 1900.00
(c) 1918.80 (d) 1954.60

434. A man sold his watch at a loss of 5%. Had he sold it for Rs. 56.25 more he would have gained 10%. Find the cost price of watch.
(a) Rs. 300 (b) Rs. 375
(c) Rs. 400 (d) Rs. 200

435. A man sold two watches for Rs. 3990 each, on one he gained 5 % and on the other he lost 5 %.

What was his total gain or loss?
(a) Rs. 20 loss (b) Rs. 20 gain
(c) Rs. 40 gain (d) Rs. 40 loss

436. A person bought an article and sold it at a gain of 5%. If he had bought it at 5% less and sold it for Re. 1 less, he would have made a profit of 10%. Find the cost price of the article.
(a) Rs. 100 (b) Rs. 150
(c) Rs. 200 (d) Rs. 500

437. If 8 men can paint a fence in 3 hours, how many hours will it take 6 men to do the same job? Assume each man works uniformly at the same rate.
(a) 4 (b) $2\frac{1}{4}$
(c) $2\frac{3}{4}$ (d) $4\frac{1}{2}$

438. In a certain college, all freshmen are required to study French or Spanish or both. If 65% are studying French and 55% are studying Spanish, what percent of the freshmen class is studying both?
(a) 10% (b) 20%
(c) 40% (d) 80%

439. Haris purchased brand X pens for Rs. 40.00 a piece and brand Y pens for Rs. 28.00 apiece. If Haris purchased a total of 12 of these pens for Rs. 420.00, how many brand X pens did he purchase?
(a) 4 (b) 5
(c) 6 (d) 7

440. If Rashid had twice the amount of money that he has, he would have exactly the amount necessary to buy 3 burgers at Rs. 9.6 apiece and 2 milk shakes at Rs. 12.80 apiece. How much money does Rashid have?
(a) Rs. 16.00 (b) Rs. 22.4
(c) Rs. 27.2 (d) Rs. 33.6

441. A certain variety of tea worth Rs. 30.20 per kg is mixed with a lower quality of tea priced at Rs. 20.50 per kg so that the mixture is worth Rs. 25.40 per kg. The ratio of the two varieties of tea is:
(a) 49 : 48 (b) 49 : 24
(c) 49 : 6 (d) 49 : 18

442. The average attendance of the boys in a school on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday is 140, and on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 144. If there be 130 boys present on Thursday, the number of boys present on Monday is:
(a) 118 (b) 128
(c) 138 (d) 98

443. A man lends a certain sum of money at 5 p.c. per annum and at the end of 1 year and 9 months, he receives for interest and principal Rs. 2827.50. Find the sum lent.
(a) Rs. 2,727.50 (b) Rs. 2,660
(c) Rs. 2,600 (d) Rs. 2,700.50

444. The population of a town is 24000. If the number of males were increased by 6% and that of females by 9%, the population would be 25620. Find the number of females in the town.
(a) 6,000 (b) 18,000
(c) 4,000 (d) 20,000

445. The price of meat having risen 60% how much percent must a householder reduce his consumption of meat so as not to increase his expenditure.
(a) 37% (b) 37½%
(c) 39% (d) 38%

446. The tax on a commodity is increased by 20%, but its consumption is decreased by 20%. Find the increase or decrease percent in the revenue derived from it?
(a) 4% decrease (b) 4% increase
(c) 13% increase (d) 14% decrease

447. A man sells an article at 5% profit. If he had bought it at 5% less and sold it for Re. 1 less, he would have gained 10%. Find the cost price?
(a) Rs. 300 (b) Rs. 250
(c) Rs. 150 (d) Rs. 200

448. If 5 cannons which fire 3 rounds, in 5 minutes kill 135 in 1½ hours, how many cannons which fire 5 rounds in 6 minutes, would kill 250 men in one hour?
(a) 8 cannons (b) 10 cannons
(c) 15 cannons (d) 20 cannons

449. If a 3 and 5 women do a piece of work in 8 days and 2 men and 7 children do the same piece of work in 12 days, show that 10 women can do as much work in 9 days as 31 children:
(a) 10 women = 21 children
(b) 10 women = 20 children
(c) 12 women = 21 children
(d) none

450. If *A* and *B* undertake to do a piece of work for Rs. 288. A can do it in 16 days while *B* can do it in 13 days with the help of *C* they finished the work in 3 days. How much should the money be paid to *C*?
(a) Rs. 126 (b) Rs. 112
(c) Rs. 50 (d) Rs. 75

451. If Rs. 1600 maintain a family of 8 persons for 80 days, for how long will Rs. 2100 maintain a family of 12 persons?
(a) 70 days (b) 50 days
(c) 100 days (d) 7 days

452. A man invest Rs. 9,000 in a Company paying 6% per annum, when a share of face value of Rs. 100 is selling for Rs. 150. What is his annual income and what percentage does he gets on his money:
(a) 3% (b) 7%
(c) 4% (d) 5%

453. Sweets are bought at 9 for a rupee and an equal number at 7 for a rupee. what is the gain or loss percent if they are sold at 8 for a rupee?
(a) $2\frac{3}{16}\%$ (b) $1\frac{9}{16}\%$
(c) $3\frac{5}{16}\%$ (d) $1\frac{5}{16}\%$

454. A man sells a cycle for Rs. 800 and loses something. If he had sold it for Rs. 980, his gain would have been double the former loss. Find cost price.
(a) Rs. 900 (b) Rs. 860
(c) Rs. 750 (d) Rs. 1,000

455. If 10 men can do a piece of work in 12 days, working 7 hours a day, how many hours a day must 6 men work to do the same work in 14 days?
(a) 5 hrs. (b) 10 hrs.
(c) 7 hrs. (d) 20 hrs.

456. If 15 men can do a piece of work in 20 days, the number of days, in which 25 men can finish the same work is:
(a) 12 (b) $33\,^1/_3$
(c) 16 (d) 28

457. If 2 men or 3 women or 6 children can do a piece of work in 70 days, in what time would 2 men, 6 women and 24 children can do it ?
(a) 9 days (b) 5 days
(c) 12 days (d) 10 days

458. If 20 men can do a piece of work in 8 days, how many men will finish it in 10 days:
(a) 16 (b) 4
(c) 8 (d) 12

459. The population of a town increases by 5% annually and its present population is 64,000. The population after 3 years time will be :
(a) 74,088 (b) 74,008
(c) 74,808 (d) 78,004

460. At an examination every candidate took physics or chemistry, 758 persons took physics and 494 persons took chemistry. If the whole number of candidates was 2,500, how many took both physics and chemistry.
(a) 750 (b) 600
(c) 1,630 (d) 6,300

461. Divide Rs. 290 among *A, B, C* so that ½ of A's share may be equal to 2/3 of B's share and 2/3 of B's share may be equal to 1/4 of C's.
(a) 120, 90, 80 (b) 90, 80, 120
(c) 80, 120, 90 (d) none of these

462. Divide Rs. 420 among *A, B* and *C*, so that A may receive ½ as much as *B* and *C* together, and B $^2/_3$ what *C* and *A* together receive.
(a) 140, 168, 112 (b) 150, 158, 112
(c) 140, 170, 110 (d) 240, 68, 112

463. Flowers in a basket double themselves after every minute. In an hour the basket is full. The basket would be half full after:
(a) 30 min (b) 45 min
(c) 58 min (d) 59 min

464. The percentage of water in 20 litres of adulterate milk is 10. The quantity of water to be added to it, to increase the percentage of water to 25 percent, is:
(a) 4 litres (b) 5 litres
(c) 7 litres (d) 8 litres

465. Rs. 49 were divided among 150 children, each girl has 50 paisa and each boy 25 paisa. How many boys were there?
(a) 106 (b) 104
(c) 50 (d) 100

466. The regular price of TV set that sold for Rs. 11880.00 at a 20% reduction sale is
(a) Rs. 15850 (b) Rs. 14850
(c) Rs. 13884 (d) Rs. 9504

467. A circle graph of a budget shows the expenditure of 26.2% for housing, 28.4% for food, 12% for clothing, 12.7% for taxes, and the balance for miscellaneous items. The percent for miscellaneous items is
(a) 79.3 (b) 70.3
(c) 68.5 (d) 29.7

468. A piece of wood weighing 10 ounces is found to have a weight of 8 ounces after drying. The moisture content was
(a) 40 % (b) $33\frac{1}{4}$ %
(c) 25 % (d) 20 %

469. A bag contains 800 coins. Of these, 10 percent are dimes, 30 percent are nickels, and the rest are quarters. The amount of money in the bag is
(a) less than \$ 150
(b) between \$ 150 and \$ 300
(c) between \$ 301 and \$ 450
(d) between \$ 450 and \$ 800

470. Six quarts of a 20% solution of alcohol in water are mixed with 4 quarts of a 60% solution of alcohol in water. The alcoholic strength of the mixture is
(a) 40 % (b) 35 %
(c) $33\frac{1}{3}$ % (d) 10 %

471. A man insures 80% of his property and pays a $2\frac{1}{2}$ % premium amounting to Rs. 3,480. What is the total value of his property?
(a) Rs. 1,90,000 (b) Rs. 18,000
(c) Rs. 1,84,000 (d) Rs. 1,74,000

472. The population of a town has increased from 80,000 to 100,000 in the last 20 years. Find the percent of increase.
(a) 20 (b) 25
(c) 80 (d) 60

473. A snapshot measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches. It is to be enlarged so that the longer dimension will be 4 inches. The length of the enlarged shorter dimension will be
(a) $2\frac{1}{2}$ in (b) 3 in
(c) $3\frac{3}{8}$ in (d) 4 in

474. A certain pole casts a shadow 24 feet long. At the same time another pole 3 feet high casts a shadow 4 feet long. How high is the first pole, given that the heights and shadows are in proportion?
(a) 18 ft (b) 19 ft
(c) 20 ft (d) 21 ft

475. The actual length represented by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches on a drawing having a scale of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to the foot is
(a) 3.5 ft (b) 7 ft
(c) 21 ft (d) 28 ft

476. Four men working together can dig a ditch in 42 days. They begin, but one man works only half-days. How will it take to complete the job?
(a) 42 days (b) 43 days
(c) 44 days (d) 48 days

477. If in 5 days a clerk can copy 125 pages, 36 lines each, 11 words to the line, how many pages of 30 lines each and 12 words to the line can he copy in 6 days?
(a) 145 (b) 155
(c) 160 (d) 165

478. A and B do a job together in two hours. Working alone A does the job in 5 hours. How long will it take B to do the job alone?
(a) $2\frac{1}{3}$ hrs (b) $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs
(c) 3 hrs (d) $3\frac{1}{3}$ hrs

479. If a certain job can be performed by 18 workers in 26 days, the number of workers needed to perform the job in 12 days is
(a) 24 (b) 30
(c) 39 (d) 45

480. A tank is $\frac{3}{4}$ full. Fillpipe A can fill the tank in 12 minutes. Drainpipe B can empty it in 8 minutes. If both pipes are open, how long will it take to empty the tank?
(a) 8 min (b) 12 min
(c) 16 min (d) 18 min

Area and Volume

481 A garden is 40m long and 24m wide. All along the border there is a pavement 3m wide on the inner side of the garden. Find area of the pavement.
(a) $960m^2$ (b) $612m^2$
(c) $146.25m^2$ (d) $110m^2$

482 A room is 6.5m long, 5m wide and 4.5m high. Find area of the four walls.
(a) $51.75m^2$ (b) $103.5m^2$
(c) $146.25m^2$ (d) $110m^2$

483 A square region has an area of 2304 sq.m. Find its perimeter.
(a) 48m (b) 96m
(c) 144m (d) 192m

484 Length of a garden is 70m and width is 55m. In the middle of the garden two roads 8m wide

parallel to its sides are constructed. Find the area of the roads.

(a) $1000m^2$ (b) $936m^2$
(c) $1064m^2$ (d) $3850m^2$

485 Find the circumference of a circle if the length of its diameter is 6cm.

(a) 18.85cm (b) 37.71cm
(c) 113.14cm (d) 28.28cm

486 A circular garden has diameter equal to 56m. A pavement is constructed around it. Find the area of the pavement if its width is 7m.

(a) $1386m^2$ (b) $3850m^2$
(c) $2464m^2$ (d) $2772m^2$

487 Edge of a cubic box is 45cm. Thickness of wood used is 2cm. Find the volume of the wood used.

(a) $344cm^3$ (b) $22204cm^3$
(c) $11618cm^3$ (d) $176cm^3$

488 Find the volume of a book whose length is 19cm, width is 12cm and thickness is 3cm.

(a) $684cm^3$ (b) $34cm^3$
(c) $285cm^3$ (d) $93cm^3$

489 Find total area of a cylinder, radius of whose base is 20cm and whose height is 30cm.

(a) $3142cm^2$ (b) $6285cm^2$
(c) $37704cm^2$ (d) $3770cm^2$

490 Find the volume of a cylinder if r = 14cm and h = 80cm.

(a) $49280cm^3$ (b) $3520cm^3$
(c) $7040cm^3$ (d) $281600cm^3$

491 Find the curved surface area of a cone of height 28dm with a base of radius 21dm.

(a) $35dm^2$ (b) $2319dm^2$
(c) $770dm^2$ (d) $49dm^2$

492 The radius of the base of a wooden cone is 3.5cm. Its slanting height is 4cm. Find the area of its total surface.

(a) $44cm^2$ (b) $38.5cm^2$
(c) $82.5cm^2$ (d) $5.5cm^2$

493 Find the volume of the cone when the radius of its base is 15m and its altitude is 28m.

(a) $6600m^3$ (b) $2200m^3$
(c) $440m^3$ (d) $2100m^3$

Inequalities

494 Find the solution set of $x > 3$ and $x < 7$ $(x \in Z)$

(a) {4,5,6} (b) {3,4,5,6,7}
(c) {3,7} (d) { }

495 Find the solution set of $x \le 4$, $x \in Z$

(a) {0,1,2,3,4} (b) {1,2,3,4} (c) {1,2,3} (d) {0,1,2,3}

496 Solve the in equation $2x - 1 \ge 5$, $x \in Z$

(a) {3,4,5} (b) {3,4,5,........}
(c) {6,7,8,......} (d) { }

497 Solve the inequation $4x - 6 \ge 0$, $x \in R$

(a) {2,3,4,....}
(b) $\{x \mid x \in R \text{ and } x \ge \frac{3}{2}\}$
(c) { }
(d) $\{x \mid x \in R \text{ and } x > 3\}$

498 Solve the inequation $3x + 1 \ge x + 7$, $x \in R$

(a) { }
(b) {0,1,2,3,4}
(c) $\{x \mid x \in R \text{ and } \ge 3\}$
(d) $\{x \mid x \in R \text{ and } x > 7\}$

499 Solve $2x < 8$ $(x \in W)$

(a) {0,1,2,3} (b) {1,2,3,4}
(c) {0,1,2,3,4} (d) { }

500. Solve $5x + 7 > 12$, $x \in R$.

(a) {1}
(b) {2,3,4,..........}
(c) $\{x \mid x \in R \text{ and } x > 1\}$
(d) { }

Permutation, Combination and Probability

501 Evaluate $\frac{10!}{7!}$

(a) 70 (b) $\frac{10}{7}$
(c) 720 (d) 90

502 Evaluate $\frac{6!}{3!\,.\,3!}$

(a) $\frac{2}{3}$ (b) 4
(c) 1 (d) 20

503 Evaluate $\frac{3!}{0!}$

(a) 6 (b) 3
(c) 0 (d) none

504 Write 6.5.4 in factorial form.

(a) 6! (b) 4!

(c) $\frac{6!}{4!}$ (d) $\frac{6!}{3!}$

505 Write n(n–1) (n–2) . . . . . . (n–r+1) in factorial form.

(a) (n–r)! (b) $\frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$

(c) n! (d) $\frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$

506 Evaluate $^{20}P_3$

(a) 6840 (b) 380

(c) 684 (d) 60

507 Find n when $^{n}P_2 = 30$

(a) 6 (b) 5

(c) –5 (d) –6

508 How many signals can be given by 5 flags of different colours, using 3 flags at a time?

(a) 5 (b) 15

(c) 60 (d) 120

509 How many words can be formed from the letters of the word 'PLANE' using all letters when no letter is to be repeated.

(a) 120 (b) 60

(c) 15 (d) 5

510 How many 3-digit numbers can be formed by using each one of the digits 2,3,5,7,9 only once.

(a) 120 (b) 60

(c) 15 (d) 5

511 How many arrangements of the letters of the word "PAKPATTAN", taken all together can be made?

(a) 15120 (b) 7560

(c) 30240 (d) 3780

512 In how many ways can 4 keys be arranged on a circular key ring?

(a) 24 (b) 6

(c) 3 (d) 4

513 Evaluate $^{12}C_3$.

(a) 220 (b) 36

(c) 1320 (d) 72

514 Find the number of diagonals of a 6-sided figure.

(a) 15 (b) 9

(c) 6 (d) 12

515 In how many ways can a hockey team of 11 players be selected out of 15 players.

(a) 1365 (b) 32760

(c) 8190 (d) 2730

516 A die is rolled. What is the probability that the dots on the top are greater than 4.

(a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $\frac{1}{2}$

(c) 2 (d) $\frac{2}{3}$

517 What is the probability that a slip of numbers divisible by 4 are picked from the slips bearing numbers 1,2,3,......10?

(a) 2 (b) $\frac{1}{5}$

(c) $\frac{4}{5}$ (d) $\frac{3}{10}$

518 Pakistan and India play a cricket match, what is the probability that Pakistan wins.

(a) 1 (b) 0

(c) $\frac{1}{3}$ (d) $\frac{2}{3}$

519 There are 5 green and 3 red balls in a box, one ball is taken out. What is the probability that the ball is green.

(a) $\frac{5}{8}$ (b) $\frac{3}{8}$

(c) 0 (d) 1

520 A die is rolled. What is the probability that the top shows 3 or 4 dots?

(a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $\frac{1}{6}$

(c) $\frac{2}{3}$ (d) $\frac{5}{6}$

521. If z = (1, 2) then z^{-1} = ________.

(a) $\left(\frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{5}\right)$ (b) $\left(-\frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{5}\right)$

(c) $\left(\frac{1}{5}, -\frac{2}{5}\right)$ (d) $\left(-\frac{1}{5}, -\frac{2}{5}\right)$

522. i^{-3} = ________.

(a) i (b) 1

(c) –1 (d) $-i$

523. $\dfrac{\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{5}}{\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{5}}$ = ________.

(a) 0 (b) 9

(c) –9 (d) $\frac{1}{20}$

524. $(A \cup B)'$ = ________.

(a) $A' \cup B'$ (b) $A \cap B$

(c) $A' \cap B'$ (d) $A \cup B$

525. Which of the following sets is infinite?
(a) the set of students of your class
(b) the set of all schools in Pakistan
(c) the set of natural numbers between 3 and 10
(d) the set of rational numbers between 3 and 10

526. Find x and y if

$$\begin{bmatrix} x+3 & 1 \\ -3 & 3y-4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(a) $x = 1, y = 2$
(b) $x = -1, y = 2$
(c) $x = 1, y = -2$
(d) $x = -1, y = -2$

527. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ then A^{-1} = ________.

(a) $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix}$

(b) $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix}$

(c) $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$

(d) $\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix}$

528. The matrix A is symmetric if
(a) $A = \text{adj } A$
(b) $|A| = 0$
(c) $A^t = A$
(d) $A^t = -A$

529. $\omega^{28} + \omega^{29} + 1$ = ________.
(a) 0
(b) 1
(c) −1
(d) ω

530. If $x^3 + 4x^2 - 2x + 5$ is divided by $x - 1$ then remainder is
(a) 10
(b) 12
(c) −8
(d) 8

531. The roots of the equation $x^2 + 2x + 3 = 0$ are
(a) real and equal
(b) real and distinct
(c) complex/imaginary
(d) rational

532. The partial fractions of $\frac{1}{x^3 + 1}$ will be of the form

(a) $\frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x^2 + x + 1}$

(b) $\frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 - x + 1}$

(c) $\frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + x + 1}$

(d) $\frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x^2 - x + 1}$

533. The partial fractions of $\frac{x+1}{(x-1)(x+2)^2}$ will be of the form

(a) $\frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x+2} + \frac{C}{(x+2)^2}$

(b) $\frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx + C}{(x+2)^2}$

(c) $\frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x+2)^2}$

(d) none of these

534. The fourth term of $a_n = (-1)^n n^2$ is
(a) 8
(b) −8
(c) 16
(d) −16

535. The harmonic mean between two numbers a and b is

(a) $\frac{a+b}{2ab}$
(b) $\frac{a-b}{2ab}$
(c) $\frac{2ab}{a-b}$
(d) $\frac{2ab}{a+b}$

536. $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \ldots + n^2$ = ________.

(a) $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

(b) $\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$

(c) $\frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$

(d) none of these

537. $\frac{8!}{6!}$ = ________.

(a) 56
(b) 48
(c) $\frac{1}{56}$
(d) 14

538. If $^nP_2 = 30$ then n = ________.
(a) 32 (b) 6
(c) 5 (d) 28

539. If $^nC_8 = {^nC_{12}}$ then n = ________.
(a) 20 (b) 4
(c) 96 (d) none of these

540. The sum of odd coefficients in the expansion $(1 + x)^n$ is
(a) n^2 (b) $2n$
(c) 2^n (d) 2^{n-1}

541. The (r + 1)th term in the expansion of $(a + x)^n$ is
(a) $\binom{n}{r+1} a^{n-r} x^r$ (b) $\binom{n}{r-1} a^{n-r} x^r$
(c) $\binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} x^r$ (d) $\binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} x^{r+1}$

542. The number of terms in the expansion of $\left(\frac{3}{2}x - \frac{1}{3x}\right)^{11}$ is
(a) 11 (b) 12
(c) 10 (d) 13

543. 120° = ________.
(a) $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ rad (b) $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ rad
(c) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ rad (d) π rad

544. In one hour, the minute hand of a clock turns through
(a) π rad (b) $\frac{\pi}{2}$
(c) 2π rad (d) 3π rad

545. $\sec^2\theta - \tan^2\theta$ = ________.
(a) 1 (b) −1
(c) 0 (d) none of these

546. Fundamental law of trigonometry is
(a) $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin\alpha\cos\beta + \cos\alpha\sin\beta$
(b) $\sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin\alpha\cos\beta - \cos\alpha\sin\beta$
(c) $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos\alpha\cos\beta - \sin\alpha\sin\beta$
(d) $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos\alpha\cos\beta + \sin\alpha\sin\beta$

547. $\cos\frac{\alpha}{2}$ = ________.
(a) $\pm\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos\alpha}{2}}$ (b) $\pm\sqrt{\frac{1-\cos\alpha}{2}}$
(b) $\pm\sqrt{\frac{1+\sin\alpha}{2}}$ (d) $\pm\sqrt{\frac{1-\sin\alpha}{2}}$

548. $2\sin\alpha\cos\beta$ = ________.
(a) $\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)$
(b) $\cos(\alpha + \beta) - \cos(\alpha - \beta)$
(c) $\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta)$
(d) $\sin(\alpha + \beta) - \sin(\alpha - \beta)$

549. The period of tan x is
(a) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (b) π
(c) $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ (d) 2π

550. The domain of sin x is
(a) R (b) $[-1, 1]$
(c) $[-\pi, \pi]$ (d) $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$

551. The range of cot x is
(a) $[-1, 1]$ (b) R
(c) $[-\pi, \pi]$ (d) none of these

552. Law of cosines is
(a) $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 + 2bc\cos\alpha$
(b) $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos\alpha$
(c) $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos\beta$
(d) $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos\gamma$

553. $\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}$ = ________.
(a) $\sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}}$ (b) $\sqrt{\frac{s(s-c)}{bc}}$
(b) $\sqrt{\frac{(s-c)(s-a)}{ca}}$ (d) $\sqrt{\frac{s(s-b)}{ac}}$

554. r = ________.
(a) $\frac{\Delta}{s}$ (b) $\frac{abc}{4\Delta}$
(c) $\frac{\Delta}{s-a}$ (d) $\frac{\Delta}{s-c}$

555. The domain of the function $y = \sin^{-1} x$ is
(a) R (b) $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$
(c) $[-1, 1]$ (d) $R - n\pi$

556. $\sin^{-1} x =$ ________.

(a) $\frac{\pi}{2} - \sin^{-1} x$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{2} + \sin^{-1} x$

(c) $\frac{\pi}{2} + \cos^{-1} x$ (d) $\frac{\pi}{2} - \cos^{-1} x$

557. Solution of $\sin x + \cos x = 0$ is

(a) $\left\{ \frac{\pi}{4} + n\pi \right\}, n \in Z$

(b) $\left\{ \frac{\pi}{4} + 2n\pi \right\}, n \in Z$

(c) $\left\{ \frac{3\pi}{4} + n\pi \right\}, n \in Z$

(d) $\left\{ \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2n\pi \right\}, n \in Z$

558. If $f(x) = 2x + 1$ then $f^{-1}(x)$ is

(a) $\frac{1}{2x+1}$ (b) $\frac{1}{2x-1}$

(c) $\frac{x-1}{2}$ (d) $\frac{x+1}{2}$

559. $\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{3}{n}\right)^{2n} =$ ________.

(a) e^6 (b) e^4

(c) e^3 (d) e^2

560. $\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x^3 - x}{x + 1} =$ ________.

(a) 0 (b) 1

(c) –1 (d) 2

561. Graph of $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ is a

(a) straight line (b) circle

(c) parabola (d) ellipse

562. If $f(x) = x^2$ then $f'(x) =$ ________.

(a) $2x^2$ (b) $\frac{x^3}{2}$

(c) $3x^3$ (d) $2x$

563. If $y = \sin 2x$ then $\frac{dy}{dx} =$ ________.

(a) $2 \sin 2x$ (b) $2 \cos 2x$

(c) $\cos 2x$ (d) none of these

564. If $y = a^x$ then $\frac{dy}{dx} =$ ________.

(a) $a^x \ln a$ (b) a^x

(c) $x a^{x-1}$ (d) $x \cdot \ln a$

565. $\frac{d}{dx}[\ln f(x)] =$ ________.

(a) $\frac{1}{x}$ (b) $\frac{1}{f(x)}$

(c) $\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$ (d) $f(x) f'(x)$

566. $\int_1^2 (x^2 + 1)\, dx =$ ________.

(a) $\frac{10}{3}$ (b) 6

(c) 0 (d) $\frac{16}{3}$

567. $\int x^5\, dx =$ ________.

(a) $5x^4 + c$ (b) $6x^6 + c$

(c) $\frac{1}{6}x^6 + c$ (d) $x^6 + c$

568. $\int \frac{d}{dx}(x^2 + 3x)\, dx =$ ________.

(a) $\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3x^3}{2} + c$ (b) $2x + 3$

(c) $x^2 + 3x + c$ (d) none of these

569. $\int \frac{dx}{x} =$ ________.

(a) $\ln x + c$ (b) $\frac{x^2}{2} + c$

(c) $x + c$ (d) c

570. The mid point of the line segment joining the points (2, 0) and (0, 2) is

(a) (0, 0) (b) (1, 1)

(c) (2, 2) (d) none of these

571. Which of the following is the intercept form of the equation of a straight line?

(a) $2x + 3y = 1$ (b) $x - 2y + 3 = 0$

(c) $y = 2x + 3$ (d) $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3} = 1$

572. The line parallel to the line $y = 2x + 3$ is
(a) $4x - 2y + 5 = 0$ (b) $2x + 3y + 4 = 0$
(b) $y = 3x + 4$ (d) $x - 2y + 3 = 0$

573. The slope of the line with inclination 0° is
(a) $\sqrt{3}$ (b) $\sqrt{2}$
(c) 1 (d) 0

574. $2x + 3 \geq 0$ is
(a) inequality (b) identity
(c) equation (d) not inequality

575. x = 5 is the solution of inequality
(a) $2x - 3 > 0$ (b) $2x + 3 < 0$
(c) $x \; 4 < 0$ (d) $x < 0$

576. Equation of circle with centre at origin and radius $\sqrt{5}$ is
(a) $x^2 + y^2 = \sqrt{5}$ (b) $x^2 + y^2 = 5$
(b) $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ (d) none of these

577. Which of the following equation represents a parabola
(a) $y = 4ax$ (b) $x = 4ay$
(c) $x^2 = 4ay$ (d) $y^2 = 4ax^2$

578. The conic section is an ellipse if
(a) e = 1 (b) e < 1
(c) e > 1 (d) e = 0

579. For the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ the eccentricity e is
(a) $\frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{a}$ (b) $\frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{a}$
(c) $\frac{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{a}$ (d) $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

580. Unit vector in the direction of vector $\underline{V} = [3, -4]$ is
(a) $\left[\frac{3}{5}, -\frac{4}{5}\right]$ (b) $\left[\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}, -\frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}\right]$
(c) $\left[\frac{3}{25}, -\frac{4}{25}\right]$ (d) $\left[-\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\right]$

581. The magnitude of the vector $\underline{r} = a\hat{i} + b\hat{j} + c\hat{k}$ is
(a) $a^2 + b^2 + c^2$ (b) $a + b + c$
(c) $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$ (d) $\sqrt{abc}$

582. If $\underline{u}$ and $\underline{v}$ are parallel then $\underline{u} \times \underline{v}$ is
(a) 1 (b) −1
(c) 2 (d) 0

Polynomials

583. If $f(x) = 4x^3 - 2x + 1$ then f(2) = ______.
(a) 29 (b) 9
(c) 33 (d) 5

584. If $P(y) = 2y^3 + 2y^2 - 1$ then P(−2) is
(a) 19 (b) 7
(c) −9 (d) −23

585. What is the value of $\frac{x^2 - y^2}{x - y}$ when x = 117 and y = 118.
(a) 1 (b) 117
(c) 175 (d) 235

586. Simplify
$(2x + 3)(x + 6) - (2x - 5)(x + 10)$
(a) 32
(b) 16
(c) 68
(d) $4x^2 + 30x + 68$

587. If $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{c}$ and ab = c, then the average of a and b is ______
(a) $\frac{a + b}{2c}$ (b) $\frac{a + b}{2}$
(c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) 1

588. If $\left(\frac{1}{x} + x\right)^2 = 100$, then $\frac{1}{x^2} + x^2 =$ ______.
(a) 64 (b) 98
(c) 100 (d) 102

589. Simplify
$\left(\frac{1}{x} + x\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{x} - x\right)^2$.
(a) 0 (b) 4
(c) $\frac{1}{x^2} - x^2$ (d) $\frac{2}{x^2} - 2x^2$

590. If $x^2 - y^2 = 28$ and $x - y = 8$, then the average of x and y is ______.
(a) 1 · 75 (b) 3 · 5
(c) 7 (d) 10

591. If $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ and $(x - y)^2 = 2$ then xy = ______.
(a) 1 (b) $\sqrt{2}$
(c) 2 (d) 3

592. What is the average of
$30 - 4x^2, 3x^2 - 2x - 3$

and $x^2 + 2x - 3$.

(a) $\frac{8x^2 + 24}{3}$ (b) $\frac{24 + 4x}{3}$

(c) -12 (d) 8

593. $(x - 6)(x - 4) =$ ______.

(a) $x^2 + 10x + 24$ (b) $x^2 - 10x - 24$

(c) $x^2 + 10x - 24$ (d) $x^2 - 10x + 24$

594. $(a + b)^2 + (a - b)^2 =$ ______.

(a) 4ab (b) $a^2 + b^2$

(c) $2a^2 + 2b^2$ (d) 2ab

5953. If $x + y = 8$ and $xy = 15$ then $x^2 + y^2 =$ ______.

(a) 94 (b) 34

(c) 49 (d) 38

596. $(7 - \sqrt{2})(7 + \sqrt{2}) =$ ______.

(a) 48 (b) 36

(c) 25 (d) 47

597. Find the value of $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$ when $x - \frac{1}{x} = 3$.

(a) 9 (b) 7

(c) 11 (d) 3

598. Find 4ab when $a + b = 15$ and $a - b = 3$.

(a) 18 (b) 24

(c) 234 (d) 216

599. Find the remainder when $x^3 - x^2 - 14x + 24$ divided by $x + 2$.

(a) 40 (b) 64

(c) 48 (d) -8

600. If $f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 - a^2x - a^3$ is divided by $x + a$, then the remainder is

(a) 0 (b) a^3

(c) $2a^3$ (d) $-2a^3$

601. If $x^3 + 4x^2 - 2x + 5$ is divided by $x - 1$, then the remainder is

(a) 8 (b) 6

(c) 4 (d) 10

602. If $3x^4 + 4x^3 + x - 5$ is divided by $x + 1$, then the remainder is

(a) 0 (b) 7

(c) -7 (d) 5

Equations and Inequalities

603. Find the solution set of $3x + 4 \leq 13$ $(x \in N)$

(a) {0, 1, 2, 3} (b) {1, 2, 3}

(c) {1, 2} (d) {0, 1, 2}

604. If $x \in W$, the solution set of $x < 4$ is

(a) {0, 1, 2, 3} (b) {0, 1, 2, 3, 4}

(c) {1, 2, 3, 4} (d) {1, 2, 3}

605. If $x \in W$, the solution set of $4x - 3 < 9$ is

(a) {0, 1, 2} (b) {1, 2}

(c) {0, 1, 2, 3} (d) {1, 2, 3}

606. Find the solution set of $3x + 4 \leq 13$ $(x \in N)$

(a) {0, 1, 2, 3} (b) {1, 2, 3}

(c) {1, 2} (d) {0, 1, 2}

607. Find the solution set of $2x + 1 < 5$ $\{x \in W)$

(a) {0} (b) {1}

(c) {0, 1} (d) {0, 1, 2}

608. If $x \in N$, solution set of $5 - 4x = -7$ is

(a) {12} (b) {3}

(c) {1, 2, 3} (d) {1, 2}

609. The solution set of $|2x| < 8$ is

(a) {4} (b) {−4}

(c) $\{-4 < x < 4\}$ (d) {4, −4}

610. The solution set of $|x| + 5 = 2$ is

(a) { } (b) {3, −3}

(c) {7, −7} (d) {−3, 7}

611. The solution set of $|x + 2| = 3$ is ______.

(a) {−1, 5} (b) {1, 5}

(c) {−1, −5} (d) {1, −5}

612. The solution set of $\sqrt{x} - 5 = -2$ is

(a) {3} (b) {−9}

(c) {9} (d) {−7}

613. The solution set of $2x + y = 1$ and $x + y = 3$ is ______.

(a) {(2, 5)} (b) {(−2, 5)}

(c) {(2, −5)} (d) {(−2, −5)}

614. The solution set for $\sqrt{x} - 8 = 2$ is

(a) {100} (b) {10}

(c) {16} (d) {6}

615. The solution set of $3\sqrt{2x} = 2$ is ______.

(a) $\left\{\frac{2}{9}\right\}$ (b) $\left\{\frac{9}{2}\right\}$

(c) $\left\{\frac{8}{9}\right\}$ (d) $\left\{\frac{9}{8}\right\}$

616. The solution set of $\left|\frac{2x}{3}\right| = 4$ is

(a) {12} (b) {−6, 6}

(c) {6} (d) {−6}

617. Find the solution set of $x^2 - 7x + 10 = 0$
(a) {2, 5} (b) {−2, 5}
(c) {−2, −5} (d) {2, −5}

618. Find the solution set of $x^2 - 3x - 10 = 0$
(a) {2, 5} (b) {−2, 5}
(c) {−2, −5} (d) {2, −5}

619. Find the solution set of $(x - 2)^2 = 9$
(a) {1, 5} (b) {−1, 5}
(c) (−1, −5} (d) {1, −5}

620. Find the solution set of $(z + 3)^2 = 4$
(a) {1, 5} (b) {−1, 5}
(c) {−1, −5} (d) {1, −5)

621. Find the solution set of $|5x| = 10$
(a) {2} (b) {−2}
(c) {−2, 2} (d) None of these

622. The solution set of $\sqrt{x} = 2$ is
(a) {2) (b) {−2)
(c) {2, −2} (d) {4}

623. The solution set of $3x(x - 1) = 0$ is
(a) {3) (b) {0, 1}
(c) (0, 1, 3} (d) {1}

624. For what real number $n3(n - 20) = n$
(a) 0 (b) 10
(c) 20 (d) 30

625. Three sisters divided a prize as follows. The oldest received $\frac{2}{5}$ of it the middle sister received $\frac{1}{3}$ of it and the youngest received the remaining Rs.120. What was the value of the prize?
(a) Rs.450 (b) Rs.600
(c) Rs.1000 (d) Rs.850

626. If $a = 3b - c$, what is the value of b in terms of a and c?
(a) $a + c$ (b) $\frac{a + c}{3}$
(c) $\frac{a + c}{2}$ (d) $2(a + c)$

627. If $x - 4 = 11$, what is the value of $x - 8$?
(a) 15 (b) 8
(c) 7 (d) −7

628. If $2x - 5 = 98$, what is the value of $2x + 5$?
(a) 98 (b) 88
(c) 108 (d) 103

629. If $\frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}$, what is a in terms of b and c?
(a) $\frac{b + c}{bc}$ (b) $\frac{bc}{b + c}$
(c) $b + c$ (d) $\frac{2bc}{b + c}$

630. If x is a positive number and $x^2 + 64 = 100$, what is the value of x?
(a) 6 (b) −6
(c) 12 (d) 36

631. If $2^{x+3} = 32$, what is the value of 3^{x+2}?
(a) 9 (b) 27
(c) 81 (d) 125

632. If $3a + 5b = 10$ and $5a + 3b = 30$, what is the average of a and b?
(a) 2·5 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 20

633. If $7x + 10 = 44$, what is the value of $7x - 10$?
(a) 24 (b) 34
(c) $4\frac{6}{7}$ (d) $-5\frac{5}{7}$

634. If $x - 4 = 9$, what is the value of $x^2 - 4$?
(a) 77 (b) 81
(c) 165 (d) 169

635. If $\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{6}x + \frac{1}{9}x = 33$, what is the value of x
(a) 18 (b) 27
(c) 54 (d) 72

636. If $\frac{1}{a - b} = 5$ then a = ———.
(a) $b - 5$ (b) $b + \frac{1}{5}$
(c) $b - \frac{1}{5}$ (d) $b + 5$

Mensuration

637. Three sides of a triangular field are 20 metres, 21 metres and 29 metres long respectively. The area of the field is
(a) 200 m^2 (b) 210 m^2
(c) 290 m^2 (d) 300 m^2

638. The area of a triangular lawn is 1600 sq. m. If one side is 64 m long and the other two sides are equal in length, the length of each equal side is
(a) 58.36 m (b) 60.26
(c) 59.37 (d) 60.37

639. The length of each side of a triangle is 12 cm. The height of the triangle is

(a) $6\sqrt{2}$ cm (b) $3\sqrt{2}$ cm
(c) $6\sqrt{3}$ cm (d) $8\sqrt{3}$ cm

640. The length of rectangle is thrice its breadth and its perimeter is 96 m. The area of the rectangle is

(a) 288 sq. m. (b) 442 sq. m
(c) 438 sq. m (d) 432 sq. m

641. If the sides of a rectangle are increased by 30% the percentage increase in its area is

(a) 900 (b) 990
(c) 69 (d) 60

642. A wheel revolves 1254 times in traveling a distance of 2 km 5 hectometer and 8 meters. The circumference of the wheel is

(a) 2 m (b) 3 m
(c) 5 m (d) 6 m

643. The external dimensions of a wooden box are 18 cm, 10 cm and 6 cm and thickness of the wood is 0.5 cm. The volume of the box is

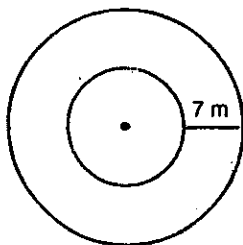
(a) 780 cc (b) 765 cc
(c) $914\frac{3}{8}$ cc (d) 1080 cc

644. A sphere of radius 0.12 m is melted and out of the metal a fine wire of radius 1 millimetre is drawn out. The length of the wire will be

(a) 2300 m (b) 2304 m
(c) 2400 m (d) 2404 m

645. The length of the longest pole that can be placed in a room which is 12 metres long, 9 metres broad and 8 metres high is

(a) 18 m (b) 17 m
(c) 16 m (d) 15 m

646. A 7 metre wide road surrounds a circular park. If the circumference of the park is 352 m, the area of the road (in square metres) is

(a) 2518 (b) 2618
(c) 2718 (d) 1872

647. The circumference of circle is equal to the perimeter of a square. Their areas are in the ratio

(a) 4 : 11 (b) 11 : 7
(c) 14 : 11 (d) 22 : 7

648. The cost of carpeting a room 5 m wide with carpet at Rs. 3.50 per m is Rs. 105. the length of the room is

(a) 3.5 m (b) 5 m
(c) 6 m (d) 6.5 m

649. How many square shaped handkerchiefs of the maximum area can be made out of a cloth of 1.2 m in length and 96 cm in breadth, without wastage of the cloth?

(a) 20 (b) 24
(c) 28 (d) 48

650. A cube of lead with edges measuring 6cm each is melted and recasted into 27 equal cubes. The length of the edges of the new cubes is

(a) 3 cm (b) 4 cm
(c) 2 cm (d) 1.5 cm

651. The three sides of a triangle measure 6 cm, 8 cm and 10 cm. A rectangle equal in area to that of the triangle has a width of 8 cm. the perimeter of the rectangles

(a) 11 cm (b) 22 cm
(c) 16 cm (d) None of these

652. The length of a ladder exactly equals the height of a wall. If the ladder is placed on a 2 feet tall stool placed 10 feet away from the wall, then its tip just touches the top of the wall. The height of the wall in feet is

(a) 15 (b) 26
(c) 28 (d) 32

653. The breadth of a rectangular field is two-third of its length. If the perimeter of the field is 200 feet, the length of the field in feet is

(a) 40 (b) 26
(c) 60 (d) 120
(e) None of these

654. A wire in the form of a circle of radius 42 cm is cut and bent in the form of a square. The side of the square thus formed is

(a) 21 cm (b) 66 cm
(c) 33 cm (d) 132 cm

655. A rope to which a calf is tied is increased in length frm 12 metres to 23 metres. The area of additional ground which it can graze will be

(a) 1210 sq. metres (b) 120 sq. metres
(c) 1220 sq. metres (d) 121 sq. metres

656. The difference between the circumference and diameter of a circle is 210 cm. The radius of the circle is
(a) 7 cm (b) 49 cm
(c) 25 cm (d) 40 cm

657. A square playground has an area of 400 m^2. Flag staffs are to be erected along the perimeter at a distance of 4 m from each other. The total number of flag staffs required is
(a) 100 (b) 25
(c) 50 (d) 20

658. The height and base radius of a cone are each increased by 100 percent. The volume of the cone now becomes.
(a) double the original (b) four times the original
(c) three times the original (d) eight times the original

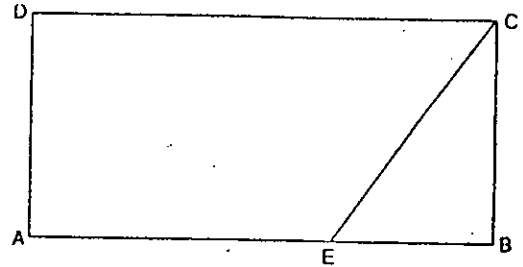
659. If one side of a rectangle (L) is increased by 40% and the other (B) is decreased by 60%, the change in its area is
(a) 50% decrease (b) 50% increase
(c) 44% decrease (d) 44% increase

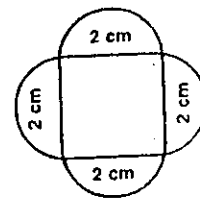
660. The perimeter of a rectangular field is 280 m and its breadth is 60m. The length of its diagonal is closest to
(a) 96 m (b) 98.8 m
(c) 100 m (d) 103.75 m

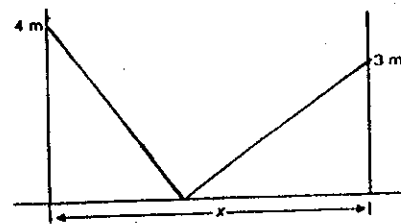
661. A room 5 m x 8 m is to be carpeted leaving a margin of 10 cm from each wall. If the cost of the carpet is Rs. 18 per m^2, the cost of carpeting the room will be
(a) Rs. 702.60 (b) Rs. 691.80
(c) Rs. 682.46 (d) Rs. 673.92

662. The length of rectangle is increased by 33.33% By what percent should the width be decreased to maintain the same area?
(a) 25% (b) 33.33%
(c) 22.5% (d) None of these

663. The lengths of two parallel sides of a trapezium are 14 cm and 32 cm and the perpendicular distance between them is 8 cm. The area of the trapezium is
(a) 184 sq. cm (b) 368 sq. cm
(c) 82 sq. cm (d) 148 sq. cm

664. ABCD is a rectangle. The area of the isosceles triangle BCE shown in the figure is 10 sq cm and AE = 2BE. The area of the figure AECD is

(a) 80 sq. cm (b) 50 sq. cm
(c) 60 sq. cm (d) 120 sq. cm

665. A semicircle is constructed on each side of a square of length 2 cm as shown in figure. The area of the total figure thus formed is

(a) $(4 + 2\pi)$ cm^2 (b) $4(1 + \pi)$ cm^2
(c) 4π cm^2 (d) 8π cm^2

666. A ladder 5 m long is placed in a street to reach the top of a house 4 m high. When the ladder is turned to the other side of the street it reaches a point 3 m high as shown in the figure. The width of the street is

(a) 7 m (b) 6 m
(c) 5 m (d) 8 m

667. It is required to design a circular pipe such that water flows through it at a speed of 7 metres per min. to fill a tank of capacity 440 cubic metres in 10 min. The inner radius of the pipe should be
(a) 2 m (b) $\sqrt{2}$ m
(c) $\frac{1}{2}$m (d) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$m

668. A horse is tied to a vertex of a field having the shape of an equilateral triangle with a rope, the length of which is half of the length of a side of triangle. The percentage of the total area of the

field over which the horse can graze is approximately

(a) 20 to 22% (b) 25 to 27%
(c) 30 to 32% (d) 48 to 50%

669. Arslan went to buy 2 litres of milk. The milkman measured milk with a vessel which was 20 cm. long 15 cm broad and 5 cm deep. Thus he got

(a) 500 cc milk less (b) 500 cc milk more
(c) 575 cc milk less (d) 575 cc milk more

670. The cost of carpeting a room 20 m long is Rs. 400. Had the width been 3 m less, the cost of carpeting would have been Rs. 250. The area of the room is

(a) Rs. 196 sq m (b) 320 sq. m
(c) 160 sq. m (d) None of these

671. The area of the four walls of a room is 120 m^2 and its length is twice the breadth. If the height of the room is 4 m, the area of the floor is

(a) 50 m^2 (b) 60 m^2
(c) 75 m^2 (d) 100 m^2

Lines Angles and Triangles

672. Find the measure of the hypotenuse of a right angled triangle if base = 8 cm, perpendicular = 6 cm

(a) 14 cm (b) 100 cm
(c) 10 cm (d) 48 cm

673. Find the measure of the base of a right angled triangle if hypotenuse = 5 cm, perpendicular = 4 cm

(a) 9 cm (b) 1 cm
(c) $\sqrt{41}$ cm (d) 3 cm

674. A triangle is right angled if the measures of its sides are ————

(a) 6 cm, 8 cm, 10 cm
(b) 2 cm, 3 cm, 5 cm
(c) 6 cm, 3 cm, 4 cm
(d) 3 cm, 4 cm, 6 cm

675. Polygon having three sides is called

(a) square (b) rectangle
(c) rhombus (d) triangle

676. If in a right angled triangle one angle is 35°, then the measure of other angle is ————.

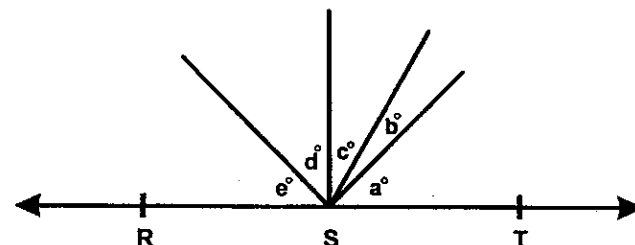
(a) 55° (b) 145°
(c) 90° (d) 45°

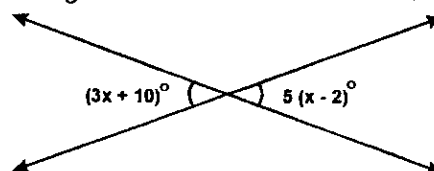
677. If sum of the measures of two angles is 90°, then they are called ————

(a) right angle (b) complementary
(c) supplementary (d) adjacent

678. The angles of measure 50° and 130° are called as ———— angles

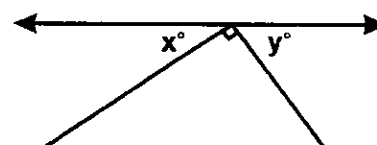
(a) complementary (b) supplementary
(c) adjacent (d) right angle

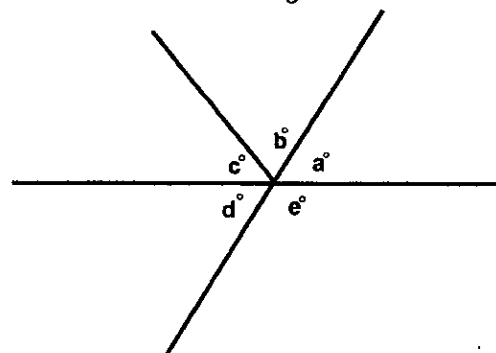
679. In the figure below R, S, and T are on line l. What is the average of a, b, c, d and e

(a) 18 (b) 36
(c) 45 (d) 90

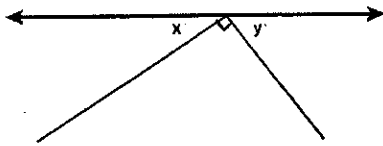
680. In the figure below what is the value of x

(a) 6 (b) 8
(c) 10 (d) 20

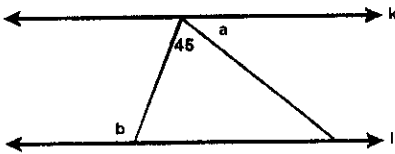
681. In the figure below lines k, l, and m intersect at 0. If line m bisects ∠AOB, then the value of x is ————.

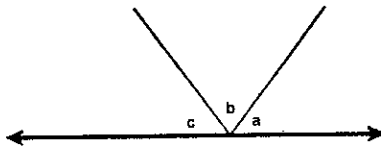
(a) 25 (b) 35
(c) 45 (d) 55

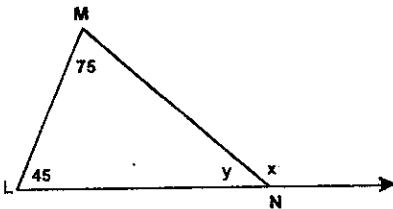
682. In the figure below. LM is parallel to AB. What is the value of x?

(a) 37 (b) 45
(c) 53 (d) 63

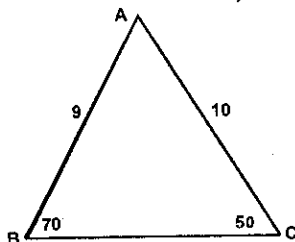
683. In the figure below, hat is the average of the measures of the five angles?

(a) 36 (b) 45
(c) 60 (d) 72

684. In the figure below, what is the value of x if y: x = 3: 2?

(a) 18 (b) 27
(c) 36 (d) 45

585. In the figure below lines k and l are parallel. What is the value of b – a?

(a) 15 (b) 30
(c) 45 (d) 60

686. In the figure below, what is the average of a, b and c?

(a) 45 (b) 60
(c) 90 (d) 180

687. In the figure below, what is the value of x?

(a) 45 (b) 75
(c) 60 (d) 120

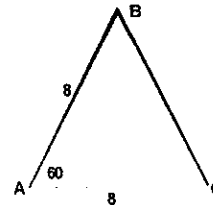
688. For the triangle ABC, which of the following is true

(a) $BC > 9$ (b) $BC > 10$
(c) $BC = 10$ (d) $9 < BC < 10$

689. Which of the following are not the sides of a right angled triangle?

(a) 3, 4, 5 (b) 1, $\sqrt{3}$, 2
(c) $\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{4}, \sqrt{5}$ (d) 1, 1, $\sqrt{2}$

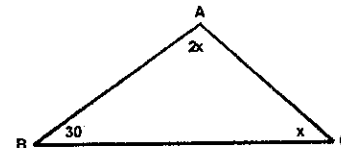
690. What is the area of a square whose diagonal is 8?

(a) 16 (b) 64
(c) 32 (d) 24

691. In the figure below, what is the perimeter of ΔABC

(a) 24 (b) 16
(c) $16 + 8\sqrt{2}$ (d) $16 + 8\sqrt{3}$

692. For the triangle below, which of the following relationship between a and b is true

(a) b = 60 – a (b) a = b
(c) a + b = 90 (d) a = 90 – 3b

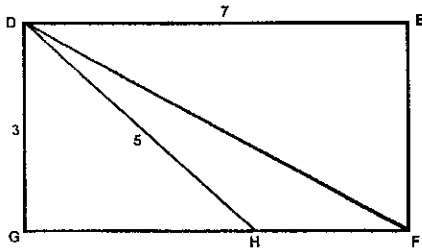
693. In the figure below, what is the value of x?

(a) 50 (b) 40
(c) 30 (d) 20

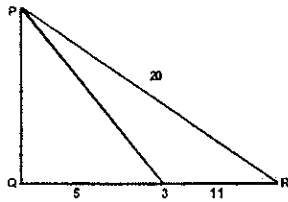
694. If the difference between the two acute angles of a right angled triangle is 8°, what is the measure of the smallest angle?

(a) 37° (b) 41°
(c) 42° (d) 49°

695. What is the area of an equilateral triangle whose altitude is 6?

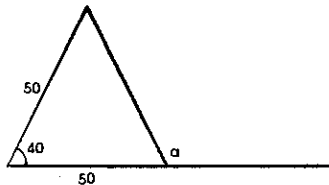
(a) 18 (b) $12\sqrt{3}$
(c) 36 (d) $18\sqrt{3}$

696. In the figure below, what is the perimeter of ΔDFH?
DEFG is a rectangle

(a) $8 + \sqrt{58}$ (b) 15
(c) 18 (d) $8 + \sqrt{74}$

697. In the figure below, what is the value of PS?

(a) 13 (b) 11
(c) 10 (d) $5\sqrt{2}$

698. Two sides of a right angle triangle are 12 and 13. Which of the following could be the length of the third side?

I. 5 II. 11
III. $\sqrt{313}$
(a) I only (b) II only
(c) I and II (d) I and III

699. In the figure below, what is the value of a?

(a) 110 (b) 100
(c) 90 (d) 140

Circles

700. Find the area of a circle whose radius is 3
(a) 3π (b) 6π
(c) 9π (d) π

701. Find the length of the circumference of a circle whose radius is 4
(a) 4π (b) 8π
(c) 16π (d) 2π

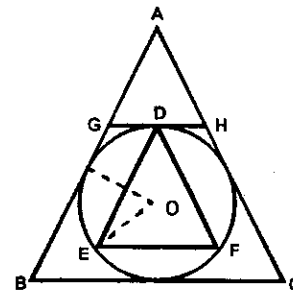
702. What is the circumference of a circle whose area is 100π?
(a) 10 (b) 20
(c) 10π (d) 20π

703. What is the area of a circle whose circumference is π?
(a) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{2}$
(c) π (d) 2π

704. What is the area of a circle that is inscribed in a square of area 2?
(a) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{2}$
(c) π (d) $\pi\sqrt{2}$

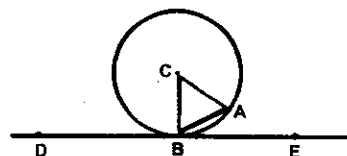
705. A square of area 2 is inscribed in a circle. What is the area of the circle?
(a) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{2}$
(c) π (d) $\pi\sqrt{2}$

706. A rectangle with sides 5 and 12 is inscribed in a circle. What is the radius of the circle?
(a) 6·5 (b) 7
(c) 8·5 (d) 13

For questions 8 — 10 use the figure below.

707. The circle with centre O is the circum-circle of the triangle
(a) ΔABC (b) ΔDEF
(c) ΔAGH (d) none

708. The circle with centre O is the inscribed circle of the triangle ———.
(a) ΔABC (b) ΔDEF
(c) ΔAGH (d) none

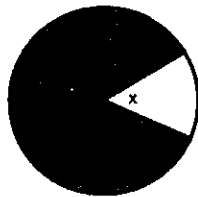
709. The circle with centre O is the escribed circle of the triangle ———
(a) ΔABC (b) ΔDEF
(c) ΔAGH (d) none

For questions 11 — 13 use the following figure.

A circle centre at C touches $\overleftrightarrow{DE}$ at B and m∠ABE = 40°.

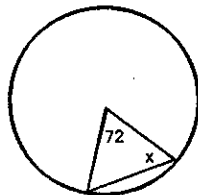
710. Find m∠CBA
(a) 40° (b) 50°
(c) 80° (d) 90°

711. Find m∠BAC
(a) 40° (b) 50°
(c) 80° (d) 90°

712. Find m∠ACB
(a) 40° (b) 50°
(c) 80° (d) 90°

713. If in the figure below the area of the shaded sector is 85% of the area of the entire circle, what is the value of x?

(a) 15 (b) 30
(c) 45 (d) 54

714. The circumference of a circle is a π units, and the area of the circle is b π square units. If a = b, what is the radius of the circle?
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) π

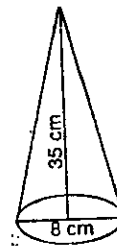
715. In the figure below, what is the value of x?

(a) 30 (b) 36
(c) 45 (d) 54

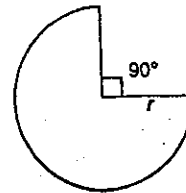
716. If A is the area of circle, which of the following is an expression for A in terms of C?
(a) $\frac{C^2}{4\pi}$ (b) $\frac{C^2}{4\pi^2}$
(c) 2C (d) $2C^2\pi$

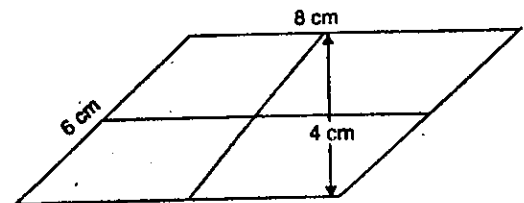
717. What is the area of a circle whose radius is the diagonal of a square whose area is 4?
(a) 2π (b) $2\pi\sqrt{2}$
(c) 4π (d) 8π

718. The radius of a circle is 3 cm. From a point 5 cm away from the centre two tangents are drawn to the circle. Find the length of each tangent
(a) 3 cm (b) 4 cm
(c) 5 cm (d) 6 cm

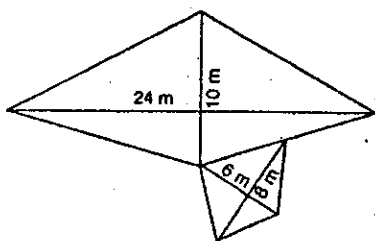
719. Which of the following line meet the circle in one point?
(a) secant (b) diameter
(c) chord (d) tangent

720. The diameter of a right circular cone is 8 cm. and its height is 35 cm. The area of curved surface of the cone is

(a) 440 cm^2 (b) 420 cm^2
(c) 400 cm^2 (d) 380 cm^2

721. The area of the figure given below is

(a) $3\pi r^2$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2$
(c) $\frac{1}{4}\pi r^2$ (d) $\frac{3}{4}\pi r^2$

722. The area of parallelogram given below is

(a) 26 sq. cm. (b) 32 sq. cm.
(c) 38 sq. cm. (d) 42 sq. cm.

723. A field consists of two adjoining rhombus pieces. One has its diagonal 8 metres and 6 metres respectively, while the second has its diagonal

24 metres and 10 metres respectively as shown in figure below.

The area of the field is

(a) 144 sq. m. (b) 194 sq. m.
(c) 288 sq. m. (d) 302 sq. m.

Coordinate Geometry

724. In which quadrant is (–2, 3)
(a) first (b) second
(c) third (d) fourth

725. What is the slope of line passing through the points (1, 2) and (3, 5)
(a) $\frac{4}{7}$ (v) $\frac{7}{4}$
(c) $\frac{2}{3}$ (d) $\frac{3}{2}$

726. Find the distance between the points (0, 4) and (–2, 1)
(a) $\sqrt{13}$ (b) $\sqrt{5}$
(c) 3 (d) 2

727. What is the slope of the line that passes through the points (0, –2) and (3, 0)?
(a) $-\frac{3}{2}$ (b) $-\frac{2}{3}$
(c) $\frac{2}{3}$ (d) $\frac{3}{2}$

728. What is the slope of the line that passes through (a, b) and $\left(\frac{1}{a}, b\right)$
(a) 0 (b) $\frac{1}{b}$
(c) $\frac{a-1}{a}$ (d) $\frac{b}{a-1}$

729. If $c \neq 0$ and the slope of the line passing through (– c, c) and (3c, a) is 1, then a in terms of c is
(a) – 3c (b) $-\frac{c}{3}$
(c) 5c (d) 3c

730. The distance between the points (1, 2) and (2, 1) is
(a) 3 (b) 6
(c) $\sqrt{18}$ (d) $\sqrt{2}$

731. The distance of the point (–2, 3) from x-axis is
(a) – 2 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 1

732. The distance of the point (2, 3) from y-axis is
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 5 (d) $\sqrt{13}$

733. The distance of the point (2, 3) from origin is
(a) $\sqrt{13}$ (b) 5
(c) 2 (d) 3

734. If d_1 is the distance between (0, 0) and (1, 2) and d_2 is the distance between (0, 0) and (–1, –2) then
(a) $d_1 < d_2$ (b) $d_1 > d_2$
(c) $d_1 = d_2$ (d) no relation

735. If distance of (a, b) from origin is 5 then
(a) $a^2 + b^2 = 5$
(b) a = 5
(c) b = 5
(d) $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = 5$

736. If distance between (3, b) and (0, 0) is 3 then b = ________.
(a) 3 (b) $\sqrt{3}$
(c) 9 (d) 0

737. The mid point of the line segment joining the points A(–8, 3) and B(2, –1) is
(a) (–3, 1) (b) (–6, 2)
(c) (5, 2) (d) (–5, 2)

738. If the slope of the line through (1, 2) and (a, 3) is $\frac{1}{2}$, then
(a) a = 0 (b) a = 1
(c) a = 2 (d) a = 3

For equation 739 — 740, use the parallelogram ABCD whose coordinates are A(–5, 2), B(–2, 6), C(5, 6) D(2, 2)

739. What is the area of the parallelogram ABCD?
(a) 35 (b) 28
(c) 24 (d) 20

740. What is the perimeter of the parallelogram ABCD
(a) 35 (b) 28
(c) 24 (d) 20

741. If the coordinates of the vertices of the triangle ABC are A(0, 0) B(7, 0) and C(2, 5), what is the sum of the slopes of the three sides of the triangle?
(a) – 1.5 (b) 0
(c) 1.5 (d) 2.5

742. If A(–1, 1) and B(3, –1) are the end points of one side of square ABCD, what is the area of the square?
(a) 12 (b) 16
(c) 20 (d) 25

743. A circle whose centre is at (6, 8) passes through the origin. What is the length of the radius of the circle?
(a) 10 (b) 14
(c) 2 (d) 48

744. A circle whose centre is at (3, 3) passes through the origin. If the area of the circle is $k\pi$, what is the value of k?
(a) 3 (b) 6
(c) 9 (d) 18

745. The vertices of the triangle ABC are A(–2, 1) B(4, 1) and C(0, 4). What is the perimeter of ΔABC.
(a) 13 (b) 14
(c) $11 + \sqrt{61}$ (d) $11 + \sqrt{13}$

746. If d_1 is the distance between (0, 0) and (1, 2) and d_2 is the distance between (0, 0) and (2, 1) then
(a) $d_1 = d_2$ (b) $d_1 < d_2$
(c) $d_1 > d_2$ (d) no relation

ANSWERS

1.	a	31.	a	61.	a	91.	b	121.	b	151.	d	181.	c	211.	a	241.	b	271.	b
2.	d	32.	b	62.	b	92.	d	122.	d	152.	b	182.	b	212.	b	242.	a	272.	c
3.	a	33.	c	63.	d	93.	a	123.	d	153.	b	183.	b	213.	c	243.	c	273.	b
4.	b	34.	c	64.	c	94.	c	124.	d	154.	b	184.	c	214.	a	244.	a	274.	d
5.	c	35.	a	65.	a	95.	b	125.	d	155.	b	185.	a	215.	a	245.	a	275.	b
6.	b	36.	a	66.	c	96.	a	126.	c	156.	a	186.	a	216.	b	246.	d	276.	b
7.	d	37.	c	67.	c	97.	b	127.	c	157.	b	187.	d	217.	c	247.	b	277.	b
8.	a	38.	b	68.	a	98.	d	128.	c	158.	d	188.	c	218.	b	248.	c	278.	a
9.	b	39.	a	69.	b	99.	d	129.	a	159.	a	189.	d	219.	b	249.	d	279.	b
10.	c	40.	b	70.	b	100.	c	130.	b	160.	b	190.	c	220.	d	250.	c	280.	a
11.	b	41.	d	71.	c	101.	b	131.	c	161.	a	191.	b	221.	d	251.	a	281.	c
12.	c	42.	b	72.	a	102.	b	132.	b	162.	c	192.	c	222.	b	252.	c	282.	c
13.	b	43.	c	73.	d	103.	a	133.	b	163.	b	193.	b	223.	b	253.	d	283.	c
14.	c	44.	a	74.	c	104.	c	134.	b	164.	d	194.	c	224.	c	254.	d	284.	a
15.	c	45.	b	75.	c	105.	c	135.	d	165.	a	195.	a	225.	b	255.	d	285.	b
16.	a	46.	b	76.	b	106.	b	136.	c	166.	a	196.	d	226.	b	256.	a	286.	b
17.	c	47.	b	77.	c	107.	a	137.	b	167.	a	197.	b	227.	d	257.	a	287.	c
18.	a	48.	c	78.	a	108.	a	138.	d	168.	a	198.	b	228.	b	258.	a	288.	b
19.	a	49.	a	79.	a	109.	c	139.	c	169.	a	199.	b	229.	a	259.	a	289.	d
20.	b	50.	b	80.	b	110.	b	140.	b	170.	c	200.	a	230.	d	260.	b	290.	d
21.	b	51.	c	81.	c	111.	a	141.	b	171.	a	201.	a	231.	b	261.	c	291.	b
22.	a	52.	c	82.	c	112.	c	142.	c	172.	b	202.	a	232.	b	262.	d	292.	b
23.	c	53.	b	83.	b	113.	a	143.	c	173.	b	203.	d	233.	a	263.	b	293.	d
24.	b	54.	b	84.	b	114.	b	144.	c	174.	d	204.	c	234.	b	264.	a	294.	b
25.	c	55.	b	85.	d	115.	b	145.	d	175.	d	205.	c	235.	a	265.	c	295.	a
26.	a	56.	a	86.	a	116.	a	146.	c	176.	c	206.	a	236.	a	266.	b	296.	b
27.	a	57.	b	87.	d	117.	a	147.	b	177.	b	207.	a	237.	a	267.	c	297.	d
28.	a	58.	a	88.	a	118.	d	148.	a	178.	a	208.	a	238.	b	268.	a	298.	b
29.	b	59.	a	89.	d	119.	a	149.	b	179.	c	209.	c	239.	c	269.	c	299.	a
30.	a	60.	c	90.	d	120.	a	150.	d	180.	c	210.	b	240.	a	270.	b	300.	a

301. c	346. c	391. c	436. c	481. c	526. b	571. d	616. b	661. c	706. a
302. b	347. b	392. b	437. a	482. b	527. a	572. a	617. a	662. a	707. b
303. c	348. c	393. c	438. b	483. d	528. c	573. d	618. b	663. a	708. a
304. a	349. b	394. d	439. d	484. b	529. a	574. a	619. b	664. b	709. c
305. b	350. a	395. b	440. c	485. a	530. d	575. a	620. c	665. a	710. b
306. c	351. b	396. c	441. a	486. a	531. c	576. b	621. c	666. a	711. b
307. b	352. b	397. c	442. a	487. b	532. b	577. c	622. d	667. b	712. c
308. c	353. d	398. a	443. c	488. a	533. a	578. b	623. b	668. c	713. d
309. c	354. b	399. b	444. a	489. b	534. c	579. b	624. d	669. a	714. b
310. d	355. b	400. a	445. b	490. a	535. d	580. a	625. a	670. c	715. d
311. d	356. a	401. c	446. a	491. b	536. b	581. c	626. b	671. a	716. a
312. c	357. b	402. b	447. d	492. c	537. a	582. d	627. c	672. c	717. d
313. d	358. a	403. d	448. b	493. a	538. b	583. a	628. c	673. d	718. b
314. a	359. c	404. a	449. a	494. a	539. a	584. c	629. b	674. a	719. d
315. b	360. a	405. d	450. c	495. b	540. d	585. d	630. a	675. d	720. a
316. b	361. d	406. c	451. a	496. b	541. c	586. c	631. c	676. a	721. d
317. a	362. b	407. a	452. c	497. b	542. b	587. c	632. a	677. b	722. b
318. a	363. a	408. c	453. b	498. c	543. b	588. b	633. a	678. b	723. a
319. c	364. d	409. a	454. b	499. a	544. c	589. b	634. c	679. b	724. b
320. c	365. d	410. b	455. b	500. c	545. a	590. a	635. c	680. c	725. d
321. a	366. c	411. c	456. a	501. c	546. d	591. a	636. b	681. a	726. a
322. a	367. d	412. a	457. d	502. d	547. a	592. d	637. b	682. c	727. c
323. d	368. d	413. b	458. a	503. a	548. c	593. d	638. a	683. d	728. a
324. b	369. d	414. c	459. a	504. d	549. b	594. c	639. c	684. c	729. c
325. a	370. b	415. a	460. b	505. b	550. a	595. b	640. d	685. c	730. d
326. d	371. a	416. d	461. a	506. a	551. b	596. d	641. c	686. b	731. c
327. b	372. a	417. a	462. a	507. a	552. b	597. c	642. a	687. d	732. a
328. d	373. d	418. d	463. d	508. c	553. a	598. d	643. b	688. d	733. a
329. a	374. a	419. b	464. a	509. a	554. a	599. a	644. b	689. c	734. c
330. a	375. d	420. a	465. b	510. b	555. c	600. a	645. b	690. c	735. d
331. b	376. a	421. b	466. b	511. a	556. d	601. a	646. b	691. a	736. d
332. b	377. c	422. a	467. d	512. c	557. c	602. c	647. c	692. a	737. a
333. a	378. a	423. c	468. d	513. a	558. c	603. b	648. c	693. a	738. d
334. c	379. b	424. a	469. a	514. b	559. a	604. a	649. a	694. b	739. b
335. c	380. d	425. b	470. b	515. b	560. d	605. a	650. c	695. b	740. c
336. a	381. d	426. d	471. d	516. a	561. b	606. b	651. b	696. a	741. c
337. b	382. b	427. d	472. b	517. b	562. d	607. c	652. b	697. a	742. c
338. b	383. d	428. a	473. b	518. c	563. b	608. b	653. c	698. d	743. a
339. b	384. b	429. c	474. a	519. a	564. a	609. c	654. b	699. a	744. d
340. a	385. c	430. b	475. d	520. a	565. c	610. a	655. a	700. c	745. d
341. a	386. a	431. c	476. d	521. c	566. a	611. d	656. b	701. b	746. a
342. b	387. a	432. a	477. d	522. a	567. c	612. c	657. d	702. d	
343. a	388. c	433. c	478. d	523. b	568. c	613. b	658. d	703. a	
344. b	389. a	434. b	479. c	524. c	569. a	614. a	659. c	704. b	
345. a	390. c	435. a	480. d	525. d	570. b	615. a	660. c	705. c	

TABLES, CHARTS AND GRAPHS

CHARTS AND GRAPHS

Graphs and Charts show the relationship of numbers and quantities in visual form. By looking at a graph, you can see at a glance the relationship between two or more sets of information. If such information were presented in written form, it would be hard to read and understand.

Here are some things to remember when doing problems based on graphs and charts.

1. Understand what you are being asked to do before you begin figuring.
2. Check the dates and types of information required. Be sure that you are looking in the proper columns, and on the proper lines, for the information you need.
3. Check the units required. Be sure that your answer is in thousands, millions, or whatever the questions call for.
4. In computing averages, be sure that you add the figure you need and no others, and that you divide by the correct number of the years or other units.
5. Be careful in the computing problems asking for percentages.
   (a) Remember that to convert a decimal into a percent you must multiply it by 100. For example, 0.04 is 4%.
   (b) Be sure that you can distinguish between such quantities as 1% (1 percent) .01(one one-hundredth of 1 percent), whether in numerals or in words.
   (c) Remember that if quantity X is grater than quantity Y, and the question ask what percent quantity X is of quantity Y, the answer must be grater than 100 percent.

TABLES AND CHARTS

A table or chart shows data in the form of box of numbers or charts of numbers. Each line describes how the numbers are connected.

Example:

Test Score	Numbers of Students
90	2
85	1
80	1
60	3

Example: How many students took the test?

Solution: To find out the numbers of students that took the test, just add up the numbers in the column marked "Numbers of Students." That is, add 2+1+1+3=7.

Example: What was the difference in score between the highest and the lowest score?

Solution: First look at the highest score: 90. than look at the lowest score: 60. Now calculate the difference: 90-60= 30.

Example: What was the <u>median</u> score?

Solution: The median score means the score that is in the middle in of all the scores. That is, there are just as many scores above the median as below it. So in the example, the scores are 90, 90 (there are two 90's) 85, 80, and 60, 60, 60, (there are three 60's). So we have:

90

90

90

85

80

60

60

60

80 is right in the middle. That is, there are three scores above it and three scores below it. So 80 is median.

Example: What was the <u>mean</u> of score?

Solution: The mean of score is defined as the average score. That is it is the

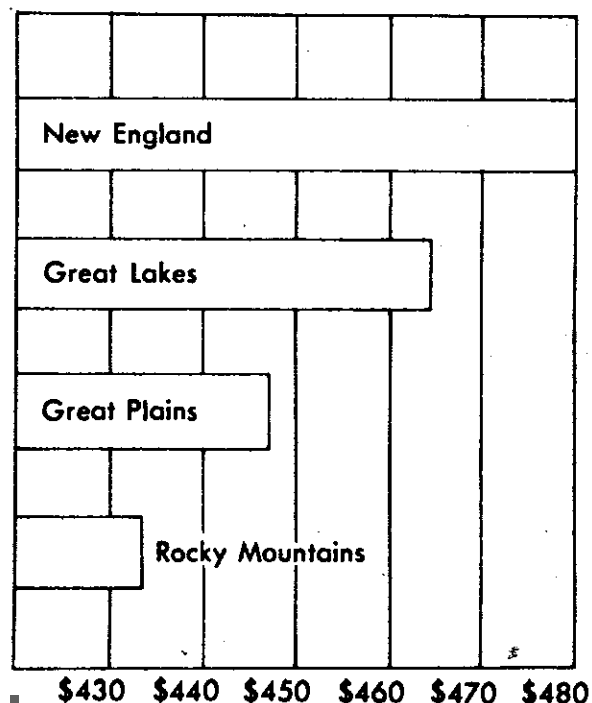
$$\frac{\text{sum of the scores}}{\text{total number of scores}}$$

The sum of the scores is 90 + 90 + 85 + 80 + 60 + 60 + 60 = 525. The total number of scores is 2 + 1 + 1 + 3 = 7, so divided 7 into 525 to get the average: 75

GRAPHS

To read graph, you must know what scale the graph has been drawn to. Somewhere on the face of graph will be an explanation of what each division of the graph means. Sometimes the division will be labeled. At other times, this information will be given in a small box called a scale or legend. For instance, a map, which is specialized kind of graph, will always carry a scale or legend on its face telling you such information as 1" = 100 miles or $\frac{1"}{4} = 2$ miles.

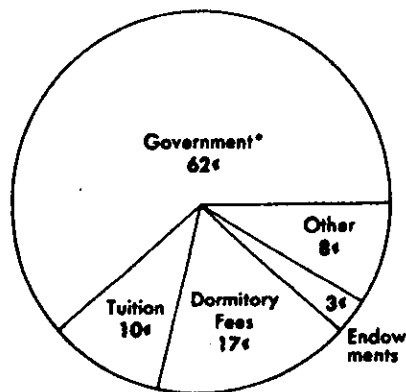
BAR GRAPHS

The bar graph shows how the information is compared by using board lines, called bars, of varying lengths. Sometimes single lines are used as well. Bar graphs are good for showing a quick comparison of the information involved, however the bars are difficult to read accurately unless the end of the bar falls exactly on one of the divisions of the scale. If the end of the bar falls between divisions of the scale, it is not easy to arrive at the precise figure represented by the bar. In bar graphs, the bars can run either vertically or horizontally. The sample bar graph following is a horizontal graph.

The individual bars in this kind of graph may carry a label within the bar, as in this example. The label may also appear alongside each bar. The scale used on the bars may appears along one axis, as in the example, or it may be noted somewhere on the facts of the graph. Each numbered space on the x-(or horizontal) axis represents an expenditure of $10 per pupil. A wide variety of questions may be answered by a graph, such as:

1. Which area of country spends least per pupil? Rocky Mountains.
2. How much does the New England area spend per pupil?$ 480
3. How much less the Great Plains spend per pupil than the Great Lakes? $ 480-447=$17/pupil.
4. How much more does New England spend on a pupil than the Rocky Mountain area? $480-433=$47/pupil.

CIRCLE GRAPHS

A circle graph shows how an entire quantity has been divided or apportioned. The circle represents 100 percent percent of the quantity; the different parts into which the whole has been divided are shown by sections, or wedges, of the circle. Circle graphs are good for showing how money is distributed or collected, and for this reason they are widely used in financial graphing. The information is usually presented on the face of each section, telling you exactly what the section stands for and the value of that section in comparison to the other part of graph.

SOURCES OF INCOME –PUBLIC COLLEGES OF U.S.

The circle graph above indicates where the money originates that is used to maintain public colleges in the United States. The size of the sections tells you at a glance which source is most important (government) and which is least important (endowment). The sections total 100 or $1.00. this graph may be used to answer the following questions:

(1). What is the most important source of income to the public colleges? Government.

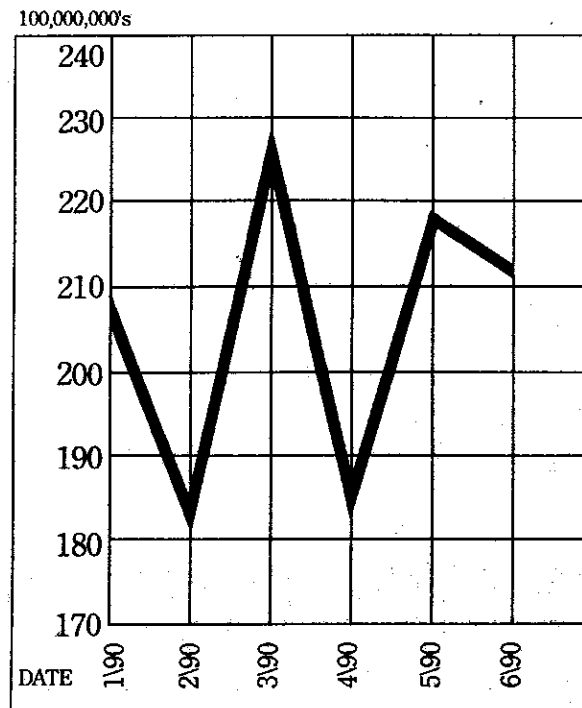
(2) What part of revenue dollar comes from tuition?10

(3) Dormitoty fees bring in how many times the money that endowments bring in? $5\frac{2}{3}$ times $\left(\frac{17}{3}=5\frac{2}{3}\right)$

(4) What is the least important source of revenue to public college? Endowments.

LINE GRAPHS

Graphs that have information running both across (horizontally) and up and down (vertically)can be considered to be laid out on a grid having a y-axis. One of the two quantities being compared will be placed along the y-axis, and the other quantity will be placed along the y-axis. When we are asked to compare two values, we subtract the smaller from the larger.

SHARES OF STOCK SOLD
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE DURING ONE SIX MONTH PERIOD

Our sample line graph represents the total shares of stock sold on the New York Stock Exchange between January and June. The month are placed along the x-axis, while the sales, in units of 100,000,000 shares, are placed along the y-axis.

1. How many shares were sold in March? 225,000,000.
2. What is the trend of stock sales between April and May? The volume of sales rose.
3. Compare the share sales in January and February.25,000,000 fewer shares were sold in February.
4. During which months of the period was the increase in sales largest? February to March.

TABLES, CHARTS, AND GRAPHS PRACTICE TESTS

TABLE CHART TEST

Questions 1-5 are based on this Table Chart.

The following chart is a record of the performance of a baseball team for the first seven weeks of the season.

	Games Won	Games Lost	Total No. of Games Played
First Week	5	3	8
Second Week	4	4	16
Third Week	5	2	23
Fourth Week	6	3	32
Fifth Week	4	2	38
Sixth Week	3	3	44
Seventh Week	2	4	50

1. How many games did the team win during the first seven weeks?
   (a) 32 (b) 29
   (c) 25 (d) 21
   (e) 50

2. What percent of the games did the team win?
   (a) 75% (b) 60%
   (c) 58% (d) 29%
   (e) 80%

3. According to the chart, which week was the worst for the team?
   (a) Second Week (b) Fourth Week
   (c) Fifth Week (d) Sixth Week
   (d) Seventh Week

4. Which week was the best week for the team?
   (a) First Week (b) Third Week
   (c) Fourth Week (d) Fifth Week
   (e) Sixth Week

5. If there are fifty more games to play in the season, how many more games must the team win to end up winning 70% of the games?
   (a) 39 (b) 35
   (c) 41 (d) 34
   (e) 32

Solutions

1. `Choice B is correct. To find the total number of games won, add the number of games won for all the weeks,5+4+5+6+4+3+2=29

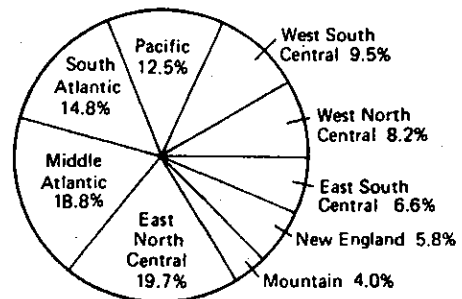
2. Choice C is correct. The team won 29 out of 50 games or 58%.

3. Choice E is correct. The seventh week was the only week that the team lost more games than it won.

4. Choice B is correct. During the second week the team won 5 games and lost 2, or it won about 70% of the games that week. Compared with the wining percentages for other weeks, the third week was the highest.

5. Choice C is correct. To win 70% of all the games, the team must win 70 out of 100. Since It WON 29 games out of first 50 games, it must win 70-29or 41 games out of the next 50 games.

PIE CHART TEST

Question 1-5 are based on this Pie Chart.

(1) Which region was the most populated region in 1964?
(A) East North Central
(B) Middle Atlantic
(C) South Atlantic
(D) Pacific
(E) New England

(2) Which part of the entire population lived in Mountain region?
(A) $\frac{1}{10}$ (B) $\frac{1}{30}$
(C) $\frac{1}{50}$ (D) $\frac{1}{25}$
(E) $\frac{1}{8}$

(3) What was the approximate population in the pacific region?
(A) 20 million (B) 24 million
(C) 30 million (D) 28 million
(E) 15 million

(4) Approximately how many people lived in the Middle Atlantic region than in the South Atlantic?
(A) 4.0 million (B) 7.7 million
(C) 5.2 million (D) 9.3 million
(E) 8.5 million

(5) What was the total population in all the regions combined?
(A) 73.3 million (B) 100.0 million
(C) 191.0 million (D) 126.8 million
(E) 98.5 million

Solutions

1. Choice A is correct. East North Central with 19.7% of the total population had the largest population.
2. Choice D is correct. The Mountain region had 4.0% of the population. 4.0% is $\frac{1}{25}$.
3. Choice B is correct. Pacific had 12.5% of the population. 12.5% of 191.3million is .125 x 191.3 or about 24 million.
4. Choice B is correct. Middle Atlantic had 18.8% and South Atlantic had 14.8% of the population. So, Middle Atlantic had 4.0% more. 4.0% of 191.3 million is .04X191.3 or about 7.7 million.
5. Choice C is correct. All the regions combined had 100% of the population or 191.3 million.

LINE GRAPH TEST

Question 1-5 are based on this line graph.

1. On the ratio scale what were consumer prices recorded as of the end of 1985?
   (A) 95 (B) 100
   (C) 105 (D) 110
   (E) 115

2. During what year did consumer prices rise fastest?
   (A) 1983 (B) 1985
   (C) 1987 (D) 1988
   (E) 1989

3. When wholesale and industrial prices were recorded as 110, consumer prices were recorded as
   (A) between 125 and 120
   (B) between 120 and 115
   (C) between 115 and 110
   (D) between 110 and 105
   (E) between 105 and 100

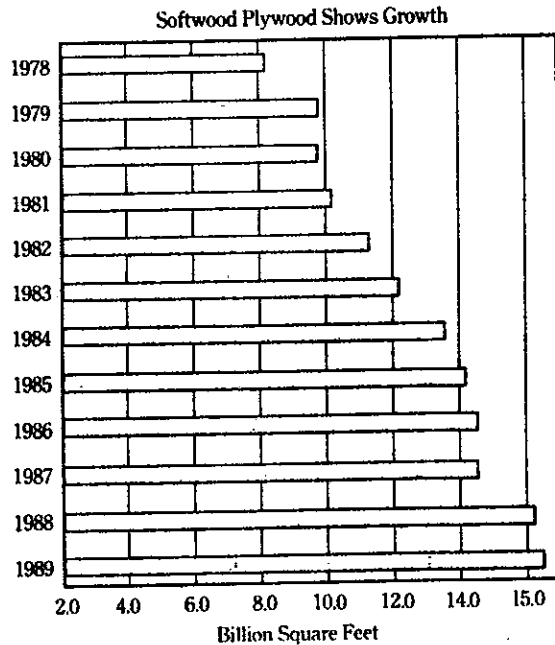
4. For the 8 years 1982-1989 inclusive, the average increase in consumer price was
   (A) 1 Point (B) 2 Points
   (C) 3 Points (D) 4 Points
   (E) 5 Points

5. The percentage increase in wholesale and industrial prices between the beginning of 1982 and the end of 1989 was
   (A) 1 Percent (B) 5 Percent
   (C) 10 Percent (D) 15 Percent
   (E) less than 1 Percent

Solution

1. Choice D is correct. Drawing a vertical line at the end of 1985, we reach the consumer price graph at about 110 level.
2. Choice E is correct. The slope of consumer graph is clearly steepest in 1989.
3. Choice A is correct. Wholesale and industrial prices were about 110 at the beginning of 1989, when consumer prices
4. Choice C is correct. At the beginning of 1982 consumer prices were about 105; at the end of 1989 they were about 130. The average increase is $\frac{130-105}{8} = \frac{25}{8}$ or about 3.
5. Choice D is correct. At the beginning of 1982 wholesale prices were about 100; at the end of 1989 they were about 115. The percent increase is about $\frac{115-100}{100}$ x 100% or 15%.

BAR GRAPH TEST

Questions 1-3 are based on this bar graph.

1. What was the ratio of soft plywood produced in 1978 as compared with that produced in 1987?
   (A) 1 : 1 (B) 2 : 3
   (C) 1 : 2 (D) 2 : 4
   (E) 1 : 3

2. For the years 1978 through 1983, excluding 1982, how many billion square feet of plywood were produced altogether.
   (A) 23.2 (B) 29.7
   (C) 34.1 (D) 40.7
   (E) 50.5

3. Between which consecutive odd years and between which consecutive even years was the plywood production jump greatest?
   (A) 1985 and 1987; 1978 and 1980
   (B) 1983 and 1985; 1984 and 1986
   (C) 1979 and 1981; 1980 and 1982
   (D) 1981 and 1983; 1980 and 1982
   1983 and 1985; 1982 and 1984

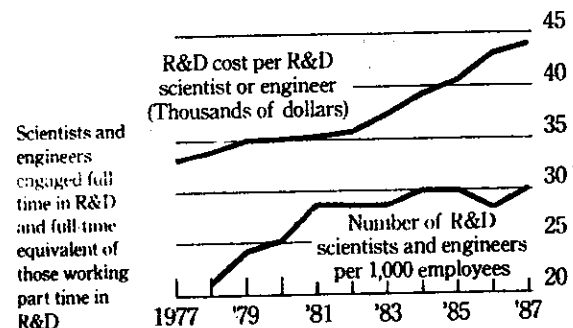
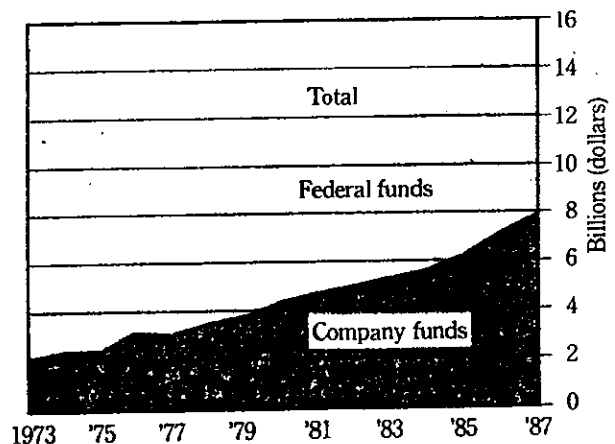
is correct. To answer this question, you to measure the bars accurately. In 2 billion square feet of plywood were produced. In 1987, 12.4 billion square feet were produced. The ratio of 6.2 : 12.4 is the same as 1 : 2.

2. Choice D is correct. All you have to do is to measure the bar for each year – of course, don't include the 1982 bar – and estimate the length of each bar. Then you add the five lengths. 1978 = 6.4; 1979 = 7.8; 1980 = 7.9; 1981 = 8.4; 1983 = 10.2 The total is 40.7.

3. Choice E is correct. The jump from 1983 to 1985 was from 10.3 to 12.4 = 2.1 billion square feet. The jump from 1982 to 1984 was from 9.2 to 11.4 = 2.2 billion square feet. None of the other choices show such broad jumps.

CUMULATIVE GRAPH TEST

Question 1 – 5 are based on this cumulative graph.

Spending for Research & Development
by Type of 'Research, 1987
$ 164 billion = 100%

1. About how much in government funds was spent for research and development in 1987?
   (A) $16 billion (B) $8 billion
   (C) $12 billion (D) $24 billion
   (E) $4 billion

2. In 1987, about what percent of the total spending in research and development were company funds?
   (A) 40% (B) 25%
   (C) $33\frac{1}{3}$% (D) 50%
   (E) 20%

3. What was the change in the relative number of research and development scientists and engineers with respect to all employees from 1984 to 1985?
   (A) 10% (B) 5%
   (C) 2% (D) 3%
   (E) 0%

4. What was the increase in company funds in research and development from 1973 to 1987?
   (A) $12 billion (B) $6 billion
   (C) $8 billion (D) $4 billion
   (E) $14 billion

5. What was the percent of increase of the company funds spent in research and development from 1973 to 1987?
   (A) 100% (B) 50%
   (C) 300% (D) 400%
   (E) 1000%

Solution

1. Choice B is correct. Total spending was about $16 billion, and company spending was $8 billion. So, government spending was about $8 billion.

2. Choice D is correct. Company funds totaled $8 billion, and the total funds were $16 billion. So, company funds were 1/2 of total funds or 50%.

3. Choice E is correct. The graph showing the relative employment of research and development scientists and engineers was horizontal between 1984 and 1985. This means no change.

4. Choice B is correct. Company funds totaled $8 billion in 1987 and $2 billion in 1973. The increase was $6 billions.

5. Choice C is correct. Company funds totaled $2 billion in 1973, and the increase from 1973 to 1987 was $6 billion or 300% of $ 2 billion.

SOLUTION HINTS

(1) C = 200

$\text{Tax} = 200 \times \frac{15}{100} = 30$

Total Cost = C + Tax = 200 + 30 = 230

Sale = 260

Profit = Sale - Cost

= 260 - 230 = Rs. 30

---

(2) C = 250

$\text{Tax} = 250 \times \frac{15}{100} = 37.5$

Sale = 315

Profit = Sale - (Cost + Tax)

= 315 - (250+37.5)

= 27.5

---

(3) Total Articles = 300

Total Cost = Rs. 1500

$\text{Cost of one article} = \frac{1500}{300} = \text{Rs.}5$

Sale @20% above cost = 5×1.20 = Rs. 6

Now 300< 260x6 = 1560 / 40 x 3 = 120 > ∴ S = Rs. 1680

Profit = S - C = 1680-1500 = Rs. 180

---

(4) $M_1 = 10$, $T_1 = 14$ days

$M_2 = 4$, $T_2 = ?$

Less Men, More Time

$M_2/M_1 = T_1/T_2$

M for Men and T for time

$\Rightarrow T_2 = \frac{M_1T_1}{M_2} = \frac{10 \times 14}{4} = 35$ days

---

(5) $M_1 = 15$, $T_1 = 10$ days

$M_2 = 8$, $T_2 = ?$

= Less Men, more time

$= \frac{M_2}{M_1} = \frac{T_1}{T_2} \Rightarrow T_2 = \frac{M_1T_1}{M_2}$

$= \frac{15 \times 10}{8} = 18\frac{3}{4}$ days

...0, W1=4 meters, T_1 = 15days

...eters, T_2=6 days

...Men → Dir. Prop.

...en → Inverse Prop.

...$40[\frac{5}{4} \times \frac{15}{6}] = 125$

---

(7) For A and B, t_1 = 20days

For A, t_2 = 20 + 10 = 30 days

For B, t=?

$\frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{t_1} - \frac{1}{t_2} = \frac{1}{20} - \frac{1}{30} = \frac{3-2}{60} = \frac{1}{60}$

t = 60 days

---

(8)

	A	B	C
Amount:	800	1000	600
Period: (in years):	3	3	$2\frac{1}{2} = 5/2$

800 × 3: 1000 × 3: 600 × 5/2

=> 8 : 10: 5 Sum = 23

$= A = \frac{8}{23} \times 966 = 336$, $B = \frac{10}{23} \times 966 = 420$, C = 210

---

(9) t_1 = 50 min. v_1 = 6km/h

t_2 = ? v_2 = 10km/h

More speed, Less time (Inverse proportion)

$\frac{t_2}{t_1} = \frac{v_1}{v_2} \Rightarrow t_2 = t_1\left(\frac{v_1}{v_2}\right) = \left(\frac{6}{10}\right) = 50 \times \left(\frac{6}{10}\right)$

= 50 × .60

t_2 = 30 min.

---

(10) v_1 = 48km/h, t_1 = 50min.

v_2 = ? t_2 = 40min.

Less time, more speed (Inverse Proportion)

$\frac{v_2}{v_1} = \frac{t_1}{t_2} \Rightarrow v_2 = v_1\left(\frac{t_1}{t_2}\right) = 48 \times \left(\frac{50}{40}\right) = 60$km/h

---

(11) $n_1 = 3$, $\bar{x}_1$ = Rs. 16

$n_2 = 4$, $\bar{x}_2$ = Rs. 23

$\text{Average Price} = \frac{n_1\bar{x}_1 + n_2\bar{x}_2}{n_1+n_2} = \frac{3 \times 16 + 4 \times 23}{3+4} = \text{Rs. } 20$

---

(12) Let average height of 34 boys = x cm.

Height of new boy = y cm.

34x = - 165 + y = 34 (x - 1) => y = 131

---

(13) x_1 = 40km/h, x_2 = 80km/h

$\text{Average speed} = 2 \div \left(\frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{80}\right) = 2 \div \left(\frac{3}{80}\right) = 53.33$km/h

---

Note: Use A.M., if time taken to cover the distances are same, i.e.,

$\text{Aver speed} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + ...}{n}$

Use H.M., if distances to be covered are of equal gap. i.e.,

Average Speed = $n \div (\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + ...)$

---

(14) Volume of Rectangle = L × W × H.
= Volume = 6 × 5 × 4 = $120m^3$

---

(15) A single discount equal to series of discounts r_1, r_2, is
$r = [1 - (1-r_1)(1-r_2)......]$

$r = [1 - (1-\frac{20}{100})(1-\frac{10}{100})(1-\frac{25}{100})] = 0.46$ or 46%

---

(16) Total Questions = 40
Correct Answers = 25

% Correct = $\frac{25}{40} \times 100 = 62.5\%$

no. of correct answers = .45 × 40 = 18

---

(17) Let marks in Geography = x
x + .20x = 90 => x = 75

---

(18) Here no. of oranges = 120
Apples are 20% more than oranges.

Apples = $120(1 + \frac{20}{100}) = 144$

Oranges are 40% less than pears, so

Pears = $\frac{\text{No. of oranges}}{\text{Remaining \%age}} = \frac{120}{60\%} = 200$

---

(19) Total Earning = 2,45,000
Allowance for 3 children = 45,000
(Rs. 15000 each)
Personal Relief = 30,000
Remaining Amount = 1,70,000
Tax @4% on 1st Rs. 50,000 = 50000 × .04 = 2000
Tax @6% on Rest Rs. 120,000 = 120000 × .06
= 7200
Total Tax = 2000 + 7200 = 9200

---

(20) Here Tax = T = Rs. 1500,
Rate of Tax = R = 10%
Income = A = ?

AR = T = => A = T/R = $\frac{1500}{10\%}$ = Rs. 15000

---

(21) Let the no. is = x
2x × 3 = 138 => x = 23

or $\frac{138}{3} \div 2 = 23$

---

(22) Present Age: Son's Father's
x years 5 x years
2 years age: x - 2 years 5x -2 years
$(x - 2)^2 + (5x - 2)^2 = 114$
=> $13x^2 - 12x - 553 = 0$ => x = 7 years

---

(23) Let basic salary = Rs. 100
% Reduction = 20%
% Remaining = 80%

% Raise = %Raise/%Remaining = $\frac{20\%}{80\%} = 25\%$

---

(24)1S$ = £ $\frac{1}{3.20}$

= S$1600 = $\frac{1}{3.20} \times 1600$ = £ 500

Extra Tax @3% = £500 × $\frac{3}{100}$ = £15

Amount Exchanged = 500 - 15 = £ 485

---

(25)A: t_1 = 10days, B: t_2 = 15 days
A + B: t=?
$\frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{t_1} + \frac{1}{t_2} = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{15} = \frac{3+2}{30} = \frac{1}{6}$ => t = 6 days

---

(26) X : Y : Z
18 : 3 : 2, Sum = 23
Amount of soln. if x = 36 litres

= $\frac{23}{18} \times 36$ = 46 litres

---

(27) Hockey : Badminton
no. of boys: 3x : y
(i) 3x = y(ii) 3x = 12 => y = 12

---

(28) Cost of Flat = Rs. 8,20,000
55% of the amount is borrowed by the bank, so Amount borrowed
= 8,20,000 × $\frac{55}{100}$
= Rs. 4,51,000

---

(29) Saving = Rate of saving x Income
500 = 15% of Income

Income = $\frac{500}{15\%}$ = 3333.33

---

(30)P_1 in Jan 1970 = 850
P_2 = Jan 1980 = 1120
Increase = $P_2 - P_1$ = 1120 - 850 = 270
Note: P is for population.

% Increase = $\frac{270}{850} \times 100$ = 31.76%

OR % Increase = $\frac{P_2}{P_1} - 1$

---

(31)r_1 = 3.5% to r_2 = 4% p.a.

$ar = r_2 - r_1 = 0.5\%$
Amount Deposit = P = Rs. 64000
Period = 6 months = t

Interest = Prt = $64000 \times \frac{0.5}{100} \times \frac{6}{12}$ = Rs. 160

---

(32)P = Rs. 1625 in t = 3 years

S.I. = Prt = $1625 \times 3 \times \frac{4}{100}$ = Rs. 195

C.I. = $P(1+\frac{r}{100})^t - P = 1625\,[(1+\frac{4}{100})^3 - 1]$

= Rs. 202.90

= C.I. - S.I. = 202.90 - 195 = Rs. 7.90

---

(33)|S.I - C.I| = 144 in t = 2 years

@ = 15% p.a.

S.I. = Prt = $P(\frac{15}{100} \times 2) = \frac{30P}{100}$ = .30P

C.I. = $P(1+\frac{r}{100})^t - P$

= $P[1+\frac{15}{100}]^2 - P$ = P(.3225]

=> (.3225 - .30) P = 144 => .0225 P= 144

=> $\frac{144 \times 100}{225}$ => P = Rs. 6400

---

(34) Rate of commission = r = 3% of total sales
no. of tourists = 12
Average spend for each = Rs. 2500
Total commission = Total sales × rate of commission

= $2500 \times 12 \times \frac{3}{100}$ = Rs. 900

---

(35) Original Price = P_o = Rs. 6,00,000
Paid Price P_1 = Rs. 5,70,000
% Discount = ? Dicsount = P_1-P_2 = 30,000

= $\frac{30000}{600000} \times 100$ = 5%

---

(36) Net Income = Rs. 1373.70
Tax @ , r = 5%
Cross Income = Net income (1 + r)

= $1373.70\,(1+\frac{5}{100})$ = Rs. 1442.385

---

(37) Present Age: $\frac{\text{Girl}}{x}$ $\frac{\text{Mother}}{x+18}$

6 years after = x+6 x+18+6=x+24

(x+6) + (x+24) = 54 =>2x = 24

---

(38)

Men	Days
x	20
x - 8	24

Less men,more days (Inverse prop)

$\frac{x}{x-8} = \frac{24}{20} => \frac{x}{x-8} = \frac{6}{5}$ => 5x = 6x - 48

=> x = 48

---

(39) Ratio: $\frac{x}{10} : \frac{y}{7} : \frac{z}{5}$

Amount: a : a : a
10a : 7a : 5a
= 7a - 5a = 140
2a = 140 = a = 70
= X's = 10 x 70 = 700

---

(40) Time: $\frac{A}{20} : \frac{B}{25} : \frac{C}{30}$

4 : 5 : 6

Total time = $\frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{37}{60}$

A's = $\frac{(1/t_1)}{(1/t)} \times 1110 = \frac{60}{37} \times 1110 \times \frac{1}{4}$ = 450

B's = $\frac{t}{t_2} \times 1110 = \frac{60}{37} \times \frac{1}{5} \times 1110$ = 360

A-B = 450-360 = 90 Rupees

---

(41) Total oil = 5500 Litres

1st Customer = 5500 ×x $\frac{3}{5}$ = 3300 Litres

Remaining = 2200 Litres

2nd Customer = 2200 ×x $\frac{2}{5}$ = 880 Litres

Remaining = 1320 Litres

---

(42) New Income = Rs. 8400
Original Income = Rs. 7500
increase = Rs. 900

% increase = $\frac{900}{7500} \times 100$ = 12%.

OR % increase = $\frac{8400}{7500}$ - 1 =0.12=12%

---

(43) Let max marks = x

40x - 40 = 40 => x = $\frac{80}{40}$ = 200

---

(44) Rate of spending = r = 88%
Left Amount = Rs. 2160
Let Income = x

x(1-r) = 2160 => x(1- $\frac{88}{100}$)=2160

$\frac{12}{100}$ x=2160=>$\frac{2160}{12} \times 100$ = 7=18000

---

(45) If sale 180, Profit = 1.25

" " 1, " "= $\frac{1.25}{180}$

" " 171," = $\frac{1.25}{180} \times 171$ = 1.1875

% Profit = 18.75%

---

(46) If gain 0.95, Sale Price = Rs. 475

" 1.00, " $= \frac{475}{.95}$

" 1.05, " $= \frac{475}{.95} \times 1.05 = 525$

---

(47) Spend on food in 1970 = A1 = Rs. 2500

" " 1980 = A2 = Rs. 3750

% Increase in spend on food $= \frac{A_2}{A_1} - 1$

$= \frac{3750}{2500} - 1 = 50\%$

---

(48) 2000 < Boys = 900, Girls = 1100

Pass: $900 \times \frac{32}{100} + 1100 \times \frac{38}{100} = 706$

% Pass: $\frac{706}{2000} \times 100 = 35.3\%$

% Fail: 64.70%

---

(49) Let total pages in the book

he read = x < 1st day = 60, y

C1: $1.20y = 60 \Rightarrow y = \frac{60}{1.20} = 50$

C2: $y = \frac{1}{6}x \Rightarrow 6y = 6 \times 50 = 300$

---

(50) % Increase in Price = 25%

If Increased Price is 125, then

Original Price = Rs. 100

" " Rs.1, " $= \frac{100}{125} = \frac{1}{1.25}$

%age of consumption to be decreased $= \frac{25\%}{1.25}$

= 20% OR

%decreased consumption $= \frac{\text{\% Increase in Price}}{\text{Total Consumption}} \times 100$

---

(51) P_o in 1979 = 450

P_1 " 1980 = 16% of P_o

$= P_1 = (1+\frac{16}{100}) \times 450 = 522$

$P_n = P_o(1+\frac{r}{100})^t$

---

(52)

Men	Days
x	25
x - 10	35

Less Men, More days (Inverse prop.)

$\frac{x}{x-10} = 35/25 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{x-10} = 7/5$

$\Rightarrow 7x - 70 = 5x \Rightarrow 2x = 70 = 7x = 35$

---

(53) $P = 3000\,(1+\frac{8}{100})^3 = 3779.00$

---

(54) no. of: ducks x, chicken 3x

Cost of each: Rs. 100 Rs. 60

$100x + 180x = 4200$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{4200}{280} = 15$

no. of chickens = 15 x 3 = 45

---

(55) Speed of

Speed: current $2+x$; Boat x

T. Time: 4 hours

T. distance: 15 Km

$\frac{2}{\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{x+2}} = \frac{15+15}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{2x(x+2)}{x+x+2} = \frac{30}{4}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2+2x}{x+1} = \frac{15}{2} \Rightarrow 2x^2 - 11x - 15 = 0$

$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a} = 6.65$

= speed with current = 6.65 + 2 = 8.65

---

(56) t = 5 hrs.

A —(Speed = V / Speed = V+4)→ B

$t = 4\frac{1}{2}\text{ hrs} = 5V = \frac{9}{2}(V+4)$ $\therefore S = Vt$

$\Rightarrow .5V = 18 \Rightarrow V = \frac{18}{.5} = 36$ Km/h.

---

(58)

Price	Amount
450 x 75%	x Kg
450	x + 50

$\frac{450 \times 75}{450 \times 100} = \frac{x}{x+50}$

$\frac{x}{x+50} = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow 4x = 3x + 150$

$\therefore$ Price per Kg before reduce $= \frac{450}{150} = 3$

---

(59) If 10% deducted, then

90% of x = 585, $x = \frac{585 \times 100}{90} = 650$

---

(60) Total Cost = C = 125 x 5 = Rs. 625

Sales tax @ of 6% on Sales, gives

$S = 625\,(1 + \frac{6}{100}) = 662.50$

---

(61) Here $S_1 = 40$, $P_1 = 1.150$

$S_2 = ?$, $P_2 = 1.20$

$S_2 = \frac{P_2}{P_1} \times S1 = \frac{1.20}{1.15} \times 40 = 71.74$

Note: $\frac{S_1}{S_2} = P_1/P_2$

---

(62) Total Cost = C = 400 x 8 = Rs. 3200

Total Sale = S = 200 × 10.50 + 200 × 7.50

= Rs. 3600

Profit = 3600 – 3200 = 400

---

(63) Here $S_1 = 2 \times 2 = 4$ Lacks

$S_2 = 4[\frac{120}{100} \times \frac{80}{100}] = 3.84$ Lacks

Loss = $S_1 - S_2 = 0.16$

% Loss on $S_1 = \frac{0.16}{4} = 0.04 = 4\%$

---

(64)$S_1 = 2 \times 48 =$ Rs. 96

$S_2 = 48\,(\frac{125}{100} + \frac{80}{100}) = 98.40$

Net gain = $S_2 - S_1 = 98.40 - 96 =$ Rs. 2.40

---

(65) If Price is Rs. 75, Profit Rs. 1.50

" Rs. 1, " $= \frac{1.50}{75}$

" Rs. 60, " $= \frac{1.50}{75} \times 60 = 1.20$

% Profit = 20%

---

(66) If Sale is 60 Chairs, gain Rs. 100

" " 1 " $= \frac{100}{60}$

" " Rs. 10 $= \frac{100}{60} \times 10 = 16\frac{2}{3}\%$

---

(67) List Price $(1 \pm r_1)(1 \pm r_2)$ .... = Net Amount Payable

$72\,(1 + \frac{20}{100})(1 + \frac{25}{100}) =$ Rs. 108

---

(68) Here <u>on Foot</u> <u>by cycle</u>

$t_1 = 3$ hrs. $t = t_2$ hrs

$V_1 = 4.5$ Km/h $V_2 = 15$ Km/h

S = 21Km. S = Vt

$v_1t_1 + v_2t_2 = S$

=> 3 x 4.5 + 15 × t = 21 => 7.5 = 15t

=> $t = \frac{7.5}{15} = \frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

---

(69) Present age of: $\frac{\text{Daughter}}{x \text{ years}}$ $\frac{\text{Men}}{x+32 \text{ years}}$

Now → Man = 5 (Daughter)

=> x + 32 = 5x

=> 4x = 32 => x = 8 years

---

(70)A : B : C

Ratio: 3 : 5 : 7

Cost per Kg: Rs. 70 Rs. 100 Rs. 120

Total cost = 210 + 500 + 840 = 1550

Average cost of Mixture $= \frac{1550}{15} = 103.33$

---

(71)A : B : C

Ratio: 2 4 14

Money: a a a

2a : 4a : 14a

Now 4a - 2a = 12 => 2a = 12 => a = 6

C's = 14 x 6 = 84

---

(72)A : B : C

Days: 15 20 30

or 3 : 4 : 6

$\frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{4+3+2}{12} = 9/12 = 3/4$

A's $= \frac{810}{3/4} \times \frac{1}{3} = 360$

B's $= \frac{810}{3/4} \times \frac{1}{4} = 270$ => A-B = 360-270=90

---

(73) Total Ages of 13 boys = 13 × 13 = 169 years

Total ages of (13+2) boys= 15x(13+2) = 225 years

Ages of new boys = 225 - 169 = 56 years

---

(74) Total of 8 nos. = 12 × 8 = 96

Each no. is increased by 2

new Total of 8 nos. = 96 + 2 × 8 = 112

Average of new set of 8 nos. $= \frac{112}{8} = 14$

---

(75) C.I. $= P(1+r/100)^t - P$

$= 2500\,[(1+\frac{12}{100})^3 - 1] = 1012.00$

---

(76) Total price of car: Rs. 3,30,000

First payment: 1,20,000

Remaining: 2,10,000

Interest @ 10% p.a.: 21,000

Total: 2,31,000

Amount payable: 90,000

Amount repaid: 1,41,000

---

(77) Amount at the end of 7 years, is

$= 40,000\,[1+\frac{7.25}{100} \times 2 + \frac{7.6}{100} \times 5] = 61,000$

Note: If an amount is invested at different rates for different years at simple interest, then amount after 'n' years is

$Pn = Po[1+\frac{r_1t_1}{100} + \frac{r_2t_2}{100} + \frac{r_3t_3}{100} + \ldots\ldots\ldots]$

---

(78) $I = \frac{Prt}{100} = 600 \times \frac{4.5}{100} \times \frac{9}{12} = \text{Rs. } 20.25$

---

(79) $Pn = Po\,(1+\frac{rt}{100})$

$28,800 = 24000\,(1+\frac{6}{100} \times t)$

$1.20 = 1 + 0.06\,t \Rightarrow 0.06t = 0.20$

$\Rightarrow t = \frac{0.20}{0.06} = 3.33$ years = 3 years 4 months

---

(80) Particular Months income: Rs. 12200

Monthly income: Rs. 5000

Remaining: Rs. 7200

Let total sales = x

$\Rightarrow .04x = 7200 \Rightarrow x = \frac{7200}{.04} = 1,80,000$

---

(81) $S = vt \Rightarrow t = \frac{S}{v} = \frac{S}{1.10}$

$\Rightarrow t = 9.1\%$

---

(82) If new price is Rs. 115, original price = Rs. 100

" Rs. 1, " $= \frac{100}{115}$

" Rs.950, " $= \frac{100}{115} \times 950 = 826.00$

---

(83) In 1997, Po = 72,000

In 1998, P1 = 85,200

Increase = P1-Po = 85200-72000 = 13200

% Increase $= \frac{13200}{72000} \times 100 = 18.33\%$

---

(85) Let total no. of workers=x < officers = 12, others = x - 12

$12 \times 4000 + 560\,(x-12) = 600(x)$

$12(4000-560) = x(600-560)$

$\Rightarrow 12 \times 3440 = 40x$

$\Rightarrow x = 1032$

---

(86)

	Tea	Sugar
Amount:	2	4
Price per Kg:	x	y

$x + 4y = 35$ (1)

New condition $1.10 \times 1 = 1.1$ $1.50 \times 4 = 6$

$1.10x + 6y = 42.50$ (2)

(1) x 1.1 $-1.10x \pm 4.4 = -38.50$

$1.6y = 4$

$y = 4/1.6 = 2.5$

---

(87) Monthly Rent = Rs. 250

Yearly " = 250 × 12 = Rs. 3000

Misc. @ 12% p.a. = 3000 × 12 = 360

Remaining = 3000 - 360 = 2640

Tax @ 10% p.a. $= 2640 \times \frac{10}{100} = \text{Rs. } 264$

---

(88) 22 < Correct = x, Incorrect = 22-x

$3.5x + 0\,(22-x) = 63.5 \Rightarrow x = 18.14$

Incorrect Ans. = 22-18.14 = 3.857 = 3

---

(89) Total import value = Rs. 7300

Tax. free Amount = 5000

Taxable Amount = 2300

Tax @ 8% $= 2300 \times \frac{8}{100} = 184$

---

(90)

Square:	Length	Breadth	Area
	x	x	x^2
increase in	1.30x	1.20x	$1.56x^2$

% increase in Area $= (1.56 - 1)x^2 = 0.56x^2$

= 56%

---

(91) $P = Po(1+\frac{r}{100})^{-t} = 1,85,220\,(1+\frac{5}{100})^{-3}$

= 1,60,000 For ago, t is -ve

---

(92) % Increase in Price $= \frac{\%\text{ reduce}}{\text{Reduced value}}$ to restore formal value

$= \frac{0.10}{0.90} = 11\frac{1}{9}\%$

---

(93) % of group voted for R=90×60+0.05 ×40

= 56%

---

(94) Rate per dozen = Rs. 100

Rate of discount = 15% on the order of 12 dozens

3000 pens $= \frac{3000}{12} = 250$ dozen

Amount Payable $= 250 \times 100 \times \frac{85}{100} = 21250$

---

(95) I = Prt/100

$\Rightarrow 1000 = P[\frac{3.5}{100} \times 4] = 0.14p$

$=> P = \frac{1000}{0.14} = 7142.90$

---

(96) $50 = P[\frac{15}{4}\% - \frac{7}{2}\%]$

$=> \frac{1}{4}\%P = 50 => P = 50 \times 4 \times 100$

$= 20,000$

---

(97) Total Price of car = Rs. 6,00,000
Deposite @ 60% = 3,60,000
Remaining = 2,40,000

balance@ $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ Simple Interest p.a. over

Period of 3 years = $2,40,000 (1+ \frac{3.5}{100} \times 3)$

- 2,65,200

Monthly Instalment = $\frac{265200}{36} = 7366.67$

---

(98) Let least no. of sales = x

$75,000 = 45,000 + 15\%x \times 750$

$=> x = 267$

---

(99)

12: 3 : 1

$\frac{Haris}{Umer} = \frac{12}{1}$

---

(100) Total age of 40 boys = $40 \times 12 = 480$

If teacher's age is included, average is increased by 1 year

Ages of 41 persons = $41 \times 13 = 533$

Teacher's Age = 533 - 480 = 53

---

(101) $P = 2800 (1 - \frac{10}{100}) (1 - \frac{5}{100})$ = Rs.2394

S.Tax @ 10% = 239.4

Net Amount Payable = 2394 + 239.4

= 2633.40

---

(102) When 12 men have worked 1hr, then they will have to work for $12 \times 5 = 60$ days to complete the work.

Now More time required by 20 men to complete the remaining work = $\frac{80}{20}$ = 3 hrs

---

(103) For A+B, t1 = 8 days

A, t2 = 12

B, t = ?

$\frac{1}{...} - \frac{1}{t2} = \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{3-2}{24} = \frac{1}{24}$

24 days

---

(105) Hamza's=4 Zain's: Zain's = $\frac{1}{3}$ Haris's => Haris's = 3 Zahid's

Let Zain's = Rs. x

Haris = 3x, Hamza's = $4 \times x = 4x$

Now $4x + 3x + x = 2560 => x = 320$

---

(106) If sold for Rs. 50,000, Profit = 17%

" " Rs. , " = $\frac{17}{5000}\%$

" " Rs. 47,000 " = $\frac{17\%}{5000} \times 47000$

= 15.98%

---

(107) For R, t1 = 9 hrs.
for R + S, t2 = 6 hrs.
for S, t = ?

$\frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{t2} - \frac{1}{t1} = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{3-2}{18} = \frac{1}{18}$

=> t = 18 days

---

(108)

A	:	B	:	C
1	:	2(1)		1

Sum = 4

A's = $\frac{1}{4} \times 480 = 120$

B's = $\frac{2}{4} \times 480 = 240$

C's = $\frac{1}{4} \times 480 = 120$

---

(109)

P	:	Q	:	R
1	:	2	:	1

Sum = 4

Q's = $\frac{2}{4} \times 480 = 240$

---

(110) 400 < buyers = $400 \times \frac{15}{100} = 60$
Others = 340

A	:	B	:	C	
3	:	4	:	5	Sum=12

Sale of B = $\frac{4}{12} \times 60 = 20$

B's total sale = 20×800

B's share @ 4% = $20 \times 600 \times \frac{4}{100} = 480$

---

(111)

A	:	B	:	C	
5	:	7	:	8	Sum = 20

A's = $\frac{5}{20} \times 270 = 67.5$

B's = $\frac{7}{20} \times 270 = 94.5$

C's = $\frac{8}{20} \times 270 = 108.0$

---

(112) Let cost price = x

% gain = $\frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Amount of the discount}} \times 100$

$= \frac{120}{90} \times 100 = 33\frac{1}{3}\%$

---

(114) S = 110m, V = 35Km/h

$t = \frac{S}{V} = \frac{110}{35000} \times 3600 = 11$ secs.

---

(115)

Men	Hours	Earning(Rs.)
6	8	720
x	6	x

More Men, More Earning (Direct prop.)
Less Hours, Less Earning (Direct prop.)

$\frac{6}{8} \times \frac{8}{6} = \frac{720}{x} \Rightarrow x = 720$

---

(116) Ratio:

Tea at Rs. 24/Kg	:	Tea at Rs. 32/Kg
1		3

Sum = 4

1st kind $= \frac{1}{4} \times 40 = 10$ Kg

2nd kind $= \frac{3}{4} \times 40 = 30$ Kg

---

(117)

	I	II	III	IV	Total
Marks	75	82	86	-	243

T. Marks in 4 tests: 4 x 85 = 340
Marks in next test = 340 - 243 = 97

---

(118)

	A	B	Total votes polled
%age of votes:	43%x	57%x	x

Majority: 57%x - 43%x = 420
14%x = 420 => x = 3000

---

(119)

	Eng	Math	Both
Fail:	52%	42%	17%
Pass:	48%	58%	83%

Pass % in both subjects=48%+ 58% - 83%=23%
$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

---

(120) Let total no. of students appeared = x

	Pass	Fail
%age:	55%x	45%x
No:	550	

55%x = 550 => x = 1000

---

(121) Let x: no. of students who took in exam.

	Eng	Math	Both
Pass:	75%x	65%x	85%x
Fail:	-	-	15%x

$\therefore P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$
(75% + 65% - 85%) x = 495
55%x = 495 => x = 900

---

(122) Let cost price for Arif= x

$8000\left(1+\frac{20}{100}\right)\left(1-\frac{20}{100}\right) = x \Rightarrow x = 7680$

---

(123) Total Income = 45000 x 3 = 1,35,000

II		I		III
$1\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$	:	1		
		1	:	$2\frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$
$\frac{3}{2}$	:	1	:	$\frac{5}{2}$
OR 3	:	2	:	5 Sum = 10

II's year Income $= \frac{3}{10} \times 1,35,000 = 40,500$

---

(124) Mother's Age = 2 (Brother's Age)
And brother = 6 > A's age > Sister = 4, But
$\therefore$ A's = 4 + 15 = 19, Brothers = 19 + 6 = 25
$\therefore$ Mother's = 25 x 2 = 50

---

(125)

Boys	Girls	Total children
16	12	28
16	12	28
4	3	7

Girls : Total children = 3 : 7

---

(126) If 5 tickets are purched for the price of 3 tickets, then saving = 2

If 1 " " $= \frac{2}{5} \times 100$

If 100 , then saving = 40%

---

(127) $V = 3Km/h = \frac{3000}{60} = 50$ m/min

t = 4min
$\therefore$ S = Vt = 50 x 4 = 200m.
S' = 100m
$\therefore$ Total S = 100 + 200 = 300m

Speed of carriage $= \frac{300}{4} = 75$m/min

$= \frac{75}{1000} \times 60 = 4\frac{1}{2}$ Km/h

Note: Determine the distance covered by the two automobiles, S.
- Divide this 'S' by the time, to get the speed of desired automobile.

---

(128) Cost per square yard = Rs. 82.50
Area of carpet = 20ft x 2 yards

$= \frac{20}{3} \times 2 = \frac{40}{3}$ (yard)^2

Total cost $= \frac{40}{3} \times 82.50 =$ Rs. 1100

---

(129) % rise in Price = 20%
Total rise = 1.20

% decrease in consumption = $\frac{\text{\% rise in price}}{\text{Total rise}}$

$= \frac{20\%}{1.20} = 16\frac{2}{3}\%$

(130) Total enrolments = x

Boys = 40%x, boys present = 80% of 40% of

$\Rightarrow \frac{80}{100} \times \frac{40}{100}x = 1152 \Rightarrow x = 1152 \times \frac{5}{4} \times \frac{5}{2}$

$\Rightarrow x = 3600$

(131) If sale is Rs. 76, gain is = Rs. 1.52

" " Rs.1, " $= \frac{1.52}{76}$

" " Rs. 74, " $= \frac{1.52}{76} \times 74 = 1.48$

% gain = 48%

(132) If gain is 75%, sale is = Rs. 720

" 1%, " $= \frac{720}{75\%}$

Less days, More hour (Inverse prop.)

$\frac{5}{4} = \frac{x}{8} \Rightarrow x = 10$ hrs.

(138) Zaheer = t_1 = 80 hrs.

Zaheer and son, t_2 = 20 hrs.

son, t=?

$\frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{t_2} - \frac{1}{t_1} = \frac{1}{20} - \frac{1}{80} = \frac{4-1}{80} = \frac{3}{80}$

$t = 26\frac{2}{3}$ hrs.

(139) Method I = Method II

35,000 = 10,000 + 20%x

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{25000}{0.20} = 1,25,000$

(140) 6M = 7W; 2W = 3B: 4B = 5G

Let earning of a girl per day = Rs. x

(By successive reverse substitution)

$M = \frac{7}{6} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{5}{4} \times 400 = 875$

% decrease in consumption = $\frac{\text{\% rise in price}}{\text{Total rise}}$

$= \frac{20\%}{1.20} = 16\frac{2}{3}\%$

---

(130) Total enrolments = x
Boys = 40%x, boys present = 80% of 40% of,

$\Rightarrow \frac{80}{100} \times \frac{40}{100}x = 1152 \Rightarrow x = 1152 \times \frac{5}{4} \times \frac{5}{2}$

=> x = 3600

---

(131) If sale Is Rs. 76, gain is = Rs. 1.52

" " Rs.1, " $= \frac{1.52}{76}$

" " Rs. 74, " $= \frac{1.52}{76} \times 74 = 1.48$

% gain = 48%

---

(132) If gain is 75%, sale is = Rs. 720

" 1%, " $= \frac{720}{75\%}$

" 125%, $= \frac{720}{75\%} \times 125\% = 1200$

---

(133)	Latif	:	Rashid	
Amount:	4000	:	6000	
Period:	8	:	4	
	32000	:	24000	
	4	:	3	Sum = 7

Latif's profit = $\frac{4}{7} \times 3500 = 2000$

---

(134) Six women = Nine girls
∴ 2 women = 3 girls
8 women + 3 girls = 4(3girls) + 3 girls=15 girls

Girls	Time
9	10 days
15	x

More girls, less time (Inverse prop.)

$\frac{9}{15} = \frac{x}{10} \Rightarrow x = 6$ days

---

(135) Area of Rectangle = Length x Width
Perimeter = 2(Length + Width)
=> P = 2(x + y) One side = x

$\Rightarrow y = \frac{P - 2x}{2}$ Other side = y

---

(136) $S_1 = 65m$, $S_2 = 55m$
$V_1 = 20km/h$, $V_2 = 47km/h$
$t_1 = ?$ $t_2 = ?$

$\frac{S_1}{V_1} = \frac{65}{20 \times 1000} \times 3600$, $t_2 = \frac{55}{47 \times 1000} \times 3600$

11.7 secs. t_2 = 4.21 secs.
$t = t_1 + t_2 = 11.7 + 4.21 = 15.91 = 16$ secs.

---

(137)

Days	Hours
5	8
4	x

Less days,More hour (Inverse prop.)

$\frac{5}{4} = \frac{x}{8} \Rightarrow x = 10$ hrs.

---

(138) Zaheer = t_1 = 80 hrs.
Zaheer and son, t_2 = 20 hrs.
son, t=?

$\frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{t_2} - \frac{1}{t_1} = \frac{1}{20} - \frac{1}{80} = \frac{4-1}{80} = \frac{3}{80}$

$t = 26\frac{2}{3}$ hrs.

---

(139) Method I = Method II
35,000 = 10,000 + 20%x

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{25000}{0.20} = 1,25,000$

---

(140) 6M = 7W; 2W = 3B: 4B = 5G
Let earning of a girl per day = Rs. x
(By successive reverse substitution)

$M = \frac{7}{6} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{5}{4} \times 400 = 875$

M's one day earning = $\frac{875}{7}$ = Rs. 125

---

(141) Regular working day = 8 hrs.
" " week = 5 days
No. of Regular hrs in 4 weeks
= 4 x 8 x 5 = 160 hrs.
Total working hrs. = x
such that

Regular	Overtime
160	x - 160

24 × 160 + 32(x - 160) = 4320
32x = 5600
x = 175

---

(143) Let original price = Rs. x

$x(1 - \frac{20}{100})(1 - \frac{10}{100}) = 1800 \Rightarrow x = 2500$

---

(144) Cost per unit = C = Rs. 5/6
Sale per unit = S = Rs. 6/5

gain = $S - C = \frac{6}{5} - \frac{5}{6} = \frac{36-25}{5 \times 6} = \frac{11}{30}$

% gain = $\frac{11/30 \times 100}{5/6}$ =11/30x6/5x100 = 44%

---

(145) $\frac{1}{8}$ inch = 1 ft

1" = 8 ft

$3\frac{1}{2}" = \frac{7}{2} \times 8 = 28$ ft

---

(146)	Length	Width
Actual:	x	y
Cut down:	.10x	.30y

Remaining: .90x .70y

Remaining Area = .90x x.70y = 63%

---

(147) 100 < 20% at Rs. 10 = 20 x 10 = 200; 80% at Rs. 20 = 80 x 20 = 1600

S_1: 1800

10,000 < 20% of Rs. 10 = 2000 x 10 = 20000; 80% at Rs. 20 = 8000 x 20 = 160000

S_2 = 1,80,000

Total Revenue = $S_2 - S_1$ = 1,80,000 - 1800

= 1,78,200

---

(148) Let the no. is = x

$4(2x + 7)/6 = 10 \Rightarrow 2x + 7 = \frac{10 \times 6}{4} = 15$

$\Rightarrow 2x = 8 \Rightarrow x = 4$

---

(149) $\frac{\text{S.Price}}{\text{Rs.100}}$ $\frac{\text{gain}}{x\%}$

Rs.50 87.5%

Less prices, More gain

$\frac{100}{50} = \frac{x}{87.5/100} \Rightarrow x = 1.75$

% Profit = 75%

---

(150) $\frac{\text{S.price}}{\text{Rs.100}}$ $\frac{\text{gain}}{x\%}$

Rs. $\frac{2}{3} \times 100$ .80

$\frac{100}{200/3} = \frac{x}{.80} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{.8} = 1.5$

$\Rightarrow x = 1.20$

% gain = 20%

---

(151) Boys Girls

Suppose: x : y

Given: 5 : 3

When 10 boys left: 5x - 10: 3y

New ratio: 1 : 1

x : y

$\Rightarrow \frac{5x - 10}{3y} = \frac{x}{y} \Rightarrow 5 \times y - 10y = 3xy$

$\Rightarrow 2xy = 10y \Rightarrow x = 5 \;\&\; y = 5$

no. of people in the party = 5x + 3y

= 5 x 5 + 3 x 5 = 40

---

(152) $\frac{Q}{2} : \frac{R}{5} : \frac{S}{8}$ $\frac{\text{Sum}}{15}$

If share of Q is 2, total profit = 15

" " 1, " = $\frac{15}{2}$

" " 4,000 = $\frac{15}{2} \times 4000$

= 30,000

---

(153) $\frac{\text{Apples}}{6} : \frac{\text{Peaches}}{5} : \frac{\text{Grapes}}{2}$

Sum = 6 + 5 + 2 = 13

Apples' = $\frac{6}{13} \times 39 = 18$

Grapes' = $\frac{2}{13} \times 39 = 6$

Apples - Grapes = 18 - 6 = 12

---

(154) $\frac{\text{Hours}}{5}$ $\frac{\text{Speed}}{\text{40mph}}$

10 x

More hours, less speed

$\frac{10}{5} = \frac{40}{x} \Rightarrow x = 20$ mph

---

(155) % rise in price = 60%

Actual rise = 1.60

% reduce in consumption = $\frac{.60}{1.60} = 37.5\%$

---

(156) Let cost is = Rs. x

Sale = $x(1 + \frac{20}{100})(1 - \frac{20}{100}) = 0.96x$

Decrease in Revenue = 0.04 or 4%

---

(157) Let cost price = Rs. x

Sale = $x(1 + \frac{20}{100})(1 - \frac{10}{90}) = 1.08x$

% profit = 0.08 or 8%

---

(158) Cost = C = Rs. 1 for 14

gain = P = Rs. 1.40

Sale = Cost/gain = $\frac{14}{1.40} = 10$

---

(159) S_1 = 70 Quintals

S_2 = 14 Quintals

% Loss = $\frac{S_2}{S_1} \times 100 = \frac{14}{70} \times 100 = 20\%$

---

(160) 555, 629, 706, 1147

Find H.C.F, so no. of max eggs in each box is 37

---

(161) S_1 = W miles, t = 4 hrs.

S_2 = R miles, t = 4 hrs.

Average speed = $\frac{S_1 + S_2}{2(\text{Time})} = \frac{W + R}{4 \times 2}$

---

(165) In 12 seconds produce = 15

1 " " = $\frac{15}{12}$

6 mtn. " = $\frac{15}{12} \times 6 \times 60 = 450$

---

(165) 8:00 to 11:30 → 3.50 hrs.

v = 40km/h

$S = Vt = 40 \times 3.50 = 140$ km.

---

(166) $20 <$ Water $= 20 \times \frac{10}{100} = 2$Lires
Milk = 18 Litres

$20 + x <$ Water $= .25(x+20)$
Milk $= .75\ (x+20)$

$.75(x + 20) = 18 \Rightarrow x + 20 = 24$
$\Rightarrow x = 4$

---

(167) $P = 64000\ (1 + \frac{5}{100})^3 = 74088$

---

(168) $24000 <$ Males $= x$
Females $= 24000 - x$

$1.06x + 1.09\ (24000 - x) = 25620$

$-.03x = 25620 - 26160 = -540$

$x = \frac{540}{.03} = 18000 \rightarrow$ Males

Females = 6000

---

(169) Area of reservoir $= 15 \times 6 = 90m^3$

$1m^3$ contain 1000 Litres of water

Total capacity $= 90 \times 100 = 90{,}000$ Litres

---

(170) A can do as much as in 3 days as c in 4 days mean: $\frac{A}{3} = \frac{C}{4}$
$\Rightarrow 4A = 3C$ (i)

B can do in 5 days as much as C in 6 days mean: $\frac{B}{5} = \frac{C}{6} \Rightarrow 6B = 5C$ (ii)

A's = 18 weeks = $18 \times 7 = 126$ days

$C = \frac{4 \times 126}{3} = 168$ days by (i)

$B = \frac{5}{6}(168) = 5 \times 28 = 140$ days by (ii)

= 20 weeks

---

(171) Cost for 7 sweets = Rs. 6

" 1 " $= \frac{6}{7}$

" 100 " $= \frac{6}{7} \times 100 = \frac{600}{7} = C$

gain = 1.33

Sale = Cost $\times$ gain $= \frac{600}{7} \times 1.33 =$ Rs. 114

---

(172) See problem 136

For A and B, $t_1 = 30$ days

A,B,C, $t_2 = 26\frac{2}{3}$ days $= \frac{80}{3}$ days

For C, t = ?

$\frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{t_2} - \frac{1}{t_1} = \frac{1}{80/3} - \frac{1}{30} = \frac{3}{80} - \frac{1}{30} = \frac{9-8}{240}$

$\frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{240} \Rightarrow t = 240$ days

---

(175) V = 35m/h, t = 3 hours, 24 min.

$S = Vt = 35 \times (3 + \frac{24}{60}) = 119$ miles

---

(176) Area of each stone $= 21cm \times 10cm = 210cm^2$

Area of veranda $= 14m \times 2.1m = 29.4m^2$

no. of stones required $= \frac{29.4m^2}{210cm^2}$

$= \frac{29.4 \times (100)^2 cm^2}{210cm^2} = 1400$

---

(177) t = ?, S = 100m, V = 36km/h

$t = \frac{S}{V} = \frac{100}{36 \times 1000/3600} = \frac{100}{10} = 10$ secs.

---

(178) $\frac{(a+b)}{2} = \frac{4+6}{2} = 5$

---

(179) $I = \frac{PRT}{100} = 400 \times \frac{5}{100} \times 3 =$ Rs. 60

---

(180) Let no. of people voted = x

$x <$ A $= .65x$
B $= .35x$ Majority = 1500

$.65x - .35x = 1500$

$.30x = 1500 \Rightarrow x = 5000$

---

(181) Let no. of people voted = x

$x <$ A $= .65x$
B $= .35x$ Majority = 2400

$.65x - .35x = 2400 \Rightarrow .30x = 2400$

$\Rightarrow x = 8000$

---

(182) Total Problems $= 70 <$ Correct = 55
False = 25

% correct $= \frac{55}{70} \times 100 = 78.57\%$

Least no. of correct Ans $= 70 \times .40 = 28$

(183) Sweets are bought

9 for a rupee, $C_1 = \frac{x}{9}$

7 " " $C_2 = \frac{x}{7}$

$C = C_1 + C_2 = \frac{x}{9} + \frac{x}{7} = \frac{16}{63}x$

Sweets are sold

8 for a rupee, $S = \frac{2x}{8} = \frac{x}{4}$

Loss $= C - S = (\frac{16}{63} - \frac{1}{4})x = \frac{x}{252}$

% loss based on $C = [\frac{x}{252} \mid \frac{16}{63}x] \times 100 = \frac{100}{64}\%$

$= 1\frac{9}{16}\%$

---

(184) $t_1 = 8$ hrs, $t_2 = 8 + 2 = 10$ hrs.

$\frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{t_1} - \frac{1}{t_2} = \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{10-8}{80} = \frac{2}{80}$

t = 40 hrs.

---

(185) For a cuboid,

Volume = 396 cm^3

Breadth = 6 cm

Length = 2 x 6 = 12 cm

Height = h = ?

= V = Length x breadth x height

396 = 12 × 6 × h => h = 5.5cm

---

(186) 3M = 6B => M = 2B

6M + 8B = 6(2B) + 8B = 20B

Boys	Time
6	20 days
20	x

More boys, less time(Inverse prop.)

$\frac{6}{20} = \frac{x}{20}$ => x = 6

---

(187) Misc.@ 10% of Rs. 4000 = 400

Remaining profit = 4000 - 400 = 3600

Haris : Hamza

Rs. 1500 : 9000 Sum = 8

5 : 3

Haris' share = $\frac{5}{8} \times 3600$ = Rs. 2250

---

(188) Ikram : Zahid

Amount: 4000 : 6000

Period: 8 : 4

32000 : 24000

4 : 3 Sum = 7

Ikram's share = $\frac{4}{7} \times 3500$ = Rs. 2000

---

(189) Siddiq $\xrightarrow{\text{Profit}}$ Abid $\xrightarrow{\text{Loss}}$ Asif

8000 $(1+\frac{20}{100})(1-\frac{20}{100})$ = Cost for Asif

7680

---

(190) Nazir: t_1 = 15min

Son: $t_2 = 2 \times 15$ = 30min

$\frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{t_1} + \frac{1}{t_2} = \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{30} = \frac{2+1}{30} = \frac{3}{30}$

t = 10m

---

(191) Sadiq: t_1 = 20min

Rashid: t_2 = 20 + 10 = 30 min

$\frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{t_1} + \frac{1}{t_2} = \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{30} = \frac{3+2}{60} = \frac{5}{60}$

t = 12min

---

(192) I : II : III

Fares: 10 : 8: 3

no. of Passengers:3 : 4 : 10

30 : 32 : 30

15 : 16 : 15

Sum = 46

II's = $\frac{16}{46} \times 8050$ = 2800

---

(193) S = 360 miles < S_1 = 231 m V_1 = 42m/h ; S_2 = 129m V_2 = x m/h

t = 8 hrs.

S= Vt

$\frac{S_1}{V_1} + \frac{S_2}{V_2} = t$

=> $\frac{231}{42} + \frac{129}{x} = 8$ => $\frac{129}{x} = 2.5$

=> x = 129/2.5 = 51.6 m/h

---

(194) $a_n = a + \overline{n-1}d$

$a_{17} = a + \overline{17-1} \times 3 = 85$

=> a = 85 - 48 = 37

---

(195) Given Average = 45

Average of given two marks = $\frac{24+36}{2}$ = 30

Corrected Average = 45 + 30 = 75

---

(196) Length = $\frac{84}{7}$ = 12cm

---

(197) 800 < Concern I = x ; Concern II = 800 - x

I II

$x \times \frac{4}{100} \times \frac{5}{2} = 2(800-x) \times \frac{3}{100} \times 5$

=> $x[\frac{10}{100} + \frac{30}{100}] = 240$

=> $x(\frac{4}{10}) = 240$ => $x = \frac{240 \times 10}{4} = 600$

---

(198) $400(1 - \frac{10}{100})(1 - \frac{5}{100}) = P$

=> P = 342 rupees

---

(199) $9261 = 8000(1 + \frac{5}{100})^n$

=> $1.157625 = (1.05)^n$

=> $(1.05)^3 = (1.05)^n$ => n = 3

---

(200) Let no. of people who voted = x

$x(1 - \frac{15}{100}) = 8500 \Rightarrow x = 7225$

---

(201) Let no. of items he can miss = x

$35\,(1 - \frac{80}{100}) = x \Rightarrow x = 7$

---

(202) 4 dozen sweets are sold for Rs. 13

i.e. Sale for one sweet = $S_1 = \frac{13}{48}$, gain=1.30

" " " = S_2 =?, gain = 1.60

$S_2 = \frac{1.60}{1.30} \times \frac{13}{48}$ = Rs. 1/3

---

(203) For filling, $t_1 = 9$ min, $t_2 = 12$ min

For empty, $t_3 = 6$ min

$\frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{t_1} + \frac{1}{t_2} - \frac{1}{t_3} = \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36}$

t = 36 min

---

(204) Let average weight of 5 men = x
weight of new boy = y
so $5x - 60 + y = 5(x-1) \Rightarrow y = 65$Kg

---

(205) digits: 0,3,5

no. of 3 digits nos. = 4; $\begin{Bmatrix} 305, & 503 \\ 350, & 530 \end{Bmatrix}$

---

(206) Let cost price = x

S_1 = Rs. 180, % gain = 4% of x

S_2 = Rs. 175

$S_1 - S_2$ = % gain => 180 - 175 = 0.04x

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{5}{.04} = 125$

---

(207) Let cost price = x

gain = $\frac{\text{Net profit}}{\text{value after discount}}$

$= \frac{110}{96} = \frac{55}{48}$

% gain = $(\frac{55}{48} - 1) \times 100 = 14\frac{7}{12}\%$

---

(208) C=1050 < 1st = x S = .97x + 1.04(1050-x)
2nd = 1050-x = -.07x + 1092

...ere is no gain, no loss, so S = C

... + 1092 = 1050 => x = 600

... S_1 = Rs. 720, $P_1 = 0.75$

...$_2$ =? $P_2 = 1.25$

$S_2 = P_2/P_1 \times S_1 = \frac{1.25}{.75} \times 720 = 1200$

---

(210) Perimeter of square = 8cm i.e., 4x = 8 => x = 2
Area = $x^2 = 2^2 = 4cm^2$

---

(211) Let cost price for Latif = Rs. x

$x\,(1 + \frac{25}{100})\,(1 + \frac{20}{100}) = 3600 \Rightarrow x = 2400$

---

(212) Aslam and Ashraf's work = $\frac{19}{23}$th

Akram's work = $1 - \frac{19}{23} = \frac{4}{23}$

Akram's share = $\frac{4}{23} \times 529 = 92$

---

(213)

	Men	Days
	9	15
9+3=	12	x

More Men, less days (Inverse Prop.)

$\frac{9}{12} = \frac{x}{15} \Rightarrow x = 11\frac{1}{4}$

---

(214)

Persons	Months	Spend
9	8	Rs.4800
24	16	Rs.

More Persons, More spend (Direct prop.)
More months, more spend (Direct prop.)

$\frac{9}{24} \times \frac{8}{16} = \frac{4800}{x} \Rightarrow x = 25{,}600$

---

(215) Perimeter of rectangle is
P = 2(L + W)
24 = 2(8 + W) => W = 4cm

---

(216) S_1 = 120 miles, V_1 = 40m/h
S_2 = 120 miles, V_2 = 60 m/h

Average speed=$2 \div (\frac{1}{V_1} + \frac{1}{V_2}) = 2 \div (\frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{60})$
= 2 x 24 = 48 m/h

---

(217) Let total students = x < Boys=25
girls = x-25

25 × 42 + 33(x-25) = 38x

25 × 9 = 5x => x = 45

Girls = 45 - 25 = 20

---

(218) S_1 = 121m, S_2 = 99m
V_1 = 40Km/h, V_2 = 32Km/h
$S = S_1 + S_2 = 121 + 99 = 220$m

$V = V_1 + V_2 = 40 + 32 = \frac{72 \times 1000}{3600}$ = 20m/sec

$t = \frac{S}{V} = \frac{220}{20}$ = 11secs.

---

(219) $729 = P(1 + \frac{2}{100} \times 4) \Rightarrow P$ = Rs. 675

---

(220) Let principal = Rs. P

$|P \times \frac{5}{100} \times \frac{9}{12} - P \times \frac{4}{100} \times \frac{15}{12}| = 125$

$P[\frac{60}{1200} - \frac{45}{1200}] = 125 \Rightarrow P(\frac{15}{1200}) = 125$

$\Rightarrow P = \frac{125 \times 1200}{15} = Rs.\ 10,000$

(221) Let cost price = Rs. x

$1000(1 - \frac{10}{100})(1 + \frac{10}{100}) = x \Rightarrow x = 990$

(222) 1 week has = 7 days

W " " " = 7W days

Total days = 7W + W = 8W

(223) For 12 miles, consumption = 1 gallons

1 " " " $\frac{1}{12}$ gallons

1800 " " $= \frac{1}{12} \times 1800 = 150$

(224) C = Rs. 3,00,000, S = Rs. 6,00,000

Increase = S - C = Rs. 3,00,000

% incrase on C $= \frac{300000}{300000} \times 100 = 100\%$

(225) x < Spirit = 18%, Water = 82%

When 8 litres are drawn off, and vessel is filled with water, so

x - 8 < Spirit = 15%, Water = 85%

$\frac{18}{15} = \frac{x}{x-8} \Rightarrow 6(x - 8) = 5x \Rightarrow x = 48$

(226) Find H.C.F. of 408 & 516

Ans: 12

(227) S_1 = Rs. 50, $P_1 = 0.96$

S_2 = Rs. 60, $P_2 = ?$

$P_2 = \frac{S_2}{S_1} \times P_1 = \frac{60}{50} \times 0.96 = 1.152$

% $P_2 = 0.152$ or $15\frac{1}{5}\%$ gain

(228) S_1 = Rs. 153, $P_1 = 0.90$

$S_2 = ?$, $P_2 = 1.20$

$S_2 = \frac{P_2}{P_1} \times S_1 = \frac{1.20}{0.90} \times 153$ = Rs. 204

(229) S_1 = Rs.186, $P_1 = 0.93$

S_2 = Rs. 210, $P_2 = ?$

$P_2 = \frac{210}{186} \times .93 = 1.05$ %P = 5%

(230) $S_1 = 240$ $P_1 = 1.25$

$S_2 = 216$ $P_2 = ?$

$P_2 = \frac{216}{240} \times 1.25 = 1.25 \Rightarrow \%P2 = 12\frac{1}{2}\%$

(231) a = -1, d = 4

Next term = a + d = -1 + 4 = 3

a, a + d, a + 2d,............is an A.P.

(232) 3A = 4B = 6C => A : B : C

1/3: 1/4: 1/6

=> 4 : 3 : 2 Sum = 9

A's $= \frac{4}{9} \times 936 = 416$, B = 312, C = 208

(233) Let total no. of mangoes = x

x < bad = 14%x, good = 86%x < Charity = 80% x 86%x, Remain = 1.72x

.172x = 258 => x = 1500

(234) Let original side of square = x

Area = $A_1 = x^2$

new side of square = 1.50x

Area = $A_2 = 2.25x^2$

$A_2/A_1 = 2.25/1 = 9/4$ i.e., 9 : 4

(235) Total spend in 1st 8 months = 2305x8

= 18440

Total spend in next 4 months = 4×1800 = 7200

Total spend = 18440 + 7200 = 25640

Loan = 1640

Remaining = 24000

Monthly Average Income $= \frac{24000}{12} = 2000$

(236) Total age of 32 students = 32 x 10

= 320 years

" "(32+1) " " = 33 × 11 = 363 years

Teacher's age = 43 years

(237) Total marks of 22 students = 22 × 45 = 990

Total of 1st ten students = 10 × 55 = 550

Total of Last 11 students = 11 × 40 = 440

Total of 21 students = 990

Marks of 22nd student = 0

(238) Water in 5 Parts @ 20% = 1

Water in 10 parts @ 35% = 3.5

Wt. of Mixture = 15; Water = 4.5

% of water in new mixture $= \frac{4.5}{15} \times 100 = 30\%$

(239) Net Profit P.M. = Rs. 10,000

Reinvestment P.M. = Rs. 2,000

% Profit = $\frac{2000}{10000} \times 1000 = 20\%$

---

(240) Let original price = x

Final new price = $x(1 + \frac{15}{100})(1 + \frac{15}{100}) = 1.3225x$

% Increase in price = 32.25%

---

(242) Kind I Kind II

Quantity: x y

Rate/Kg Rs.12 Rs.28

C = 12x + 28y = 4(3x + 7y)

S = 32(x + y)

$\frac{S}{C}$ = gain => $\frac{32(x+y)}{4(3x+7y)} = 1.28$

=> 8(x + y) = 1.28(3x + 7y)

=> x + y = .16(3x + 7y)

= .48x + 1.12y

=> (1 - .48x)x = (1.12 - 1)y

=> .52x = .12y => 13x = 3y

=> x : y = 3:13

---

(243) See problem 133

---

(244) For B, t_1 = 6 hrs.

For B,C, t_2 = 4hrs.

For A,B,C, $t_3 = 2\frac{2}{3}$ hrs. = 8/3 hrs.

For A & B, t=?

$\frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{t_3} - \frac{1}{t_2} + \frac{1}{t_1} = \frac{1}{8/3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{7}{24}$

$t = 24/7 = 3\frac{3}{7}$

---

(245) S_1 = ? P_1 = 1.15

S_2 = 187 P_2 = .85

$S_1 = \frac{P_1}{P_2} \times 187 = \frac{1.15}{.85} \times 187 = 253$

---

(246) Men days

15 20

25 x

More Men, Less days

$\frac{15}{25} = \frac{x}{20}$ => x = 12

---

(247) See problem 140

---

(248) Let x: no. of days

no. of men

days

x

$\frac{4}{5}$y x - 10

Less days, Less men

$\frac{x}{x-10} = y/\frac{4}{5}y \Rightarrow \frac{x}{x-10} = 5/4$

4x = 5x - 50 => x = 50

---

(249) Let rate of stream = V

Row down = Row up

v : 2v

$v + 2v = 7\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 3v = 15/2 \Rightarrow v = \frac{5}{2}$

---

(250) Hours distances

3 195km

$4\frac{1}{2}$ x

More hours, More distances

$\frac{3}{9/2} = \frac{195}{x} \Rightarrow x = 195 \times \frac{9}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}$

$= 292\frac{1}{2}$Km

---

(251) Total men = 7250

Total no. of men in the front = $\sqrt{7250}$

in the form of solid square = 85

---

(252) Total weight for

A,B,C → T1 = 84 × 3 = 252 (i)

A,B,C,D → T2 = 80 × 4 = 320 (ii)

Wt. of D = 320 - 252 = 68

Wt. of E = 3 + D = 3 +68 = 71

B,C,D,E → T3 = 79 × 4 = 316 (iii)

(ii) - (iii)

A - E = 4 => A = E + 4 = 71 + 4 = 75

---

(253) Total age of 20 boys = 14.95 × 20=299

With new boy; (20+1) " = 21 × 15 = 315

Age of new boy = 16 years

---

(254) Total age of

16 persons = $28\frac{3}{12} \times 16 = 452$

Age of 2 persons = 58 × 2 = 116

Remaining Age of 14 Persons = 336

Average Age = 336/14 = 24

---

(255) $P \times \frac{5}{100} \times \frac{15}{12} - P \times \frac{4}{100} \times \frac{8}{12} = 129$

$\frac{43}{1200}P = 129 \Rightarrow P = 129 \times \frac{1200}{43} = 3600$

---

(256) $I = 5640 \times \frac{6}{100} \times 7/12 = 197.40$

---

(257) Math Eng. Both

Fail: 40% 30% 10%

Pass 60% 70% 90%

= (60 + 70 - 90)% = 40%

---

(258) Eng. Math Both

Pass: 75% 65% 85%

Fail: P = (.75 + .65 - .85)x = .55x

Let x: no. of students who took exam.

.55x = 495 => x = 900

---

(259) B A B/A

Income: 100% 75% $\frac{100}{75} = 1.3333$

% more income of B = $33\frac{1}{3}$%

---

(260) $\frac{1}{t} = (\frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{32}) - \frac{1}{20} = 1/160$

t = 160 min.

---

(261) Let amount of milk = x Kg

" " water = y Kg.

C = 20x, S = 20(x + y)

S - C = gain => $20x + 20y - 20x = \frac{1}{9}$

=> $20y = \frac{1}{9}$ => $y = \frac{1}{20 \times 9}$

Amount of water added to each Kg. of milk

$= \frac{1}{20 \times 9} \cdot 20x = \frac{1}{9}x$.

---

(262) Cost of 21 articles = Sale of 18 articles

Profit = 3

% Profit on Sale = $\frac{3}{18} \times 100 = 16\frac{2}{3}$%

---

(263) Cost = Rs.1/14

gain = 1.40 $= \frac{S}{C}$ = gain

Sale = $\frac{1}{14} \times 140 = 10$

---

(264) $S_1 = 186$ $P_1 = 93\%$

$S_2 = 210$ $P_2 = ?$

$P_2 = \frac{210}{186} \times \frac{93}{100} = 1.05$ % $P_2 = 5\%$

---

(265) $P_1 = ?$ $S_1 = 100$

$P_2 = 80\%$ $S_2 = \frac{2}{3} \times 100$

$P_1 = \frac{100}{200} \times 3 \times \frac{80}{100} = 1.20$

%$P_1 = 20\%$

---

(267) S = 61Km, t = 9hrs.

On foot by Bicycle

$V_1 = 4$Km/h $V_2 = 9$ Km/h

$t_1 = t$ $t_2 = 9 - t$

$V_1t_1 + V_2t_2 = S$

4t + 9(9-t) = 61

-5t = 61 - 81 = -20

t = 4 hrs.

distance on foot = $V_1t_1 = 4 \times 4 = 16$Km

---

(268) 1500 < 1st = x $r_1 = 6\%$; 2nd = 1500-x $r_2 = 5\%$

$85 = \frac{6}{100}x + \frac{5}{100}(1500 - x)$

$85 = \frac{x}{100} + 75$ => x = 100 x 10 = 1000

2nd = 500

1st: 2nd = 1000:500 = 2:1

---

(270) Let average wt. of 40 boys = x Lbs.

Let Wt. of new boy = y Lb.

$40x - 100 + y = 40(x + \frac{1}{4})$

=> -100 + y = 10 => y = 110

---

(271) 25Km = 1cm

$(625)Km^2 = 1cm^2 \Rightarrow 1Km^2 = \frac{1}{625}cm^2$

$50,000(Km)^2 = \frac{1}{625} \times 50,000 = 80cm^2$

---

(273) $3600 = P[1 + \frac{4}{100} \times 5] \Rightarrow P = 3000$

---

(274) $1000[(1 + \frac{5}{100}) \times (1 + \frac{6}{100})] - 1000 = 1113 - 1000$

C.I. = 113

---

(275) Cost for 3 = Rs. 2.29

" " 1 $= \frac{2.29}{3}$

" " 12 $= \frac{2.29}{3} \times 12 = 9.16$

---

(277) % rise in price = .40

rise = 1.40

% reduce in consumption = $\frac{.40}{1.40} \times 100 = 28\frac{4}{7}$%

---

(278) Total votes cast = x < Invalid = 4%x; Valid = 96%x

$.96x = 240 \Rightarrow x = \frac{240}{.96} = 25$

Majority = (.55 - .45)x = 250

.1x = 250

x = 2500

---

(279) Let cost price = x

1.20x × 0.90 = gain

=> gain = 1.08x

% gain = 0.08 or 8%

---

(280) Persons days

1600 60

1200 x

Less persons, more days

$\frac{1600}{1200} = \frac{x}{60}$ => x = 80

---

(281) 120x + 144y = 126 (x + y)

=> 144y–126y = 126x–120x

=> 3y = x

=> x:y = 3:1

---

(282) 11x + 6y = 8 (x + y)

=> 3x = 2y => x : y = 2:3

---

(283) Let total money = x

$x(^2/_3).(^2/_5)(^8/_7)$ = left amount

=> Left Amount = $^4/_{35}$x.

---

(284) t_1 = 3 hrs. v_1 = 40 mph

S_1 =40 x 3 = 120 m

S_2 = 80m, $t_2 = 2\frac{40}{60}$ hrs = $\frac{8}{3}$

$t = t_1 + t_2 = 3 + {^8/_3} = {^{17}/_3}$ hrs.

$S = S_1 + S_2$ = 120 + 80 = 200 miles.

$V = \frac{S}{t} = 200/\frac{17}{3}$ = 35.3 mph

---

(285) width = $\frac{1100}{880}$ = 1.25m

---

(286) S_1 = 110m S_2 = 132m; S = 242m

V = 36 km/h = $\frac{36 \times 1000}{3600}$ = 10 m/sec.

$t = \frac{S}{v} = \frac{242}{10}$ = 24.2 secs.

---

(287) Let principal is : Rs. P = Rs. 1

2 = 1 + r x 20 => r = 5%

$4 = 1 + \frac{5}{100} \times t$ => $t = \frac{3 \times 100}{5}$ = 60 years

---

Let cost price = x

00 $(1-\frac{10}{100})(1+\frac{10}{100})$ = x => x = 1089

---

(289) $Po[1+\frac{4}{100} \times \frac{96}{100}]$ = 25960 => Po = 25,000

---

(291) See problem 183

---

(292) C = .75, S = 1.20

$\%P = \frac{S}{C} = \frac{1.20}{.75} = 1.60$

%P = 60%

---

(293) go up : go down Sum ↓ 6

time for: 5 : 1

total time = 9 minutes

time for go up = $\frac{5}{6} \times 9 = 7\frac{1}{2}$ minute

---

(294) 1 minute production by one machine,

= 270 bolts.

4 minute = 270 × 4 = 1080

4 minute production by 10 mechines

= 1080 × 10 = 10800

---

(295)

x Course taking

Pass 30y.x

Foil 70%.x

.70x-12 = 30

non course taken

= .70x = 12 = 30

.70x = 42

x 42/.7 = 60

---

(296) 4m = 7B : 12 M + 8B = 3(4M) + 8B

= 3 (7B) + 8B

= 29B

Boys Days More boys, less days

7 29

29 x $\frac{7}{29} = \frac{x}{29}$ => x = 7

---

(297) Sum = 3.5 + 4 + 2.5 + 5 = 15

Sum of gain for 5 days=

3 × 5 = 15

rise in 5th days = 15–15 = 0

---

(298) L = 5 cm W = 3 cm, h = 4 cm

to make a single cube we use.

Volume = $L^3 + W^3 + h^3$

$= 5^3 + 3^3 + 4^3 = 216$

Edge of new cube = $(216)^{1/3}$ = 6.

---

(300) $504 = 450 [1 + 3r] \Rightarrow r = 4\%$

$A = 650 [1 + \frac{4}{100} \times 2\frac{6}{12}] =$ Rs. 715

(301) $4000 \times \frac{3}{100} \times t = 5000 \times \frac{4}{100} \times 5$

$\Rightarrow t = 8\frac{1}{3}$ years.

(302) $x (1 + \frac{10}{100}) (1 + \frac{5}{100}) = 462 \Rightarrow x = 400$

(303) gain = 90, $gain_2$=1.04

Let sale : x

$S_1 = .90x \quad S_2 = 1.04x$

$S_2 - S_1$ = Conditional sale

$(1.04 - .90) x = 70 \Rightarrow .14 = 70 \Rightarrow x = 500$

(304) Net profit = 110

Discounted value = 96

Add on cost price =

$\frac{110}{96} = 1\frac{7}{48}$

% add on cost price = $1\frac{7}{48}$ x

$100 - 100 = 14\frac{7}{12}\%$

(305) $t_1 = 9$ hrs, $t_2 = 9 + 1 = 10$ hrs.

$\frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{t_1} - \frac{1}{t_2} = \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{10-9}{90} = \frac{1}{90}$

$\Rightarrow t = 90$ hours.

(306) C = 7000, S = 11,500

$P = \frac{S}{C} = \frac{11500}{7000} = 1.643$

%P = 64.30%

(307) $P_1 = 1.08,\ S_1 = 540$

$P_2 = ? \quad S_2 = 600$

$P_2 = \frac{S_2}{S_1} \times P_1 = \frac{600}{540} \times \frac{108}{100} = 1.20$

% P_2 = 20%

(308) St. line distance from R to T, S

$\overline{TR}^2 = \overline{Rs}^2 + \overline{ST}^2$

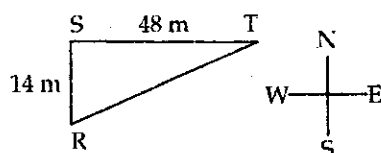
S 48 m T

14 m

R

N

W E

S

(310) Zaheer: $t_1 = 30$ days

He and his son: $t_2 = 20$ days

son: t = ?

$\frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{t_2} - \frac{1}{t_1} = \frac{1}{20} - \frac{1}{30} = \frac{3-2}{60} = \frac{1}{60}$

t = 60 days.

(311) Let total members = x < W = 2/3x, M = 1/3x

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4}x = 9$

$\Rightarrow x = 36$ Married Single

$\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3}x \qquad \frac{1}{4}x = 9$

(312) S = 90 miles is same

V_1 =30 m/h, V_2 = 45 m/h.

Average speed = 2 ÷

$(\frac{1}{V_1} + \frac{1}{V_2}) + 2 \div (\frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{45})$

= 36 m/h

(313) Total Ages of 600 students = 600 × 10.75 = 6450

After entering 40 new students,

Total Ages of (600 + 40) new students = 64 × 10.4375 = 6680.00

Total Age of new Students 6680.00 - 6450

Average age of new Sudents = $\frac{230}{40}$

= 5.75 years

(314) L = 12m, W = 9m, h = 8m

Area length wise = $12^2 + 9^2 + 8^2$

Length of longest pole = $\sqrt{289}$ = 17 cm.

(315) Wife Husband

50000 ($^{11}/_2$% x1) + P(8% x1) = 10,000

$\Rightarrow 2750 + \frac{8}{100} P = 10,000$

$\Rightarrow .08 P = 7250$

$P = \frac{7250}{.08} = 90625$

(316) Let total milk purchased = x litres

Total cost = C = Rs. 24x

$\frac{1}{4}$th water is added to it.

∴ Total milk = x + ¼ x = $\frac{5}{4}$x

Total sale =S= $\frac{5}{4}x \times 30 = \frac{75}{2}x$

Profit = S–C = $(\frac{75}{2} - 24)x = \frac{27}{2}x$

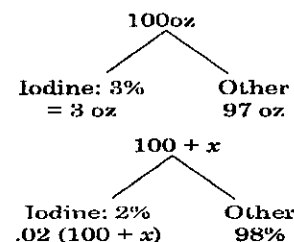
% profit on Cost = $\frac{27}{2}$/24 x 100 = 54 ¼%

(317)

$3 = .02\,(100 + x)$

$\Rightarrow x = 50$

---

(318)

Cettles	Days
35	56
x	35

More cattles, less days

$\frac{35}{x} = \frac{35}{56} \Rightarrow x = 56$

No. of cattles that will graze the field 3 times is

$56 \times 3 = 168$

---

(319) $C = 150 \times \frac{100}{32} + 150 \times \frac{100}{48} = 15000\left(\frac{5}{96}\right)$

$S = 300 \times \frac{100}{40} = 3000/4$

Now $\frac{S}{C} = \frac{3000}{4} \times \frac{96^{24}}{15000^{5} \times 5}\ \frac{24}{5 \times 5} = \frac{24}{25} = 0.96 < 1$

% Loss = 4%

---

(320) $C_1 = x$ $S_1 = 1.10x$ $\frac{\text{Profit}}{140}$

$C_2 = 80x$ $S_2 = 0.80\,x + 10$

Now $S_1 - S_2 = \text{Profit}$

$1.10x - 0.80\,x - 10 = 140$

$.30\,x = 140 + 10 = 150$

$x = 500$

---

(321) 5 pencils = 3 pens and 20 pens = 4 letter pads and 5 letter pads = 2 knives,

6 knives cost Rs. 25

cost of one pencil $= \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{4}{20} \times \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{25}{6} = \frac{1}{5} =$ Rs. .2

---

(322)

Vessel-I	Vessel-II
Milk : Water	Milk : Water
3 : 1	5 : 3

Mix the two vessels.

	Mixture		
so	Milk	:	Water
	3 + 5	:	1 + 3
	2	:	1

---

(323) For A, $t_1 = 12$ days.

For A+B, $t_2 = 8$ days

For B, t = ?

$\frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{t_2} - \frac{1}{t_1} = \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3-2}{24} = \frac{1}{24}$

t = 24 days

---

(324) Average temperature for $J_1, J_2, J_3, = 40°C$

[illegible]um $= 40 \times 3 = 120°C$

[illegible]ge temperature for $J_2, J_3, J_4 = 41°C$

[illegible] $= 41 \times 3 = 123°C$

[illegible]$-J_1 = 30°C$

But $J_4 = 42°C$

$J_1 = J_4 - 3 = 42°C - 3°C = 39°C$

(325) Let $C_1 = x$, $S_1 = 1.15x$

If $S_2 = 1.15x + 4$, profit $= 1.20x$

i.e. $1.15x + 4 = 1.20x$

$\Rightarrow 0.05\,x = 4 \Rightarrow x = 80$

---

(326) See problem 212

---

(327)

	Superior rice	Inferior rice
Amount:	4 kg	6kg
Rate/kg:	Rs. 6	Rs. 4
	24	24

Price of mixture = 48

Price per kg of mixture $= \frac{48}{10} = 4.8$

or price per kg $= \frac{4x6 + 6x4}{4+6} = \frac{48}{10} = 4.8$ of mixture.

---

(328)

Tractors	Hours
4	12
6	x

More tractors, less hours.

$\frac{4}{6}\ \frac{x}{12} \Rightarrow x = \frac{4 \times 12}{6} = 8$

---

(329) Average from filled per day

M T W T F

$= \frac{73+85+54+92+66}{5}$

$= 74.$

---

(330) Average Batting for 40 innings = 50

total runs $= 40 \times 50 = 2{,}000$ – *(i)*

Highest score – lowest score = 172

i.e., H - L = 170 *(ii)*

Average of 38 innings = 48

Total runs $= 48 \times 38 = 1824$ *(iii)*

Sum of two scores = 2000 - 1824 = 176

i.e., H + L = 176 *(iv)*

by *(iii)* and *(iv)*,

H = 174, L = 2

---

(331) See problem 270

---

(332) $120 = 600 \times r \Rightarrow r = \frac{120}{600} = 20\%$

---

(333)

	5000	
Scheme:	A	B
Rate of Interest:	4%	6%

Income:	200	300
Tax:	0	300 x 20% = 60
Remaining income:	200	240

(336)

Men	days
15	20
25	x

More men, less dys.

$\frac{15}{25} = \frac{x}{20} \Rightarrow x = 12$

(337) Let cost price = x
C = 0.75 x, S = 1.20 x

Profit based on cost = $\frac{S}{C} = \frac{1.20}{.75} = 1.60$

% profit = 60%

(338) Total cost price = Rs. 480 < 1st = x, 2nd = 480 - x

x is cost price of one shirt.

.85 x = 1.19 (480–x) S = C (given)

2.04 x = 571.2

x = 280 → cost of Ist

= 200 → cost of 2nd

(339) Area = A_1 = 30 x 20 = 600 feet^2
Area = A2 = (2+30+2) x (2+20x2) = 816 feet^2.

$A_2 - A_1 = 216$

(340)

Days	Men
8	20
10	x

More days, less men,

$\frac{8}{10} = \frac{x}{20} \Rightarrow x = 16$

(341) 3M = 6B => 1M = 2B

6M + 6B = 6(2B] + 8B = 20B

Boys	Days
6B	20
20B	x

$\frac{6}{20} = \frac{x}{20} \Rightarrow x = 6 \Rightarrow 6$

(342) t = 10 min = $\frac{10}{60} = \frac{1}{6}$ hours

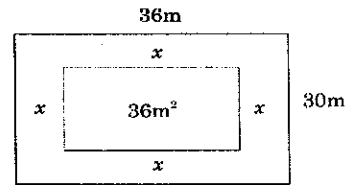
S = 40 miles

$V = \frac{S}{t} = \frac{40}{1/6} = 240$ m/h.

(343) $A_1 = 36 \times 30 = 1080\ m^2$

$A_2 = (36-2x)(30-2x)$

$= 1080 - 132x + 4x^2$

$A_3 = 360\ m^2$

$\therefore A_1 = A_2 + A_3$

$\Rightarrow 1080 = 1080 - 132x + 4x^2 + 360$

$\Rightarrow 4x^2 - 132x + 360 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x^2 - 33x + 90 = 0$

=> x = 3 cm

(344) $A_1 = 186\ cm^2$ → Area of full sheet

$A_2 = 3 \times 8 = 18m^2$ → Area of one piece.

Remaining Area = 186 – 2 x 18 = 150cm^2

(345) Here Po = Rs. 1000: r = 5%

Interest is added to the principal after every ten years = 50

Amount after 10 years be.

$A = 1000\left[1 + \frac{5}{100} \times 10\right] = 1500$

Amount Rs. 1500 becomes Rs. 2000 after t years

$2000 = 1500\left[1 + \frac{5}{100}t\right] \Rightarrow t = 6.67$ years

Thus amount 1000 will becomes Rs. 2000 in 10 + 6.67 = 16.67 = $16\frac{2}{3}$ years

(346) $\Rightarrow 672 = Po[1+r]^2$ and $714 = Po(1+r)^3$

$\Rightarrow 1 + r = \frac{714}{672} = 1.0625 \Rightarrow r = 0.0625 = 6\frac{1}{4}\%$

(347)

	A	B	C	Sum ↓
Ratio:	3	4	5	12
Diminished: Amount	5	10	15	30

Remaining Dividable value = 2430 – 30 =2400

A's = $\frac{3}{12}$ x 2400 = 600 : Actual A's = 605

B's = $\frac{4}{12}$ x 2400 = 800 : Actual B's = 810

C's = =1000 : Actual C's = 1015

(349] $S_1 = 1.16x$, $S_2 = 1.20x$ Such that

$S_2 - S_1$ = Rs. 10 x is cost price

1.20 x – 1.16 x = 10

=> .04 x = 10

=> $x = \frac{10}{.04} = 250$

(350) Here distance is same

Riaz's speed $= V_1 = 3$m/h from $x \to y$

Saeed's speed $= V_2 = 4$ m/h from $y \to x$

Average speed $= 2 \div \left(\frac{1}{V_1} - \frac{1}{V_2}\right)$

$= 2 \div \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = 24$

---

(351) $V = 30$ m/h $= \frac{3Q \times 176Q \times 3}{369Q}$

$= 44$ ft/sec.

S = 44 feet

t = ?

$t = \frac{S}{V} = 44/44 = 1$ sec.

---

(352)	Men	days
	1200	24
	1200–300 = 900	x

Less Men, More days

$\frac{1200}{900} = \frac{x}{24} \Rightarrow x = 32$

---

(353) S = 1800 m v = 60 m/h

$t = \frac{S}{V} = \frac{1800}{60} = 30$ hrs.

---

(354) L = 10 m, W = 6 m.

Total length of floor $= \frac{L \times W}{\text{width of carpet}}$

$= \frac{10 \times 6}{0.6} = 100$ m

Per meter cost = Rs. 22.50

100 meters cost = 22.50 × 100 = Rs. 2250

---

(356) Here $A_2 - A_1$ = Rs. 25

Let investment = Rs. P.

$-P \times 4\frac{7}{8}\% + P \times 5\frac{1}{8}\% = 25$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4}P = 25 \Rightarrow P = 25 \times 400 = 10{,}000$

---

(357)	Raza	Ahmed
Borrows:	Rs. 400	Rs. 400
Rate of interest:	r= 10%	r = 10%
Nature of interest:	Compound	Simple

$I_1 = P(1+r)^t - P$ $\qquad I_2 = Prt$

$= 400(1+5\%)^2 - 400$ $\qquad = 400 \times \frac{5}{100} \times 2$

$= 41$ $\qquad = 41$

$I_1 - I_2$ = Rs. 1

Raza paid Re. 1 more as interest

---

(358) % of Men = 95%

prop. Of men unskilled $= \frac{2}{5}$

% of unskilled men $= \frac{95}{100} \times \frac{2}{5} = 0.38$

% of skilled men = 1–0.38 = 62%

---

(359) 's' subject homework is completed in 'm' minutes.

Part of work completed in 1 min. = m/s.

Part of work completed in 60 min. $= (\frac{60}{s})$ m.

i.e. $\frac{60}{s}$

---

(360) See problem 325.

---

362. S: Length of bridge: ?

V = 15 km/h, t = 5 min $= \frac{5}{60}$ hr.

$S = vt. = 15 \times \frac{5}{60} = 1\frac{1}{4}$ km

---

(363) Mixture: 15 Lbs.

	peaches	mangoes
Amount:	x	15–x
Rate/lb:	Rs. 25	Rs. 35

Total cost = 25x + 35 (15–x)

Total sale = Rs. 33 x 15

$\Rightarrow 25x + 35(15-x) = 33 \times 15 \Rightarrow x = 3$

= Mangoes = 12

---

(364)	Abid	Latif
present age:	x yrs	x + 14 yrs.
in 10 years:	x + 10	x + 14+10

$x + 24 = 2(x + 10)$

$x + 24 = 2x + 20$

$\Rightarrow x = 4$ years

present age:	4 yrs.	18 yrs.
In 5 years:	4+5 = 9	18+5 = 23

---

(365) Average of 6 nos. = 8.5

Sum of 6 nos. = 8.5 x 6 = 51

When one no. is discarded

average of 5 nos. = 7.2

sum of 5 nos. = 7.2 × 5 = 36

discarded no. = 51–36 = 15.

---

(366) L = 24 ft.

W = 14 ft.

Area $= A_1 = L \times W$

$= 24 \times 14 = 336\ ft^2$

$= L = 24-2 = 22$ ft. $W = 14-2 = 12$ ft.

Area $= A_2 = 22 \times 12 = 264\ ft^2$

no. of tiles = 336 − 264 = 72.

(368) Let amount invested: Rs. P_o
rate of interest = r

$472 = P_o(1 + 3r)$ *(i)*
$508 = P_o(1 + 3 \times 1.50r)$ *(ii)*

(iii) ÷ (i), $\frac{508}{472} = \frac{1 + 4.5r}{1 + 3r}$

508 + 1524r = 472 + 2124r

$\rightarrow 36 = 600r \rightarrow = \frac{36}{600} \times 100 = 6\%$

(369) Let amount invested: P_o
rate of interest : r

$672 = P_o(1+r)^2$ *(i)*
$714 = P_o(1+r)^3$ *(ii)*

(ii) ÷ (i), $\frac{714}{672} = 1+r$

$\Rightarrow 672 + 672r = 714$

$\Rightarrow 672r = 42$

$r = \frac{52}{672} \times 100 = 6\frac{1}{4}\%$

(370) Let total kgs = x

	Price	Quantity
Rate:	Rs. 100	x
	60	x + 2

Less price more quantity

$\frac{100}{60} = \frac{x+2}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{5}{3} = \frac{x+2}{x}$

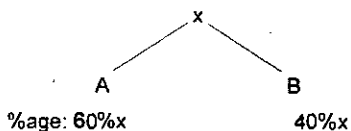
$\Rightarrow 5x = 3x + 6 \Rightarrow x + 3$

Total Quantity = x + 2 = 3 + 2 = 5

At reduced price = Rs. 80

Reduced price per kg $= \frac{80}{5} =$ Rs. 16

(371) Let total votes recorded = x

%age: 60%x 40%x

(.60 → 0.40)x = 140 → Majority

$\rightarrow x = \frac{140}{2} = 700$

(372) $S_1 = 186$, $P_1 = 0.93$
$S_2 = 210$ $P_2 = ?$

$P_2 = \frac{S_2}{S_1} \times P_1 = \frac{210}{186} \times 0.93 = 1.05$

$\%P_2 = 5\%$

(373) If C = price of 21 articles.
S = price of 18 (C = S)

Profit = price of 3 articles

Profit based on

Sale $= \frac{3}{18} = 0.16667 = 16.67\% = 16\frac{2}{3}\%$

(374) Find H.C.F. of 60, 24, 36 rev/min.

H.C.F. = 12 rev/min.

12 revolution = 1 min. = 60 sec.

12 revolution $= \frac{60}{12} = 5$ sec.

(375) $B = 3(A+C) \Rightarrow B : A+C$
3 : 1

Sum = B+A+C = 4

time taken by all to
complete the work = 10 days
time taken by 'B' to
complete the work = 10×4 = 40 days

(377) For 2 men and one boy, time 6 day's. *i.e.* 1 days output $= \frac{1}{5}$th

For 1 man and 2 boys, time 5 days

i.e. 1 day's output $= \frac{1}{6}$th

$\frac{2M + B}{M + 2B} = \frac{1/5}{1/6} \Rightarrow \frac{2M + B}{M + 2B} = 6/5$

$\Rightarrow 10M + 5B = CM + 12B$

$\Rightarrow 4M = 7B \Rightarrow 1B = \frac{4}{7}M$

$= \frac{4}{7} \times 280 =$ Rs. 160 week

(378) when tank was half full, meter reading = 3740

when tank is empty, meter reading = 3890

half full tank mileage = 150

full tank mileage = 2 × 150 = 300 miles

average per gallons = 15 miles

no. of gallons $= \frac{300}{15} = 20$ gallons

(379) CA = BA = 4m
AD = AC + CD
= 4 + 12 = 16m

total length = AD = ?

$AD = \sqrt{AA^2 + AD^2} = \sqrt{12^2 + 16^2} = \sqrt{144 + 256} = \sqrt{400}$

AD = 20m

(380) Let P_o = Rs. 1, rate of interest = r

$2 = 1(1 + 20r) \Rightarrow r = 5\%$

$4 = 1(1 + \frac{5}{100}t) \rightarrow = 3 \rightarrow = 60$ years

(381) $3000 = 2500\,(1 + \frac{4}{100}t)$

$\rightarrow 500 = \frac{4}{100}t \times 2500$

$\rightarrow 500 = 100t \rightarrow t = 5$ years

(383) Let money at first = Rs. x

x(1–12½%) (1–75%) = 175

→ x = Rs. 800

(384) Cost per meter = Rs. 138/9 = C

sale per meter = Rs. 138/60 = S

% profit = $\frac{138}{60} / \frac{138}{9} \times 100 = 15\%$

(385)

Price	Quantity
Rs. 100	x kg.
80	x + 4

low price, more quantity

$\frac{80}{100} = \frac{x}{x+4}$

$\rightarrow \frac{4}{5} = \frac{x}{x+4} \rightarrow 4x + 16 = 5x$

$\rightarrow x = 16$

quantity purchased at reduced price = x + 4 = 16, 16 + 4 = 20 kg

reduced price = Rs. 80

average original price = $\frac{100}{20}$ = Rs. 5

(386) Let cost price = x

marked price = 1.30 x 0.90 = 1.17x

now 1.17x – x = 3400

0.17x = 3400 ⇒ x = 20,000

(387) V=280 cm^3, h=?, L=8cm

W = 5 cm

=> h = v/(L × W) = $\frac{280}{8x5}$ = 7cm

(388) Dimensions of tank: 30cm, 20cm, 10cm

volume = 30 × 20 ×x 10 = 6000 cm^3

...h is water in it.

...ater in the tank = 6000 × $\frac{1}{5}$ = 1200 cm^3

(389) 5 horses = 9 camels and 27 camels

= 30 bicycles

100 bicycles = 3 motor cars.

Worth of one car = Rs. 24,000

Price of one horse = $\frac{9}{6} \times \frac{30}{27} \times \frac{3}{100} \times 24{,}000$

= 1200

(390)

	Tanvir.	Shabir	Saghir
Time:	15 days	6 "	10 "

Combined one time work

$= \frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{2+5+3}{30}$

⇒ f = 3 days

their combined 3 times work

= 3 × 3 = 9 days

(391)

	Pigeons	Hares
Heads	1	1
Legs	2	4
no.	x	y

Total heads: x + y = 200 *(i)*

Total legs: 2x + 4y = 580 *(ii)*

x = 180 y = 90

(392) 400 men have provision for 31 days

	Men	Days
	400	3
400–280 =	120	x

less men, more days

$\frac{400}{120} = \frac{x}{3} \Rightarrow x = 10$

(393)

Term	no. of courses	average
i	4	75%
ii	5	x_2
Total	9	80%

$\bar{x} = \frac{n_1 \bar{x}1 + n_2 \bar{x}2}{n_1 + n_2}$

$80\% = \frac{4 \times 75 + 5\bar{x}_2}{4+5} \Rightarrow 5\bar{x}_2 = 4.2$

$\Rightarrow \frac{4.2}{5} = \bar{x}_2 \Rightarrow \bar{x}_2 = 84$

(394) P = Rs. 600

Discount = Rs. 120, r = ?

gain = ?

since time is assumed to be 1 year.

I = Prt ⇒ r = I/P = $\frac{120}{600}$ = 20%

gain = 600 × $\frac{20}{100}$ – 100 = Rs. 20

(396) Mixture = 70 litres < Milk = 63 Litres, Water 10%

= 7 litres

let amount of water added = x litres

70 + x < Milk = 87 1/2% (x + 70), Water = 12 1/2%

$= 12\frac{1}{2}(70 + x)$

$87\frac{1}{2}\% (x + 70) = 63$

$\frac{175}{200}(x + 70) = 63$

$\Rightarrow \frac{7}{8}(x + 70) = 63 \Rightarrow 7x =$

$8 \times 63 - 7 \times 70 = 17$

$x = \frac{14}{7} = 2$

---

(397) Jar: 1 kg

water = 25% Milk = 75%

let water added to the mixture.

new mixture = x + 1

water = 50% (x + 1)

x + 1

milk = 50% (x + 1)

50% (x + 1) = 75%

$\Rightarrow 50\% x = 25\% \Rightarrow x = \frac{25\%}{50\%} = 1/2\text{th}$

---

(399) Let total marks = x

A takes 30% of x and fails by 20 marks

B takes 32% of x and pass by 10 marks so

B A B A

$32x - 30x = 10 - (-20)$

$\Rightarrow .02x = 30$

$\Rightarrow x = 1500$

---

(400) if cost = C_1 = x, then gain = Rs. 1.25

If cost = C_2 = x – 1.75, then gain =Rs. 1.60

Less cost, more gain

$\frac{x}{x - 1.75} = \frac{1.60}{1.25} \Rightarrow 1.25x = 1.60x - 2.8$

$\rightarrow .35x = 2.8$

$\rightarrow x = \frac{2.8}{.35} = 8$

---

(401) Let cost price of the table for A = Rs. x

If cost = x, then sale = S_1 = 1.04 x

If sale = Rs. 65, then profit = 1.25

As $\frac{S_2}{S_1}$ = profit $\rightarrow \frac{65}{1.04x} = 1.25$

$\rightarrow x = \frac{65}{1.04 \times 1.25}$ = Rs. 50

---

(402) Volume of water = 5 litres

$\rightarrow$ volume = 5 × 1000 = 5000 cm^3

For rectangular tank

Length = L, width = W, height = h

= volume = L.W.h = 5000

$\rightarrow h = \frac{5000}{25 \times 20} = 10$ cm.

---

(403) 1500 men have food for 6 weeks

	Men	Weeks
	1500	4 weeks
1500–450 =	1050	x

less men, more weeks.

$\frac{1500}{1050} = \frac{x}{4} \rightarrow x = \frac{1500 \times 4}{1050} = \frac{600}{105}$

$\rightarrow x = \frac{600}{105} \times 7 = 40$ days.

---

(404) 3M and 4B, earn Rs. 2640 in 8 days

$\rightarrow 3M + 4B = 2640/8 \rightarrow$ one day earn. *(i)*

2M and 3B, earn Rs. 1840 in 8 days.

$\rightarrow 2M + 2B = 1840/8 \rightarrow$ one day earn *(ii)*

by *(i)*, *(ii)*

$\frac{3M + 4B}{2M + 3B} = \frac{2640/8}{1840/8} \Rightarrow \frac{3M + 4B}{2M + 3B} = \frac{33}{23}$

$\rightarrow 68M + 92B = 66M + 99B$

$\rightarrow 3M = 7B \Rightarrow M = 7, B = 3$

So let x: no. of days that 6M and 7B earn Rs. 3150

$\Rightarrow 6M + 7B = 3150/x \Rightarrow x = \frac{3150}{6M + 7B}$

$\Rightarrow n = \frac{3150}{6 \times 7 + 7 \times 3} = 50$ days

---

(405) Total profit = Rs. 4,000

Misc. charges @ 10% = 400

Remaining profit = Rs. 3600

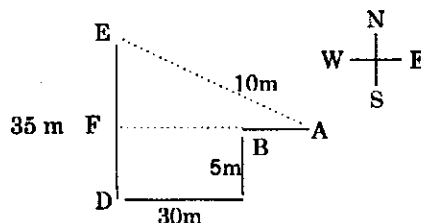
Now	Zahid	:	Shahid	Sum
	15,000	:	9,000	↓
	5	:	3	8

Zahid's share = $\frac{5}{8} \times 3600$ = Rs. 2250

---

(407) BC = BF = 30

AF =AB + BF

= 10 + 30 = 40m

= BC = DF = 5m

= FE = DE – FD = 3.5–5 = 30m

length of main road= AE

$AE = \sqrt{AF^2 + FE^2} = \sqrt{40^2 + 30^2}$

$= \sqrt{1600 + 900} = \sqrt{25m} = 50m$

---

(408) For a circular tank

depth = height = h = 21m

diameter = 4m => radius = r = 2m

surface area = $2\pi rh \Rightarrow \frac{22}{7} \times (2)^2 \times 21 = 264m^2$

cost of 1 m^2 = Rs. 15

cost of $264m^2 = 15 \times 264$ = Rs. 3960

(409) Let no. of men in the fort = x

Men	Days
x	50
x + 500	40

more men, less days.

$$\frac{x}{x+500} = \frac{40}{50} \Rightarrow 4(x + 500) = 5x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2000$$

(410) If one dimension is 2½",other is = $1\frac{7}{8}$

If one dimension in 1½",other is = $\frac{15}{8} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{3}{4}$

If one dimension in 41/2",other is = $\frac{3}{4} \times$ 4 = 3

(411) See problem 186.

(412) See problem 282.

(413) See problem 324.

(414) In a parallelogram,

base = 17 cm, perpendicular = 13cm

area of parallelogram = base x perpendicular

$= 17 \times 13 = 221\ cm^2$

(415) Total interest is = I

P_1 = Rs. 500, t_1 = 4 years, r_1 = 4%

P_2 = Rs. 200 + 500 = 700, t_2 = 64 years, r_2 = 5%

$I = P_1 r_1 t_1 + P_2 r_2 t_2$

$= 500 \times \frac{4}{100} \times 4 + 700 \times \frac{5}{100} \times 6 = 80 + 210 = 290$

(416) Rs.5600

P_1 = Rs. 3200 $r = 3\frac{3}{4}\%$ t_1 = 6 months.

P_2 = Rs. 2400 $r = 3\frac{3}{4}\%$ t_2 = 1 years

[illegible]t total interest = I

$= P_1 r_1 t_1 + P_2 r_2 t_2$

$= 3200 \times 3\frac{3/4}{100} \times \frac{6}{12} + 2400 \times 3\frac{3/4}{100} \times 1 = 60 + 90$ = Rs. 150

(417) Here amount lent = P

r = 4%, t = 8 years

$P\text{-}340 = P \times \frac{4}{100} \times 8 \quad I = \frac{prt}{1n}$

=> P - .32P = 340

$.68P = 340 \Rightarrow P = \frac{340}{.680} = 500$

(418) Total solution = 10,000 gallons

sodium chloride @ 5% = 500

evaporated water = 2500 gallons.

remaining solution = 10,000 - 2500 = 7500

If soln. is 7500 gallons, then sodium chloride = 500 gallons

If soln. is 1 gallons, then sodium chloride = $\frac{500}{7500}$

If soln. is 100 gallons, them sodium chloride = $\frac{500}{7500} \times 100$ = 6.67%

(419) Let reqd. time = t years,

$$4000 \times \frac{3}{100} \times t = 5000 \times \frac{4}{100} \times 5$$

$$\Rightarrow t = 25/3 = 8\frac{1}{3} \text{ years.}$$

(420) 20 litres let water added = x litres

water = 10% x 20 = 2 litres; Milk = 18 litres

20 + x: Water = .25 (20 + x); Milk = .75 (20 + x)

=> .75 (20 + x) = 18

=> 15 + .75x = 18 => .75x = 3

=> $x = \frac{3}{.75}$ = 4 litres

(421) Let pop.3 years ago = P_o, n=3

r = 5%, present pop. = P_o = 9260

$P = Po(1 + 4)^{-n}$

$= 9161\left(1 + \frac{5}{100}\right)^{-3} = 8000$

(422) If S_1 = ?, gain = g_1 = Rs. 1.15

If S_2 = Rs. 187 gain = g_2 = 1–.15 = .85

$= S_1 = \frac{g_1}{g_2} \times S_2 = \frac{1.15}{.85} \times 187 = 253$

(424) Let cost price for A = Rs. x

A gains 22½% on = sale = $\frac{45}{2}\%\ x$.

it and sels to B.

B gains 7½% on it = sale = $\frac{15}{2}\% \times \frac{45}{2}\%\ x$

and sells to C.

$= \frac{15}{2}\% \times \frac{45}{2}\% \; x = 52675$

x = Rs. 40,000

(425) $\frac{A}{75}$ $\frac{B}{42}$ $\frac{A+B}{135}$

pages copied:

time taken: 25 hrs. x hrs 27 hrs

$\frac{75}{25} + \frac{42}{x} = \frac{135}{27}$

$\Rightarrow 3 + \frac{42}{x} = 5$

$\Rightarrow \frac{42}{x} = 2 \Rightarrow x = 21$ hrs.

(426) See problem 403.

(427) If sale = Rs. 800, loss = L, then
cost = sale + loss = 800 + L
If sale = Rs. 980, gain = 2L, then
Cost = sale – gain = 980 – 2L
=> 800 + L = 980 – 2L
=> 3L = 180 => L = Rs. 60
=> cost = 800 + 60 = Rs. 860

(428) Total questions=60< Incorrect Ans. = x, Correct Ans. = 60 - x

$-1x \;\; x + 2(60-x) = 39$

$-3x = -81$

$x = 27$

correct ans: 60–27 = 33.

(429) Average exp. of 5 months = Rs. 1400
Sum = 1400 × 5 = 7,000
Average exp. of 7 months = Rs. 1200
Sum = 1200 × 7 = 8,400
Saving = Rs. 2600
Total income = 7000 + 8400 + 2600
= Rs. 18,000

Average monthly Income = $\frac{18000}{12}$ = Rs. 1500

(430) Let cost price = Rs. x = C
now 1.20x × 0.90 = sale price = S
=> S = 1.08x
Profit = S–C = 1.08 x – x =.08x
% profit = 8%

(431) Here C = Rs. 5/6
S = Rs. 6/5

gain = S/C = 6/5 / 5/6= $\frac{36}{25}$ = 1.44

% gain = 44%

(432) Let max. marks = x

.40x – 40 = 40

=> 40x =80 => x = $\frac{80}{.40}$ = 200

(433) Merchandized original value = Rs. 2340
Let present cost of merchandized = x
% discount on original value = 82%
Present cost = original value x % discount

$= 2340 \times \frac{82}{100}$ = Rs. 1918.80

(434) Let cost price = Rs. x, S = .95x
If sale = .95x + 56.25, then profit = 1.10x,
=> .95x + 56.25 = 1.10x
=> 0.15x = 56.25 => x = Rs. 375

(435) Let cos price of the two wateches =Rs. x
s.t x(1.05) (0.95) = 3990 × 2
=> x = Rs. 8000
sale price = 3990 × 2 = Rs. 7980
Loss = cost – sale = 8000–7980 = Rs. 20

(437)

Men	Hours
8	3
6	x

Less men, more hours

$\frac{8}{6} = \frac{x}{3} \Rightarrow 6x = 24 \Rightarrow x = 4$

(438) F: French, S: Spanish
P(F) = 65%, P(s) = 55%, P(FUS) = 1
=> P(F∩S) = P(F) + F(s) – P(FUS)
= 65% + 55% – 100% = 20%
Addition law of prob. for not mutually exclusive events.
P(AUB) = P(A) + P(B) – P(A∩B)
= 65% + 55% – 100% = 20%

(439 Total pens = 12 < Brand x = x, Brand y = 12–x
40x + 28(12–x) = 420
12x = 420 – 336 => 12x = 84
=> x = 7

(440) Burgers = 3, Rate = Rs. 9.60 a piece
Milk shake = 2,Rate = Rs. 12.80 a piece
Total Amount = x = 3 × 9.60 + 2 × 12.80 = 54.4

Rashid's amount = $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{54.4}{2}$ = Rs. 27.2

(441)

	Lower quality	Better quality
quantity	x	y

in (kg)

Rate	20.50	30.20
(Rs./kg)		

Here x (20.50) + 30.20y = 25.40 (x + y)

=> 205x + 302y = 254x + 254y

48y = 49x

=> y : x = 49 : 48

(442) Average attendance on Mon, Tue, Wed = 140

Total attendance = 140 × 3 = 420 *(i)*

Average attendance on Tue, Wed, Thu. = 144

Total attendance = 144 × 3 = 432 *(ii)*

(ii) – *(i)*, – Mon + Thu = 12

If Thu = 130

=> Mon = Thu – 12 = 130–12 = 118

(443) r=5% P.a, t = 1 year 9 months

i + P = A = Rs. 2827.50, P = ?

A = [1 + rt]

$=> 2827.50 = P[1 + \frac{5}{100} \times 1\frac{3}{4}]$

=> P = Rs. 2600

(444) 240000 < Males = x, females = 24000 – x

1.06x + 1.09 (24000 – x) = 25620

=> –0.03x = 26160 – 25620

=> –0.03x = –540

x = 18000

Females = 6000

(445) % Rise = 60%

Rised value = Rs. 1.60

% reduce in consumption

$= \frac{\text{Rise}}{\text{rised value}} \times 100$

$= \frac{60\%}{1.60} \times 100 = 37½\%$

(446) Let original value of commodity=Rs. x

Revenue = x (1.20) (.80) = 0.96 x <1

=> % decrease in Revenue = 4%

(448) Rate of fire $= \frac{3}{5}$ round/min

[illegible] minute

[illegible] $\frac{135}{1½}$ kill/h = 90 kill/h.

[illegible]ons.	rate of fire	rate of kill
5	$\frac{3}{5}$ round/min	90 kill/h
x	5/6 "	250 kill/h

More canons, more kill.

and

More the rate of fire, more rate of kill

$$\frac{5}{x} \times \frac{\frac{3}{5}}{\frac{5}{6}} = \frac{90}{250} => x = 10 \text{ cannons}$$

(449) 3M + 5W do work in 8 days one day work = 3M + 5W = $\frac{1}{8}$ *(i)*

2M + 7 children do work in 12 days one day work = 2M + 7C = $\frac{1}{12}$ *(ii)*

Further 10W can do as much work in 9 days as 31 children (prove)

By *(i)* and *(ii)*

24M + 40W = 1 : 24M + 84C = 1

=> 40W = 84C

=> 10W = 21C

(451)

Amount	Persons	days
Rs. 1600	8	80
Rs. 2100	12	x

More mount, more days (direct prop.)

More persons, less days (Invrese prop.)

$$\frac{1600}{2100} \times \frac{12}{8} = \frac{80}{x} => 16 \times 12x = 80 \times 8 \times 21$$

$$=> x = \frac{80^5 \times 8^2 \times 21^7}{48 \times 12\ 4} = 70 \text{ days}$$

(453) x are bought 9 for a rupee.

x are bought 7 for a rupee.

$= C = \frac{x}{9} + \frac{x}{7} = \frac{16}{63}x.$

2x are sold at 8 for a rupee.

$= S = \frac{2x}{8} = \frac{x}{4}$

Now $C - S = (\frac{16}{63} - \frac{1}{4})x = (\frac{64 - 63}{252})x$

= Loss.

$\% \text{ Loss} = \frac{x}{252} / \frac{160}{163}x \times 100 = 1\frac{9}{16}\%$

(454) Let cost = Rs. X, Sale = Rs. 800, Loss = L

If Sale = Rs. 980, gain = 2L, cost = x

=> L = C – S = x – 800 *(i)*

gain = 980 – x

=> - x + 980 = 2L *(ii)*

(i) + *(ii)* 3L = 180 => L = 80.

= cost = 800 + 600 = Rs 860.

(455)

Men	Days	Hours
10	12	7
6	14	x

Less men, more hours.

More days, more hours

$\frac{10}{6} \times \frac{12}{14} = \frac{x}{7}$ => x = 10 hrs.

---

(456) Men Days

15 20

25 x

more men, less days

$=> \frac{25}{25} = \frac{x}{20}$

=> x = 12 days

---

(457) 2M = 3W = 6C

=> M W C = Persons

$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ 1

=> 3 = 2 = 1 = 6

2M + 6W + 24C

= 2 x 3 + 6 x 2 + 24 x 1 = 42

Persons Days

6 70

42 x

$=> \frac{6}{42} = \frac{x}{70}$ => x = 10

---

(458) Men Days

20 8

x 10

$\frac{20}{x} = \frac{10}{8}$ => x = 16

---

(459) r = 5%, P_o = 64,000 n = 3 years

$P = P_o(1 + r)^n$

$= 64000 (1 + \frac{5}{100})^3 = 74088$

---

(460) Total studens = 2500

Phy: 758

Chem = 494

Both = 1248

---

(461) Total Amount = Rs. 290

$\frac{1}{2}A = \frac{2}{3}B$ and $\frac{2}{3}B =$ C

=> A : B : C

2 : $\frac{3}{2}$

$\frac{3}{2}$: $\frac{4}{3}$

3 : $\frac{9}{4}$: 2 Sum

12 : 9 : 8 29

A's $= \frac{12}{20} \times 290 = 120$

B's $= \frac{9}{29} \times 290 = 90$

C's $= \frac{9}{29} \times 290 = 80$

---

(462) Amount = Rs. 420

$A = \frac{1}{2}(B + C)$ and $B = \frac{2}{3}(C + A)$

2A = B + C 3B = 2C + 2A

=> 3B = 2C + B + C

=> 2B = 3C

=> B = 3, C = 2

$A = \frac{1}{2}(3 + 2) = \frac{5}{2}$

A : B : C Sum

$\frac{5}{2}$: 3 : 2 ↓

5 : 6 : 4 15

A's $= \frac{5}{15} \times 420$ = Rs. 140

B's $= \frac{6}{15} \times 420$ = Rs. 168

C's = = Rs 112

OR total amount = Rs. 420

A : B : C Sum

↓

x : x : x 3x

A's $= 420 \times \frac{1}{3} x = 140$

B's $= \frac{2}{3}(C + A) =$

=> 3B = 2 (C + A)

=> $\frac{B}{2x}$: $\frac{C + A}{3x}$ Sum

↓

5x

B's $= \frac{2}{3} \times 420 = 168$.

= C's = 112

---

(464) See problem 420

---

(465) 150 < boys = x, girls = 150 - x

.25 (x) + .50 (150-x) = 49

-25 x = -26

x = 104

---

(466) let regular price = Rs. x

$x (1 - \frac{20}{100}) = 11880$ => x = 14850.

---

(467) Housing % = 26.2%

Food % = 28.4%

Clothing % = 12.%

Taxes % = 12.7%

Misc.items = x%

$$x\% + 26.2\% + 28.4\% + 12\% + 12.7\% = 100\%$$
$$=> x + 79.3\% = 100\%$$
$$=> x = 20.7\%$$

(468) Weight of wood piece

Before day:	10 oz
After day:	8 oz

Loss = 10 – 8 = 2 oz

10 oz content contains moisture

= 2 oz

1 oz $= \frac{2}{10}$

100 oz $= \frac{2}{10} \times 100 = 20\%$

(470) Sol. I $= \frac{6}{4}$ Sol. II $= \frac{4}{4}$

	Alcohol	Water	Alcohol	Water
% =	.20	.80	.60	.40
Amount =	.3	1.2	.60	.40

wt. of mixture $= \frac{6}{4} + \frac{4}{4} = \frac{10}{4} = 2.50$

wt. of alcohol = .3 + .6 = .90

%age of alcohol in the mixture

$$= \frac{.90}{2.50} \times 100 = 36\%$$

(469) Total coins 800

	aimes	nickles	quarters
	10%	30%	60%
coins:	80	240	480
value:	5 c.	10 c.	25 c.
Total =	$ 4	$ 24	$ 120
Cents =	$ 148	= Less than $ 150	

(471) Let total value of property = Rs. x

insured = 80% x

premium paid $= 2\frac{1}{2}\%$

$$.80x \times 2\frac{1}{2}\% = 3480$$
$$=> x = 1,74,000$$

(472) P_o=80,000 in last 20 years

P_1 = 100,000

Increase = $P_1 - P_o$ = 100,000 - 80,000 = 20,000

% increase $= \frac{20000}{80000} = 25\%$

OR

Increase $= \frac{P1}{Po} = \frac{100000}{80000} = 1.25$

% Increase = 25%

(473) If $L = 2\frac{1}{2}"$, then $W = 1\frac{7}{8}"$

If L = 1", then $W = \frac{15}{8} / \frac{5}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$

If L = 4", then $W = \frac{3}{4} \times 4 = 3$

(474)

	Height	Shadow length
Ist pole:	x ft.	24 ft.
2nd pole:	3	4

Less shadow, less height

$$\frac{24}{4} = \frac{x}{3} => x = \frac{24 \times 3}{4} = 18 \text{ ft}$$

(475) on drawing scale

inches	feet
$3\frac{1}{2}$	1
$\frac{1}{8}$	x

Less inches more feet.

$$3\frac{1}{2} / \frac{1}{8} = \frac{x}{1}$$
$$=> x = \frac{7 \times 8}{2} = 28 \text{ ft.}$$

(476) Let one man takes 'x' days to complete the job.

So other 3 men will take to complete the job = 3 x 2 x = 6x days

their total time = 7 x days

=> 7 x = 42 => x = 6 days

=> they will have to work 42 + 6 = 48 days

(477)

days	pages	lines	words/line
5	125	36	11
6	x	30	12

more days, less lines, more words, less pages.

$$\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{36}{25} \times \frac{11}{12} = \frac{x}{125} => x = 165$$

(478) For A + B, t_1 = 2 hrs.

For A t_2 = 5 hrs

For B, t = ?

$$\frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{t_1} - \frac{1}{t_2} = -\frac{1}{5} = \frac{5-2}{10} = \frac{3}{10}$$
$$t = \frac{10}{3} = 3\frac{1}{3} \text{ hrs.}$$

(479)

workers	days
18	26
x	12

less days, more workers

$$\frac{18}{x} = \frac{12}{26} => x = \frac{18 \times 26}{12} = 39$$

(480) Tank is $\frac{3}{4}$ full.

For filling, t_1 = 12 min

by A

For emptying t_2 = 8 mins.

by B

time for emptying by A & B, t.

$$\frac{1}{t} = \left|\frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{8}\right| = \left|\frac{2-3}{24}\right| = \frac{1}{24}$$

t = 24 mins.

Total time to emptying $\frac{3}{4}$ full tank

Q.481 Total area of garden = 40×24 = 960m^2 Area of region without pavement = 34 × 18 = 612m^2
Area of pavement = 960–612= 348m^2

Ans. C

Q.482 Area of four walls = 2 (+ b) × h = 2(6.5+5) × 4.5 = 103.5m^2

Ans. b.

Q.483 Area = 2304m^2 side = $\sqrt{2304}$ = 48m Perimeter = 4×48 = 192m.

Ans. d

Q.484 Area of small road = 8×55 = 440m^2 Area of long road = 8×70 = 560m^2 Area of inner square = 8×8 = 64m^2 Area of the roads = 440+560–64 = 936m^2

Ans. b

Q.485 Circumference = $\pi(2r) = \frac{22}{7} \times 6$ = 18.85cm.

Ans. a

Q.486 Radius = 28m. Area of garden = $\pi(28)^2$ = 2464m^2 radius of outer circle = 28+7 = 35m
Area of garden and pavement = $\pi(35)^2$ = 3850m^2
Area of pavement = 3850 – 2464 = 1386 m^2

Ans. a

Q.487 Edge = 45cm inner length of edge 45–4 = 41cm.
Volume of wood = $(45)^3 - (41)^3$ = 22204cm^3

Ans. b.

Q.488 Volume = 19 × 12 × 3 = 684cm^3

Ans. a

Q.489 Area of cylinder = $2\pi r(h+r) = 2\pi \times 20\ (30+20) = 2000\pi$ = 6285cm^3

Ans. b.

Q.490 Volume of = $\pi r^2 h = \frac{22}{7} \times (14)^2 \times 80$ = 49280cm^3

Ans. a

Q.491 $l = \sqrt{28^2 + 21^2}$ = 35dm. Curved area = πr = $\frac{22}{7} \times 21 \times 35$ = 2310 dm^2.

Ans. b.

Q.492 Curved area = πr = $\frac{22}{7} \times 3.5 \times 4$ = 44cm^2 Area of base = $\pi r^2 = \frac{22}{7}(3.5)^2$ = 38.5cm^2 Total area = 44 + 38.5 = 82.5cm^2

Ans. c.

Q.493 Volume = $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{22}{7}(15)^2 \times 28$ = 6600m^3

Ans. a

Q.498 $3x + 1 \geq x + 7 \Rightarrow 2x \geq 6 \Rightarrow x \geq 3$ and $x \in R$ sol. Set {x|x∈R and x≥3}

Ans. c

Q.499. $2x < 8 \Rightarrow x < 4$ and $x \in W \Rightarrow x = \{0,1,2,3\}$

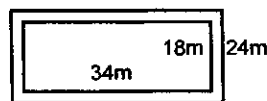
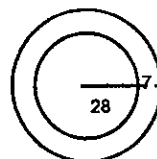
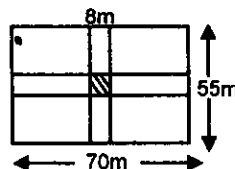
Ans. a

Q.500 $5x + 7 > 12 \Rightarrow 5x > 5 \Rightarrow x > 1$ and $x \in R$ is sol. Set {x | x∈R and x > 1}.

Ans. c

Q.501 $\frac{10!}{7!} = \frac{10.9.8.7!}{7!}$ = 10.9.8 = 720

Ans. c

= 24 × $\frac{3}{4}$ = 18 mins.

18m 24m
34m
40m

Q.494 $3 < x < 7$ and $x \in Z$ in x = {4,5,6}

Ans. a

Q.495 $x \leq 4$ and $x \in N$ in x = {1,2,3,4}

Ans. b

Q.496 $2x - 1 \geq 5 \Rightarrow 2x \geq 6 \Rightarrow x \geq 3$ and $x \in Z$ is x = {3,4,5,.......}

Ans. b.

Q.497 $4x-6 \geq 0 \Rightarrow 4 \times \geq 6 \Rightarrow x \geq \frac{3}{2}$ and $x \in R$ is x = (x|x∈R and x≥$\frac{3}{2}$}

Ans. b

Q.514 Number of line segments $^6C_2 = \frac{6!}{2!.4!}$ = 15 Number of sides = 6 Number of diagonals = 15–6 = 9

Ans. b

Q.515 $^{15}C_{11} = \frac{15!}{11!\ 4!}$ = 1365

Ans. b

Q.516 n(s) = 6, n(E) = 2, P(E) = $\frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$

Ans. a

Q.517 n(s) = 10, n(E) = 2, P(E) = $\frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$

Ans. b

502 $\frac{6!}{3!.3!} = \frac{6.5.4.3!}{3.2.1.3!} = 20$

Ans. d

503 $\frac{3!}{0!} = \frac{3.2.1.}{1} = 6$

Ans. a

504 $6.5.4 = \frac{6.5.4.3.2.1}{3.2.1} = \frac{6!}{3!}$

Ans. d

Q.505 number =

$\frac{n(n-1)(n-2)\ldots\ldots(n-r+1)(n-r)(n-r-1)\ldots\ldots\ldots3.2.1}{(n-r)(n-r-1)\ldots\ldots3.2.1}$

$= \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$

Ans. b

506 $^{20}P_3 = \frac{20!}{(20-3)!} = \frac{20.19.18.17!}{17!} = 6840$

Ans. a

507 $\frac{n!}{(n-2)!} = 30 \Rightarrow n(n-1) = 30 = 6.5\ n = 6$

Ans. a

508 $^5P_3 = \frac{5!}{(5-3)!} = \frac{5.4.3.2!}{2!} = 60$

Ans. c

509 $^5P_5 = 5! = 120$

Ans. a

510 $^5P_3 = \frac{5!}{(5-3)!} = \frac{5.4.3.2!}{2!} = 60$

Ans. b

511 P's = 2, A's = 3, K's = 1, T's = 2 N's 1 Total letters 9

Arrangements = $\frac{9!}{2!\,3!\,1!\,.\,2!.\,1!} = \frac{9.8.7.6.5.4.3!}{2.2.3!} = 15120$

Ans. a

512 $\frac{1}{2}(4-1)! = \frac{1}{2}3! = 3.$

Ans. c

513 $^{12}C_3 = \frac{12!}{3!\,(12-3)!} = \frac{12.11.10.9!}{3.2.1.9!} = 220$

Ans. a

518 $n(s) = 3,\ n(E) = 1,\ P(E) = \frac{1}{3}$

Ans. c

519 $n(s) = 8,\ n(E) = 5\ P(E) = \frac{5}{8}$

Ans. a

20 $n(s) = 6\ n(E) = 2\ P(E) = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$

Ans. a

521. $(1, 2) = 1 + 2i$

Inverse $= \frac{1}{1+2i} \times \frac{1-2i}{1-2i} = \frac{1-2i}{1+4}$

$= \left(\frac{1}{5}, -\frac{2}{5}\right)$

522. $i^{-3} = \frac{1}{i^3} = \frac{1}{i^2 i} = -\frac{1}{i}\ \frac{i^2}{i} = i$

523. $\frac{\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{5}}{\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{5+4}{5-4} = \frac{9}{1} = 9$

524. Let $x \in (A \cup B)'$

$\Rightarrow\ x \notin A \cup B$

$\Rightarrow\ x \notin A$ and $x \notin B$

$\Rightarrow\ x \in A'$ and $x \in B'$

$\Rightarrow\ x \in A' \cap B'$

$\therefore\ (A \cup B)' \subseteq A' \cap B'$

Similarly $A' \cap B' \subseteq (A \cup B)'$

Hence $(A \cup B)' = A' \cap B'$

525. The number of rational numbers between 3 and 10 is infinite.

526. $x + 3 = 2 \Rightarrow x = 2 - 3 = -1$

$3y - 4 = 2 \Rightarrow 3y = 2 + 4 = 6$

$\Rightarrow\ y = 2$

527. $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 5 - 3 = 2$

$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}\text{adj } A = \frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix}$

528. A matrix A is symmetric if $A^t = A$

529. $\omega^{27} \cdot \omega + \omega^{27} \cdot \omega^2 + 1$

$= \omega + \omega^2 + 1 = 0$

[illegible] Remainder = f(1)

$= (1)^3 + 4(1)^2 - 2(1) + 5$

[illegible] $+ 4 - 2 + 5 = 8$

[illegible] Disc $= (2)^2 - 4(1)(3)$

$= 4 - 12 = -8$

$\therefore$ roots are imaginary

532. $x^3 + 1 = (x + 1)(x^2 - x + 1)$

$\therefore$ partial fractions are

$\frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 - x + 1}$

533. The partial fractions are

$\frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+2} + \frac{C}{(x+2)^2}$

534. $a_n = (-1)^n n^2$

$a_4 = (-1)^4 (4)^2 = 16$

535. H. M. between a and b is $\frac{2ab}{a+b}$.

536. $\sum_{k=1}^{n} K^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$

537. $\frac{8!}{6!} = \frac{8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6!}{6!} = 8 \cdot 7 = 56$

538. $\frac{n!}{(n-2)!} = 30.$

$\Rightarrow\ \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)!}{(n-2)!} = 30$

$n(n-1) = 6 \cdot 5 \Rightarrow n = 6$

539. ${}^nC_8 = {}^nC_{12} = {}^nC_{n-12}$

$\Rightarrow 8 = n - 12 \Rightarrow n = 20$

540. Sum of odd coefficients

$= \frac{1}{2}$ (sum of coefficients)

$= \frac{1}{2}(2^n) = 2^{n-1}$.

541. The general term is $\binom{n}{r} a^{n-r} x^r$.

542. Number of terms = 11 + 1 = 12.

543. $180° = \pi$ rad

$\Rightarrow 1° = \frac{\pi}{180}$ rad

$\Rightarrow 120° = \frac{\pi}{180} \times 120 = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ rad

544. One revolution = 2π rad.

545. $1 + \tan^2\theta = \sec^2\theta$

$\Rightarrow \sec^2\theta - \tan^2\theta = 1$

546. Fundamental law of trigonometry is $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos\alpha\cos\beta + \sin\alpha\sin\beta$.

547. $\cos\frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos\alpha}{2}}$.

548. $2\sin\alpha\sin\beta = \sin(\alpha+\beta) + \sin(\alpha-\beta)$.

549. The period of tan x is π.

550. The domain of sin x is set of real numbers.

551. The range of cot x is set of real numbers.

552. Law of cosines is

$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos\alpha$.

553. $\sin\frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}}$.

554. In-radius $r = \frac{\Delta}{s}$.

555. The domain of the function $y = \sin^{-1} x$ is $- \leq x \leq 1$ or [−1, 1].

556. Let $\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} - \beta$ and $\beta = \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha$

$\therefore \sin\alpha = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \beta\right) = \cos\beta = x$ (say)

$\therefore \alpha = \sin^{-1} x$ and $\beta = \cos^{-1} x$

$\therefore$ form $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} - \beta$

$\sin^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos^{-1} x$

557. $\sin x + \cos x = 0$

$\Rightarrow \tan x = -1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$

Solution set is $\{\frac{3\pi}{4} + n\pi\}, n \in Z$.

558. $y = 2x + 1$

$2x = y - 1$

$x = \frac{y-1}{2}$

$f^{-1}(y) = \frac{y-1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x-1}{2}$

559. $\left(1 + \frac{3}{n}\right)^{2n} = [\left(1 + \frac{3}{n}\right)^{n/3}]^6$

$\therefore \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(1 + \frac{3}{n}\right)^{2n} = \lim_{n\to\infty}[\left(1 + \frac{3}{n}\right)^{n/3}]^6$

$= e^6$

560. $\lim_{n\to -1}\frac{x^3 - x}{x+1} = \lim_{n\to -1}\frac{x(x+1)(x-1)}{x+1}$

$= \lim_{n\to -1} x(x-1) = -1(-1-1) = 2$

561. The equation $x^2 + y^2 = 2^2$ represents a circle.

562. $f(x) = x^2$

$\Rightarrow f'(x) = 2x^{2-1} = 2x$

563. $y = \sin 2x$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos 2x \cdot 2 = 2\cos 2x$

564. $y = a^x$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = a^x \ln a$

565. $\frac{d}{dx}[\ln f(x)] = \frac{1}{f(x)}\frac{d}{dx}[f(x)]$

$= \frac{1}{f(x)} f'(x) = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$

566. $\int_1^2 (x^2 + 1)\,dx = \left|\frac{x^3}{2} + x\right|_1^2$

$= \frac{8}{3} + 2 - \left(\frac{1}{3} + 1\right) = \frac{10}{3}$

567. $\int x^5\,dx = \frac{x^{5+1}}{5+1} + C$

$= \frac{1}{6}x^6 + C$

568. $\int \frac{d}{dx}(x^2 + 3x)\,dx = \int(2x + 3)\,dx$

$= x^2 + 3x + c$

569. $\int\frac{dx}{x}dx = \int\frac{1}{x}\cdot dx = \ln x + c$.

570. Mid point $= \left(\frac{2+0}{2}, \frac{0+2}{2}\right) = (1, 1)$

571. The intercept form is $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3} = 1$.

572. Slope of $y = 2x + 3$ is 2

Slope of $4x - 2y + 5 = 0$ is $-\frac{4}{-2} = 2$

$\therefore$ these lines are parallel

573. Slope = tan o° = 0

574. $2x + 3 \geq 0$ is an inequality.

575. Only $2x - 3 > 0$ is satisfied by $x = 5$ because $2(5) - 3 = 7 > 0$.

576. Equation of circle is

$(x - 0)^2 + (y - 0)^2 = (\sqrt{5})^2$

or $x^2 + y^2 = 5$

577. The equation $x^2 = 4ay$ represents a parabola.

578. The conic is an ellipse if the eccentricity $e < 1$.

579. From

$b^2 = a^2(e^2 - 1)$

$b^2 = a^2e^2 - a^2$

$a^2e^2 = a^2 + b^2$

$e = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{a}$

580. $|\underline{V}| = \sqrt{3^2 + (-4)^2} = \sqrt{25} = 5$

$\therefore$ unit vector $= \frac{1}{5}[3, -4]$

$= [\frac{3}{5}, \frac{-4}{5}]$

581. The magnitude of $a\hat{i} + b\hat{j} + c\hat{k}$ is $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$.

582. $\underline{U} \times \underline{V} = |U||V| \sin\theta\, \hat{n}$

As $\underline{u}, \underline{v}$ are parallel $\theta = 0$

$\therefore$ $\underline{U} \times \underline{V} = |u||v| \sin 0\, \hat{n}$

$= |u||v| 0\, \hat{n}$

$= 0$

POLYNOMIALS

583. a. $f(2) = 4(2)^3 - 2(2) + 1$

$= 32 - 4 + 1 = 29$

584. c. $P(-2) = 2(-2)^3 + 2(-2)^2 - 1$

$= -16 + 8 - 1 = -9$

585. d. $\frac{x^2 - y^2}{x - y} = \frac{(x - y)(x + y)}{x - y} = x + y$

$= 117 = 118 = 235$

586. c. $(2x + 3)(x + 6) - (2x - 5)(x + 10)$

$= 2x^2 + 12x + 3x + 18$

$- (2x^2 + 20x - 5x - 50)$

$= 2x^2 + 15x + 18 - 2x^2 - 15x + 50$

$= 68$

587. c. $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{1}{c}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{a + b}{ab} = \frac{1}{c}$

As $ab = c$ we get $a + b = 1$

and average $= \frac{a + b}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

588. b. $\left(\frac{1}{x} + x\right)^2 = 100$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} + x^2 + 2 = 100$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} + x^2 = 100 - 2 = 98$

589. b. $\left(\frac{1}{x} + x\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{x} - x\right)^2$

$= \frac{1}{x^2} + x^2 + 2 - \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + x^2 - 2\right)^2$

$= \frac{1}{x^2} + x^2 + 2 - \frac{1}{x^2} - x^2 + 2$

$= 4$

590. a. $x^2 - y^2 = 28$

$\Rightarrow (x - y)(x + y) = 28$

$\Rightarrow 8(x + y) = 28$

$\Rightarrow x + y = \frac{28}{8} = \frac{7}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{x + y}{2} = \frac{7}{4} = 1 \cdot 75$

591. a. $(x - y)^2 = 2$

$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 2xy = 2$

$\Rightarrow 4 - 2xy = 2$

$\Rightarrow -2xy = 2 - 4 = -2$

$\Rightarrow xy = 1$

592. d. $\frac{30 - 4x^2 + 3x^2 - 2x - 3 + x^2 + 2x - 3}{3}$

$= \frac{24}{3} = 8$

593. d. $(x - 6)(x - 4)$

$= x^2 - 4x - 6x + 24$

$= x^2 - 10x + 24$

594. c. $(a + b)^2 + (a - b)^2$

$= a^2 + b^2 + 2ab + a^2 + b^2 - 2ab$

$= 2a^2 + 2b^2$

595. b. $(x + y)^2 = (8)^2$

$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + 2xy = 64$

$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + 30 = 64$

$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 34$

596. d. $(7 - \sqrt{2})(7 + \sqrt{2})$

$= (7)^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2$

$= 49 - 2 = 47$

597. c. $\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = (3)^2$

$\Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} - 2 = 9$

$\Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 11$

598. d. $4ab = (a + b)^2 - (a - b)^2$

$= (15)^2 - (3)^2$
$= 225 - 9 = 216$

599. a. remainder $= f(-2)$
$= (-2)^3 - (-2)^2 - 14(-2) + 24$
$= -8 - 4 + 28 + 24 = 40$

600. a. remainder $= f(-a)$
$= (-a)^3 + a(-a)^2 - a^2(-a) - a^3$
$= -a^3 + a^3 + a^3 - a^3 = 0$

601. a. remainder $= f(1)$
$= (1)^3 + 4(1)^2 - 2(1) + 5$
$= 1 + 4 - 2 + 5 = 8$

602. c. remainder $= f(-1)$
$= 3(-1)^4 + 4(-1)^3 + (-1) - 5$
$= 3 - 4 - 1 - 5 = -7$

EQUATIONS AND INEQUALITIES

603. b. $3x + 4 \le 13$
$\Rightarrow 3x \le 13 - 4$
$\Rightarrow 3x \le 9$
$\Rightarrow x \le 3$
As $x \in N$, solution set is {1, 2, 3}

604. a. As $x \in W$ and $x < 4$
Solution set is {0, 1, 2, 3}

605. a. $4x - 3 < 9$
$\Rightarrow 4x < 9 + 3$
$\Rightarrow 4x < 12$
$\Rightarrow x < 3$
As $x \in W$ solution set is {0, 1, 2}

606. b. $3x + 4 \le 13$
$\Rightarrow 3x \le 13 - 4$
$\Rightarrow 3x \le 9$
$\Rightarrow x \le 3$
As $x \in N$, solution set is {1, 2, 3}

607. c. $2x + 1 < 5$
$\Rightarrow 2x < 5 - 1$
$\Rightarrow 2x < 4$
$\Rightarrow x < 2$
As $x \in W$ solution set is {0, 1}

608. b. $5 - 4x = -7$
$\Rightarrow -4x = -7 - 5$
$\Rightarrow -4x = -12$
$\Rightarrow x = 3$

609. c. $|2x| < 8$
$\Rightarrow 2x < 8$ and $-2x < 8$
$\Rightarrow x < 4$ and $-x < 4$
$\Rightarrow -4 < x$ and $x < 4$
$\Rightarrow -4 < x < 4$

610. a. $|x| + 5 = 2$
$\Rightarrow |x| = 2 - 5$
$\Rightarrow |x| = -3$
Which is not possible the solution set is { }

611. d. $|x + 2| = 3$
$\Rightarrow x + 2 = 3$ and $-(x + 2) = 3$
$\Rightarrow x = 3 - 2$ and $-x - 2 = 3$
$\Rightarrow x = 1$ and $-x = 3 + 2 = 5$
$\Rightarrow x = 1$ and $x = -5$

612. c. $\sqrt{x} - 5 = -2$
$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x} = -2 + 5$
$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x} = 3$
$x = 9$

613. b. $2x + y = 1$
$x + y = 3$
Subtracting $x = -2$
$\therefore 2(-2) + y = 1$
$\Rightarrow -4 + y = 1$
$\Rightarrow y = 1 + 4 = 5$

614. a. $\sqrt{x} - 8 = 2$
$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x} = 2 + 8 = 10$
$x = 100$

615. a. $3\sqrt{2x} = 2$
$\Rightarrow \sqrt{2x} = \frac{2}{3}$
$\Rightarrow 2x = \frac{4}{9}$
$\Rightarrow x = \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{1}{2}$
$\Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{9}$

616. b. $\left|\frac{2x}{3}\right| = 4$
$\Rightarrow \frac{2x}{3} = 4$ and $-\frac{2x}{3} = 4$
$\Rightarrow 2x = 12$ and $-2x = 12$
$\Rightarrow x = 6$ and $x = -6$

617. a. $x^2 - 7x + 10 = 0$
$\Rightarrow x^2 - 5x - 2x + 10 = 0$
$\Rightarrow x(x - 5) - 2(x - 5) = 0$
$\Rightarrow (x - 5)(x - 2) = 0$
$\Rightarrow x = 5, 2$

618. b. $x^2 - 3x - 10 = 0$
$\Rightarrow x^2 - 5x + 2x - 10 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x(x-5)+2(x-5)=0$

$\Rightarrow (x-5)(x+2)=0$

$\Rightarrow x=5, -2$

619. b. $(x-2)^2=9$

$\Rightarrow x-2=\pm 3$

$\Rightarrow x=2\pm 3$

$=5, -1$

620. c. $(z+3)^2=4$

$\Rightarrow z+3=\pm 2$

$\Rightarrow z=-3\pm 2$

$\Rightarrow z=-1, -5$

621. c. $|5x|=10$

$\Rightarrow 5x=10$ or $-5x=10$

$\Rightarrow x=2$ or $x=-2$

622. d. $\sqrt{x}=2$

Squaring $x=4$

623. b. $3x(x-1)=0$

$\Rightarrow x(x-1)=0$

$x=0,1$

624. d. $3(n-20)=n$

$\Rightarrow 3n-60=n$

$\Rightarrow 3n-n=60$

$2n=60$

$\Rightarrow n=30$

625. a. If x is the value of prize

then $\frac{2}{5}x+\frac{1}{3}x+120=x$

Multiply by 15

$6x+5x+1800=15x$

$\Rightarrow 1800=4x$

$\Rightarrow x=450$

626. b. $a=3b-c$

$\Rightarrow 3b=a+c$

$\Rightarrow b=\frac{a+c}{3}$

627. c. $x-4=11$

$\Rightarrow x=11+4=15$

$x-8=15-8=7$

628. c. $2x-5=98$

$\Rightarrow 2x-5+10=98+10$

$\Rightarrow 2x+5=108$

629. b. $\frac{1}{a}=\frac{1}{b}+\frac{1}{c}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{a}=\frac{b+c}{bc}$

$\Rightarrow a=\frac{bc}{b+c}$

630. a. $x^2+64=100$

$\Rightarrow x^2=100-64=36$

$x=6$

as x is positive

631. c. $2^{x+3}=32$

$\Rightarrow 2^{x+3}=2^5$

$\Rightarrow x+3=5$

$\Rightarrow x=5-3=2$

$3^{x+2}=3^{2+2}=3^4=81$

632. a. $3a+5b=10$

$5a+3b=30$

Adding $8a+8b=40$

Dividing by 8, $a+b=5$

Average of a and b

$=\frac{a+b}{2}=\frac{5}{2}=2.5$

633. a. $7x+10=44$

$\Rightarrow 7x+10-20=44-20$

$\Rightarrow 7x-10=24$

634. c. $x-4=9$

$\Rightarrow x=9+4=13$

$x^2-4=(13)^2-4$

$=169-4=165$

635. c. $\frac{1}{3}x+\frac{1}{6}x+\frac{1}{9}x=33$

Multiply by 18

$6x+3x+2x=594$

$11x=594$

$\Rightarrow x=54$

636. b. $\frac{1}{a-b}=5$

$\Rightarrow 5a-5b=1$

$\Rightarrow 5a=1+5b$

$\Rightarrow a=\frac{1}{5}+b$

MENSURATION

637. Here $S=\frac{20+21+29}{2}=\frac{70}{2}=35m$

$\therefore$ Area $=\sqrt{35(35-20)(35-21)(35-29)}$

$=\sqrt{35\times15\times14\times6}$

$=\sqrt{5^2\times7^2\times3^2\times2^2}=210.m^2$

638. Let the length of equal sides be x.

Then $S = \frac{x+x+64}{2} = x + 32$

Area = 1600 sq. metres.

$= \sqrt{(x+32)(x+32-x)(x+32-x)(x+32-64}$

$= \sqrt{(x+32) \times 32 \times 32 \times (x-32)}$

or $1600 = 32\sqrt{x^2 - 32^2}$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 - 32^2} = 50$

or $x^2 = 32^2 + 50^2 = 1024 + 2500$
$= 3524$

$\therefore$ x = 59.36 metres

639. Each side = 12 cm

Then $S = \frac{12+12+12}{2} = 18$

Area = $\sqrt{18 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6} = \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times \text{Height}$

or Height $= \frac{36\sqrt{3}}{6} = 6\sqrt{3}$ cm

640. Let the width of the rectangle be x metre

Then length = 3x metre

Perimeter = 2 (x + 3x) = 96

$\Rightarrow$ 8x = 96 or x = 12

Area = 12 x 36 = 432 sq. metres

641. Let the length = L metre and the width = B metre

Then, Area = L x B sq. metres

Increased length $= \frac{130}{100}L = 1.3L$

Increased width $= \frac{130}{100}$ B = 1.3B

$\therefore$ Increased area = 1.69LB

or % increase = 69%

642. Total distance traveled by the wheel = 2000 + 500 + 8 = 2508 m

As this distance is traveled in 1254 revolutions the distance traveled in one revolution

$= \frac{2508}{1254} = 2$ metres

The circumference of the wheel is the distance traveled in 1 revolution i.e., 2 metres.

643. Internal dimensions of the box are (18 -1)cm, (10 – 1) cm, and (6 – 1) cm i.e., 17, 9 and 5 cm.

$\therefore$ Volume of the box = 17 x 9 x 5 cm^3

= 765 cm^3

644. Radius of the sphere = 0.12 metre = 12 cm

Volume of the sphere $= \frac{4}{3}\pi \times 12^3\ cm^3$

If the length of the wire is L cm, then

$\frac{4}{3}\pi \times 12^3 = \pi(0.1)^2 \times L$

or $L = \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{12^3}{(0.1)^3} = \frac{4 \times 12 \times 12 \times 12}{3 \times 0.1 \times 0.1 \times 0.1}$

= 2304 x 10^3 cm = 2304 metres

645. The length of the longest pole

$= \sqrt{12^2 + 9^2 + 8^2}$

$= \sqrt{144+81+64} = \sqrt{289} = 17$

646. Circumference of the park

352 = 2 π r (r is radius of the park)

Then $r = \frac{352}{2} \times \frac{7}{22} = 56$ metres

Area of the park = π x 56 x 56 sq. metres

Total radius of the park + path

= 56 + 7 = 63 metres

Total area = π X 63 X 63 sq metre

$\therefore$ Area of the road = π (63 x 63 – 56 x 56)

= 2618 sq m.

647. Let the side of the square be 'a' and radius of the circle be 'r' metre.

Then area of square = a^2

Area of circle = πr^2

Perimeter of the square = 4a

Circumference of the circle = 2 π r

But 4a = 2 π r (given)

$\therefore \frac{a}{r} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ or $\frac{r}{a} = \frac{2}{\pi}$

Ratio of the areas : $\pi r^2 : a^2$

or $\frac{\pi r^2}{a^2} = \pi.\frac{4}{\pi^2} = \frac{4}{\pi} = \frac{14}{11}$

648. Area of the carpet $= \frac{105}{3.50} = 30$ sq. metres

Area of the room = 30 sq. metres

Width = 5 metres

$\therefore$ length $= \frac{30}{5} = 6$ metres

649. 120 x 96 = 20 x 6 x 6 x 16 = 20 $(6 \times 4)^2$

650. Edge of the cube = 6 cm

$\therefore$ Volume of lead = $6^3\ cm^3 = 216\ cm^3$

Let the edge of the new cube be x cm.

Then $27x^3 = 216$

$\Rightarrow$ $x^3 = 8$ or $x = 2$ cm

651. The sides of triangles are 6 cm, 8 cm and 10 cm

$$S = \frac{6+8+10}{2} = \frac{24}{2} = 12$$

Area of triangle

$= \sqrt{12(12-6)(12-8)(12-10)}$

= 24 sq. cm.

Width of rectangle 8 cm

$\therefore$ length $= \frac{24}{8} = 3$ cm

$\therefore$ Perimeter = 2 (8 + 3)_ cm = 22 cm

652. Let the height of the wall be h metre. When the ladder is placed at distance 10 m away from the wall on a stool of 2 m height, it will form a right triangle with sides 10 m, (h – 2) m and taper side of length h m.

Hence, we have $h^2 = 10^2 + (h-2)^2$

or $h^2 - (h-2)^2 = 100$

$\Rightarrow (h + h - 2)(h - h + 2) = 100$

or $(2h - 2) \times 2 = 100$

or $4h - 4 = 100$

$\Rightarrow$ $4h = 104$ or $h = 26$ m

653. Let the length of the field be L.

Then breadth $= \frac{2}{3}L$

Perimeter $= 200 = 2\left(L + \frac{2}{3}L\right)$

$200 = 2 \times \frac{5}{3}L \Rightarrow L = 60$ feet

654. Area of circle = 154 sq. cm

= 264 cm

Let the side of the square be x cm

Then 4x = 264 or x = 66 cm

655. The area grazed by the calf = πr^2 where r = length of the rope.

Increase in area = $\pi(23^2 - 12^2)$

$= \pi \times 35 \times 11$

$= \frac{22}{7} \times 35 \times 11 = 1210\ m^2$

[65]6. Let the radius be r cm

Circumference = $2\pi r$ cm, diameter = 2r cm

$\therefore$ $210 = 2\pi r - 2r = 2r(\pi - 1)$

$= 2r \times \frac{15}{7}$

$\Rightarrow$ $r = \frac{210 \times 7}{2 \times 15} = 49$ cm

657. Area of square = 400 sq. metres

Side of playground = $\sqrt{400} = 20$ metres

Perimeter = 4 x 20 = 80 metres

No. of flag staffs required,= $\frac{80}{4} = 20$

658. Let radius of the cone=r, height=h

Then volume of the cone = $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$

Increased radius = 2r, height = 2h

$\therefore$ Increased volume = $\frac{1}{3}\pi(2r)^2(2h)$

$= \frac{1}{3}\pi 8r^2 h = 8\left(\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h\right)$

= 8 times the original volume

659. Let L and B be the length and breadth of the rectangle

Then A = LB

New area = 1.4 L x 0.4B = 0.56 LB

Change in area = (1–0.56) LB=0.44 LB

Decrease percent = $\frac{0.44LB}{LB} = 44\%$

660. If the length is L, then

280 = 2 (L + 60)

or L = 80 metres

Diagonal = $\sqrt{80^2 + 60^2} = \sqrt{6400 + 3600}$

$= \sqrt{10000} = 100$ metres

661. Length of the area to be carpeted = 8 – 0.2

= 7.8 metre

Width = 5 – 0.2 = 4.8 metres

$\therefore$ Area to be carpeted = 7.8 x 4.8 m^2

Total cost = 18 x 7.8 x 4.8 = Rs. 673.92

662. Area of the rectangle = L x B

Let the new width be B_1.

Then, $L \times B = \frac{4}{3}L \times B_1$

$\therefore$ $B_1 = \frac{3}{4}B = 0.75B$

Thus there should be a reduction of 25% in the width.

663. Area of the trapezium

$= \frac{1}{2}(14 + 32) \times 8\ cm^2$

$= \frac{1}{2} \times 46 \times 8 = 184$ sq.cm

664. Since the triangle BCE is isosceles, BC = BE

$\therefore$ Area $= 10 = \frac{1}{2} \times BE \times BC$

$\Rightarrow$ $BC^2 = 20$

or $BC = 2\sqrt{5} = BE$

Now $AE = 2BE = 4\sqrt{5}$

$\therefore$ $AB = 6\sqrt{5} + 2 = 6\sqrt{5}$

Area of ABCD = $6\sqrt{5} \times 2\sqrt{5} = 60$ cm^2

$\therefore$ Area of AECD = 60 – 10 = 50 cm^2

665. Area of the square = 2 x 2 = 4 cm^2

Area of the semicircle on one side

$= \frac{1}{2}\pi(1)^2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$

Area of 4 semicircles $= 4 \times \frac{\pi}{2} = 2\pi$

Total area $= 4 + 2\pi$ cm^2

666. If x is the distance between the foot of the ladder and the wall,

$5^2 = 4^2 + x^2$ or x = 3m

Similarly when the ladder is turned on the other side its distance from the other wall will be 4 m.

Hence width of the street = 3+4 = 7 m.

667. Volume of water to pass through the pipe in 1 minute

$= \frac{440}{10} = 44$ cubic metre

As the speed of the water is 7 metres per minute.

Volume of water per minute is

$V = \pi r^2 \times 7$

where r is the inner radius of the pipe

$\therefore$ $44 = \frac{22}{7} \times r^2 \times 7$

$\Rightarrow r^2 = 2$ or $r = \sqrt{2}$ m

668. Let the side of the triangular field be L.

Area of field $= \frac{1}{2} \times L \times \frac{\sqrt{3L}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}L^2$

Area of grazed field $= \frac{60}{360} \times \pi \times \frac{L^2}{4} = \frac{\pi}{24}L^2$

Required percentage $= \frac{\frac{\pi}{24}L^2}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}L^2}} \times 100$

$= \frac{\pi}{6\sqrt{3}} \times 100 = 30.2\%$

669. Volume of the vessel

= 20 x 15 x 5 = 1500 cu. Cm

So he got 1500 cc milk in place of 2000 cc i.e. he got 500 cc less.

670. If the width is 3 metres less, the area would be less by 20 x 3 = 60 sq. metres and the cost of carpeting would be Rs. (400 – 250) less.

Hence cost of carpeting of 60 sq. metres is Rs. 150

So total area $= \frac{60}{150} \times 400$ m^2 = 160 m^2

671. Let the width be x metres

Then length = 2x metres

Area of the 4 walls = 2(4 x x + 4 x 2x)

= 24x

$\therefore$ 120 = 24x or x = 5

Thus, length of the room = 10 m and width = 5 m

Area of the floor = 10 x 5 m^2 = 50 m^2

LINES ANGLES AND TRIANGLES

672. c. hypotenuse $= \sqrt{(8)^2 + (6)^2}$

$= \sqrt{64 + 36} = \sqrt{100} = 10$

673. d. base $= \sqrt{(5)^2 - (4)^2}$

$= \sqrt{25 - 16} = \sqrt{9} = 3$

674. a. As $(6)^2 + (8)^2 = 36 + 64$

$= 100 = 10^2$

675. d. Polygon of three sides is a triangle.

676. a. measure of other angle

= 90° – 35° = 55°

677. b. Complementary.

678. b. If sum of measures of two angles is 180°, they are called supplementary. Here 50° + 130° = 180°

579. b. a + b + c + d + e = 180

Average $= \frac{180}{5} = 36$

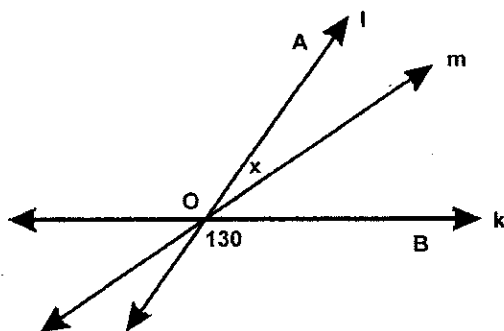
680. c. 3x + 10 = 5(x – 2)

$\Rightarrow$ 3x + 10 = 5x – 10

$\Rightarrow$ 3x – 5x = – 10 – 10

$\Rightarrow$ – 2x = – 20

$\Rightarrow$ x = 10

681. a.

$m\angle AOB + 130 = 180$

$m\angle AOB = 180 - 130 = 50$

since m bisects $\angle AOB$, $x = 25$

682. c. $m\angle PQR = 37°$

$m\angle PQR + x^0 = 90°$

$37 + x = 90$

$\Rightarrow x = 90 - 37 = 53$

683. d. $a + b + c + d + e = 360$

$\text{Average} = \frac{360}{5} = 72$

684. c. $y : x = 3 : 2$

$y + x = 90$

$x = \frac{90}{5} \times 2 = 36$

685. c. k and l are parallel

$\therefore b = 45 + a$

$b - a = 45$

686. b. $a + b + c = 180$

$\text{Average} = \frac{180}{3} = 60$

687. d. Exterior angle is equal to the sum of opposite interior angles

$x = 75 + 45 = 120$

688. d. $m\angle A + 50 + 70 = 180$

$\Rightarrow m\angle A + 120 = 180$

$\Rightarrow m\angle A = 180 - 120 = 60$

measure of angel A is between the measures of angle B and C.

$\therefore m\overleftrightarrow{AB} < m\,\overleftrightarrow{BC} < m\overleftrightarrow{AC}$

$9 < BC < 10$

689. c. $3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2$

(a) is right angled triangle

$(1)^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2 = (2)^2$

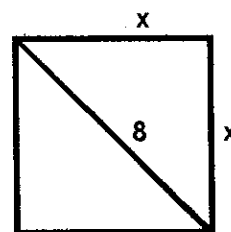
(b) is a right angled triangle

$(1)^2 + (1)^2 = (\sqrt{2})^2$

(c) is a right triangle

$(\sqrt{3})^2 + (\sqrt{4})^2 \neq (\sqrt{5})^2$

$\therefore$ c is the answer.

690. c.

If the measure of the side of square is x.

$x^2 + x^2 = 64$

$2x^2 = 64$

$x^2 = \frac{64}{2} = 32$

Area of square = $x^2 = 32$.

691. a. As $m\,\overline{AB} = m\,\overline{AC}$

$m\angle B = m\angle C$

$m\angle B + m\angle C = 180 - 60 = 120°$

$\therefore m\angle B = m\angle C = 60°$

$\therefore$ the three sides are equal $m\overline{BC} = 8$

$\therefore$ the perimeter of the triangle = $8 + 8 + 8 = 24$

692. a. $a + 2a + 3b = 180$

$3a + 3b = 180$

$\Rightarrow a + b = 60$

$\Rightarrow b = 60 - a$

693. a. $x + 2x + 30 = 180$

$3x = 180 - 30 = 150$

$x = \frac{150}{3} = 50$

694. b. If the measures of the two acute angels are x and y where $x > y$ then

$x + y = 90$

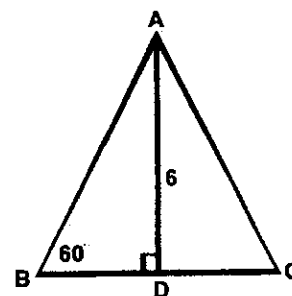
and $x - y = 8$

Adding $2x = 98$

$x = \frac{98}{2} = 49$

and $y = 90 - 49 = 41$

the measure of the smallest angle is 41°

695. b.

$\frac{AD}{BD}$ is altitude of the equilateral triangle ABC.

$AD = \tan 60° = \sqrt{3}$

$\overline{BD} = \frac{AD}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{6\sqrt{3}}{3} = 2\sqrt{3}$

$BC = 2\overline{BD} = 2(2\sqrt{3}) = 4\sqrt{3}$

Area of $\Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2}(BC)(AD)$

$= \frac{1}{2}(4\sqrt{3})(6) = 12\sqrt{3}$

696. a. By Pythagorus theorem

$GH = \sqrt{(5)^2 - (3)^2}$

$= \sqrt{25-9} = \sqrt{16} = 4$

$HF = 7 - 4 = 3$

$DF = \sqrt{(7)^2 + (3)^2}$

$= \sqrt{49+9} = \sqrt{58}$

The perimeter of ΔDFH is

$5 + 3 + \sqrt{58}$

$= 8 + \sqrt{58}$

697. a. $QR = 5 + 11 = 16$

$PQ = \sqrt{(20)^2 - (16)^2}$

$= \sqrt{400 - 256}$

$= \sqrt{144} = 12$

$PS = \sqrt{(12)^2 + (5)^2}$

$= \sqrt{144 + 25} = \sqrt{169} = 13$

698. d. If 12 and 13 are base and perpendicular of the side then the hypotenuse is

$\sqrt{(12)^2 + (13)^2}$

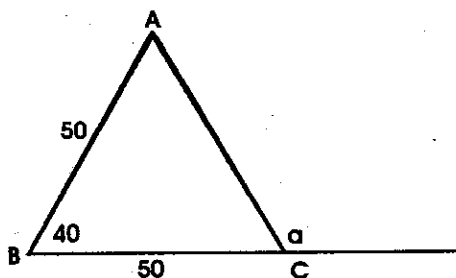
$= \sqrt{144 + 69} = \sqrt{313}$

If 13 is measure of hypotenuse then the third side is

$\sqrt{(13)^2 - (12)^2}$

$= \sqrt{169 - 144} = \sqrt{25} = 5$

the answer is d which is I and III

699. a.

$m\overline{AB} = m\overline{BC}$

$\therefore m\angle A = m\angle C$

$m\angle A + m\angle C = 180 - 40 = 140$

$m\angle A = \frac{140}{2} = 70°$

$a = 70 + 40 = 110$

CIRLCES

700. c. Area $= \pi r^2 = \pi(3)^2 = 9\pi$

701. b. $C = 2\pi r = 2\pi(4) = 8\pi$

702. d. Area $= \pi r^2 = 100\pi$

$r^2 = 100$

$\Rightarrow r = 10$

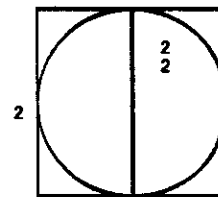
$C = 2\pi r = 2\pi(10) = 20\pi$

703. a. $C = 2\pi r = \pi$

$\Rightarrow 2r = 1$

$\Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{2}$

Area $= \pi r^2 = \pi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{\pi}{4}$

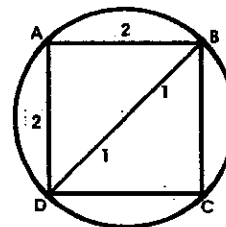
704. b.

area of square is 2

$\therefore$ length of its side is $\sqrt{2}$

radius of circle $= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

area of circle $= \pi\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 = \pi\left(\frac{2}{4}\right)$

$= \frac{\pi}{2}$

705. c.

As the area of the square is 2,

$AD = AB = \sqrt{2}$

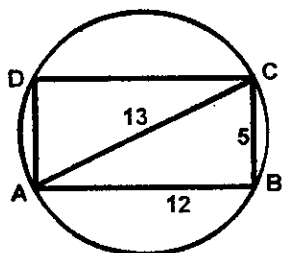
From right triangle ABD

$BD = 2$

But BD is diameter of the circle

$\therefore$ the radius of the circle is 1

Area of the circle = $\pi(1)^2 = \pi$

706. a.

Diagonal AC = $\sqrt{25 + 144}$

$= \sqrt{169} = 13$

AC is diameter of the circle

$\therefore$ radius of circle $= \frac{13}{2} = 6.5$

707. b. Circle passes through the vertices of the ΔDEF.

708. a. Circle touches the sides of the triangle ABC internally.

709. c. Circle touches externally the side GH of triangle AGH.

710. b. CB is perpendicular to DE

$m\angle CBA = 90° - m\angle ABE$

$= 90° - 40° = 50°$

711. b. In ΔABC, $m\overline{BC} = mAC$

$m\angle BAC = m\angle CBA = 50°$

712. c. $m\angle ACB + m\angle BAC + m\angle CBA = 180°$

$\Rightarrow m\angle ACB + 50° + 50° = 180°$

$\Rightarrow m\angle ACB + 100° = 180°$

$mACB = 180° - 100° = 80°$

713. d. The shaded area is 85% of the circle, the white area is 15% of the circle. So x is 15% of 360°.

$\therefore x = \frac{15}{100} \times 360 = 54$

714. b. $C = a\pi$ and $A = b\pi$

As $a = b$, $a\pi = b\pi$

or $2\pi r = \pi r^2$

$\Rightarrow 2r = r^2$

$\Rightarrow r = 2$

715. d. Two sides of the triangle are radii of the circle, so the triangle is isosceles.

$\therefore 72 + x + x = 180$

$72 + 2x = 180$

$\Rightarrow 2x = 180 - 72 = 108$

$x = 54$

716. a. $C = 2\pi r \Rightarrow r = \frac{C}{2\pi}$

$A = \pi r^2 = \pi\left(\frac{C}{2\pi}\right)^2 = \pi\left(\frac{C^2}{4\pi^2}\right)$

$\Rightarrow A = \frac{C^2}{4\pi}$

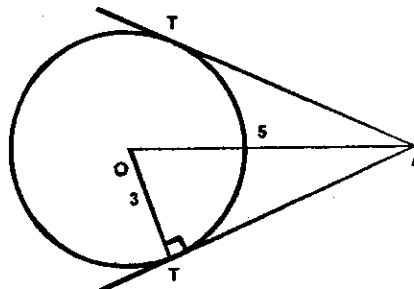
717. d. As area of square is 4, each side is 2

$\therefore$ length of diagonal $= \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2}$

$= 2\sqrt{2}$

$\therefore$ Area of circle $= \pi(2\sqrt{2})^2$

$= 8\pi$

718. b.

AT and AT' are tangents, O is centre of the circle.

$m\angle OTA = 90°$

By Pythagorus theorem

$AT = \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = \sqrt{25 - 9}$

$= \sqrt{16} = 4$

719. d. Tangent meets a circle only in one point.

720. (a) 721. (d) 722. (b) 723.

COORDINATE GEOMETRY

724. b. x-coordinate is negative and y-coordinate is positive

$\therefore$ (−2, 3) is in second quadrant.

725. d. slop $= \frac{5-2}{3-1} = \frac{3}{2}$

726. a. distance $= \sqrt{(-2-0)^2 + (1-4)^2}$

$= \sqrt{4+9} = \sqrt{13}$

727. c. slope $= \frac{-2-0}{0-3}$

$= \frac{-2}{-3} = \frac{2}{3}$

728. a. slop $= \frac{b-b}{\frac{1}{a} - a} = 0$

729. c. slope $= \frac{a-c}{3c+c} = 1$

$\Rightarrow \frac{a-c}{4c} = 1$

$\Rightarrow a - c = 4c$

$\Rightarrow a = 4c + c = 5c$

730. d. distance $= \sqrt{(2-1)^2 + (1-2)^2}$
$= \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2}$

731. c. distance = 3

732. a. distance = 2

733. a. distance $= \sqrt{(2-0)^2 + (3-0)^2}$
$= \sqrt{4+9} = \sqrt{13}$

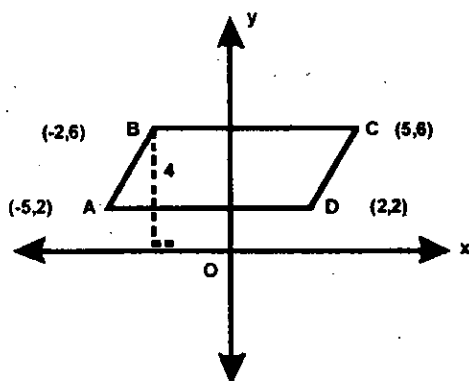
734. c. $d_1 = \sqrt{(1-0)^2 + (2-0)^2}$
$= \sqrt{1+4} = \sqrt{5}$
$d_2 = \sqrt{(-1-0)^2 + (-2-0)^2}$
$= \sqrt{1+4} = \sqrt{5}$
$\therefore\ d_1 = d_2$

735. d. distance $= \sqrt{(a-0)^2 + (b-0)^2} = 5$
$\Rightarrow\ \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = 5$

736. d. distance $= \sqrt{(3-0)^2 + (b-0)^2} = 3$
$\Rightarrow\ \sqrt{9 + b^2} = 3$
$\Rightarrow\ 9 + b^2 = 9$
$\Rightarrow\ b^2 = 0$
$\Rightarrow\ b = 0$

737. a. mid point $= \left(\frac{-8+2}{2}, \frac{3-1}{2}\right)$
$= \left(\frac{-6}{2}, \frac{2}{2}\right) = (-3, 1)$

738. d. slope $= \frac{3-2}{a-1} = \frac{1}{2}$
$\Rightarrow\ \frac{1}{a-1} = \frac{1}{2}$
$\Rightarrow\ a - 1 = 2$
$\Rightarrow\ a = 2 + 1 = 3$

739. b.

AD $= \sqrt{(2+5)^2 + (2-2)^2}$
$= \sqrt{49+0} = 7$
$\therefore$ base = 7

height = BL = 6 − 2 = 4
$\therefore$ the area = 7 × 4 = 28

740. c. AB $= \sqrt{(-2+5)^2 + (6-2)^2}$
$= \sqrt{9+16} = \sqrt{25} = 5$
$\therefore$ perimeter = 2(5 + 7)
= 2(12) = 24

741. c. slope of AB $= \frac{0-0}{7-0} = \frac{0}{7} = 0$

slope of BC $= \frac{5-0}{2-7} = \frac{5}{-5} = -1$

slope of AC $= \frac{5-0}{2-0} = \frac{5}{2} = 2.5$

sum of slopes = 0 − 1 + 2.5 = 1.5

742. c. Length of side AB
$= \sqrt{(-1-3)^2 + (1+1)^2}$
$= \sqrt{16+4}$
$= \sqrt{20}$
Area of square $= \sqrt{20} \times \sqrt{20} = 20$

743. a. radius $= \sqrt{(6-0)^2 + (8-0)^2}$
$= \sqrt{36+64} = \sqrt{100} = 10$

744. d. radius $r = \sqrt{(3-0)^2 + (3-0)^2}$
$= \sqrt{9+9} = \sqrt{18}$
area $= \pi r^2 = \pi(\sqrt{18})^2 = 18\pi$
$18\pi = k\pi$
$\Rightarrow\ k = 18$

745. d. $m\overline{AB} = \sqrt{(4+2)^2 + (1-1)^2}$
$= \sqrt{36+0} = 6$
$m\overline{BC} = \sqrt{(4-0)^2 + (1-4)^2}$
$= \sqrt{16+9} = \sqrt{25} = 5$
$m\overline{AC} = \sqrt{(-2-0)^2 + (1-4)^2}$
$= \sqrt{4+9} = \sqrt{13}$
perimeter $= 6 + 5 + \sqrt{13}$
$= 11 + \sqrt{13}$

746. a. $d_1 = \sqrt{(1-0)^2 + (2-0)^2}$
$= \sqrt{1+4} = \sqrt{5}$
$d_2 = \sqrt{(2-0)^2 + (1-0)^2}$
$= \sqrt{4+1} = \sqrt{5}$

$\therefore\ d_1 = d_2$

SECTION III

NON-VERBAL TESTS

- Analogies
- Classification
- Series I
- Series II

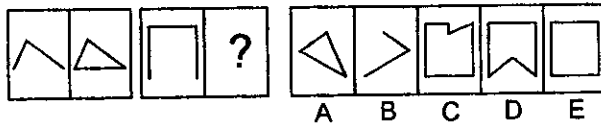
NON-VERBAL TEST

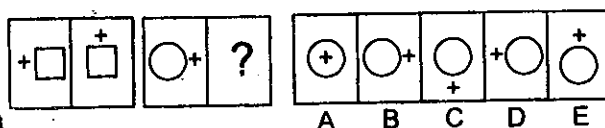
The problems under the following three heads are set in the form of figures, designs and drawings:

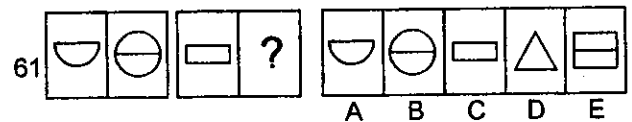
Analogies
Classification
Series

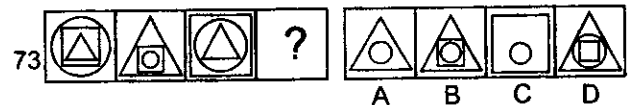
ANALOGIES

Under this heading there are two parts of figures first part is called problem figures and second part is called answer figures. Problem figure is further divided into two sets. First set contains two figures & the second set contains one figure & a question mark. The first two figures in the first set always have some sort of relationship. The candidate should bear this relation in mind while picking out one figure from the answer figures.

Example 1

In the first set of two figures first figure has two lines and the second figure has three lines. This means that in second figure one line is added. Now look at the figure of second set which has three lines, bearing in mind the relationship which two figures in first set has, one line is to be added here so the answer figure is E.

Example 2

In the first set plus sign is moving in a clockwise direction through 90° angle. Keeping this relation in mind plus sign in second set should also move around the circle clockwise. So the answer figure is C.

Example 3

In the first set of figure first is half circle and second figure is full circle keeping this relation in mind Answer is E.

Example 4

If we look at the first set of figure we will find that in first figure circle is inside the triangle where as in second figure circle has gone out and triangle has gone inside circle. Keeping in mind this change answer figure is A.

PROBLEM FIGURES
ANSWER FIGURES
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22
23
24
A B C D E
2 8 3 ?
333 72 9 27 24
1 4 2 ?
16 1 4 8

PROBLEM FIGURES
ANSWER FIGURES
25
26
A B W ?
Y Z X V A
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
3 27 4 ?
64 32 40 44 16
35
37
38
39
40
41
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43
44
45
46
47
48
A B C D E

PROBLEM FIGURES
ANSWER FIGURES
PROBLEM FIGURES
ANSWER FIGURES
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71
72
A B C D E

PROBLEM FIGURES
ANSWER FIGURES
PROBLEM FIGURES
ANSWER FIGURES
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PROBLEM FIGURES
ANSWER FIGURES
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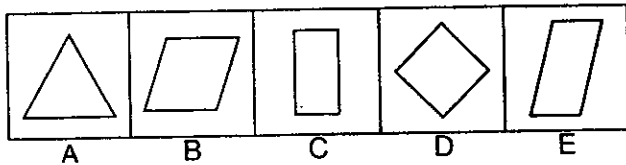
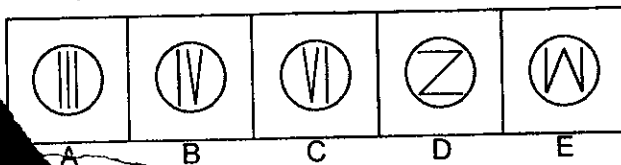
A B C D E

CLASSIFICATION

Under this heading the problem figures consist of five figures A, B, C, D and E. Out of these five figures four figures are similar in pattern, family, rotation, direction or sequence and one being dissimilar. These figures can also be in two pairs of similar figures and one figure dissimilar. The candidate is required to pick out the dissimilar figures.

Example 1

In figures B, C, D and E have four sides but figure A being a triangle has got three side, so figure A is the dissimilar one.

Example 2

In figure A, B, C and D there are three lines in the circle arranged in different ways but in the figure E there are four lines arranged in the shape of W, so figure E is dissimilar.

Example 3

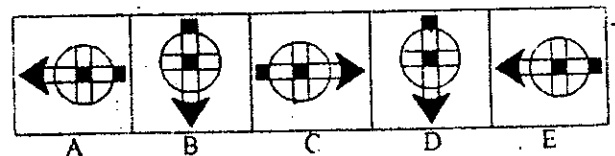



Figure A, E and figure B, D are two pairs. If we look at figures A and E we find three arrows directing towards left, in figure B and D downward but in figure C it is rightward. So figure C is dissimilar.

PROBLEM FIGURES
ANSWER FIGURES
1.
2.
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12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
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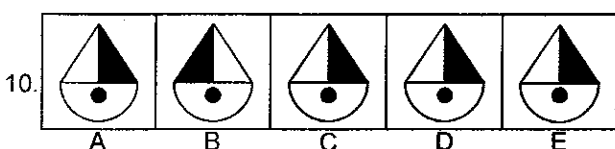
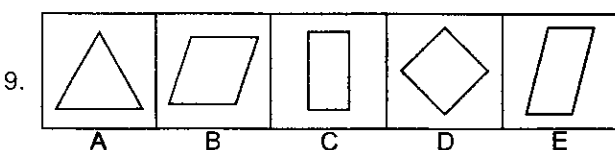
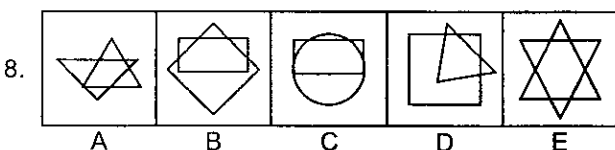
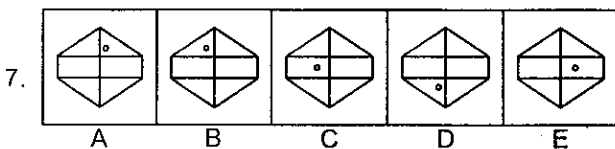
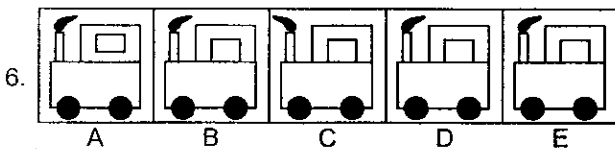
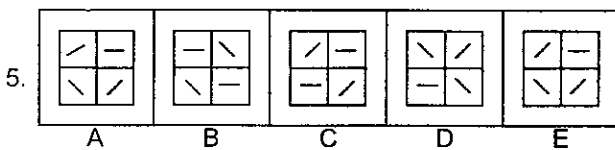
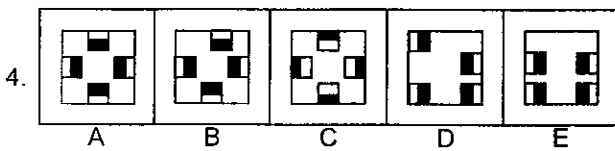
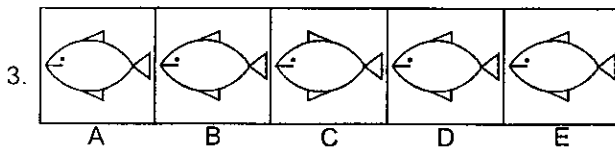
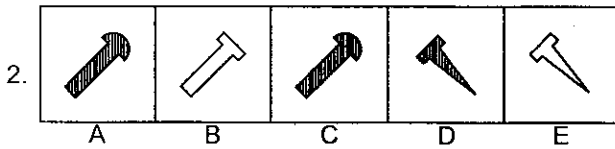
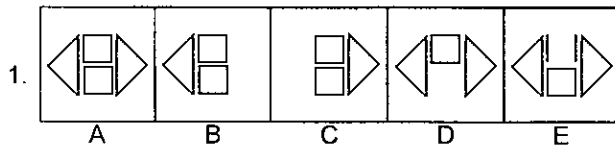
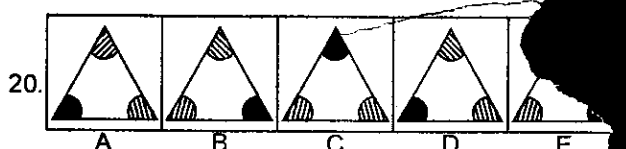
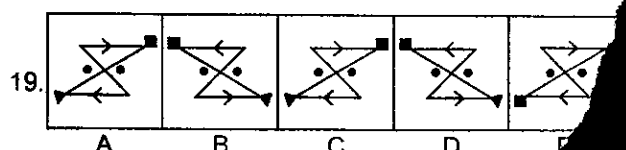
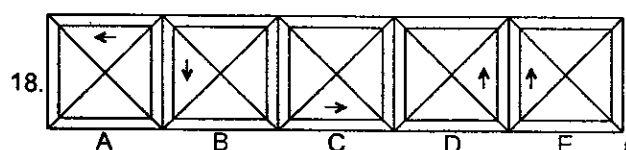
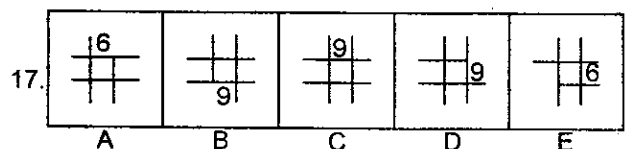
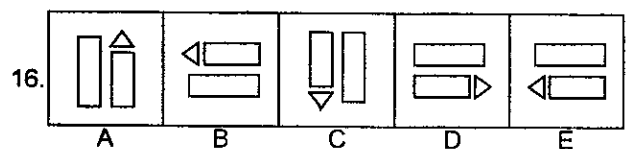
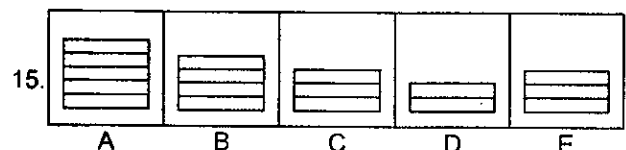
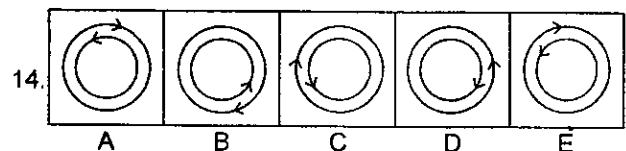
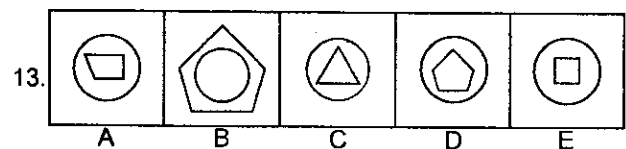
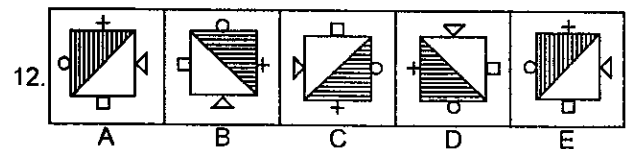
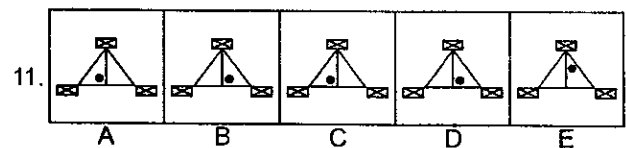
A B C D E

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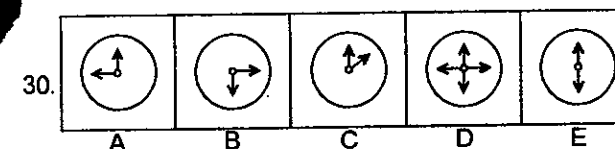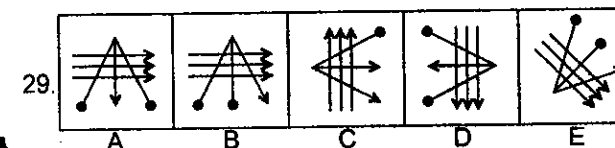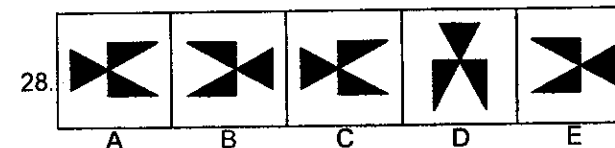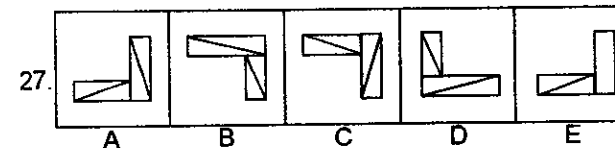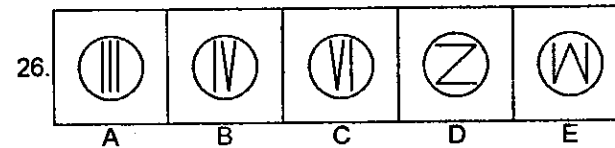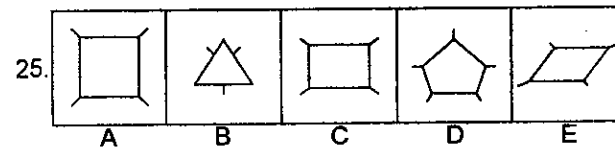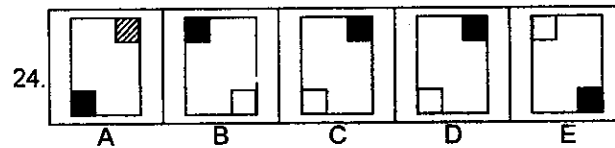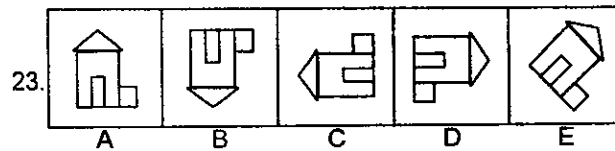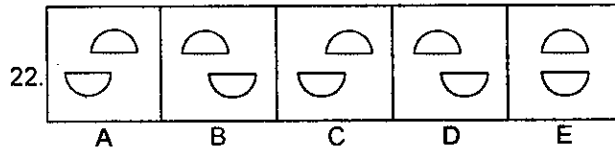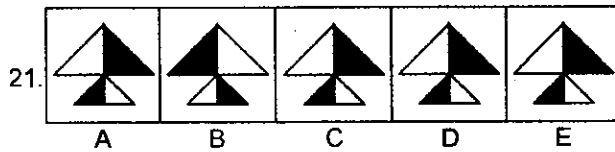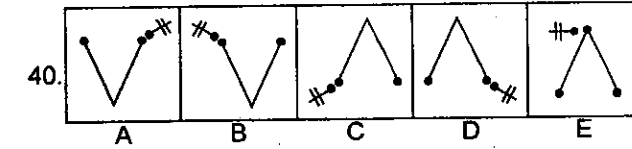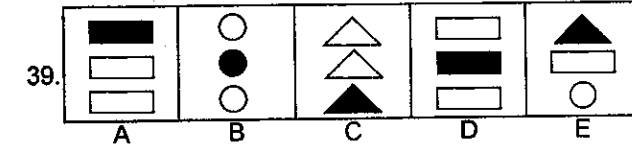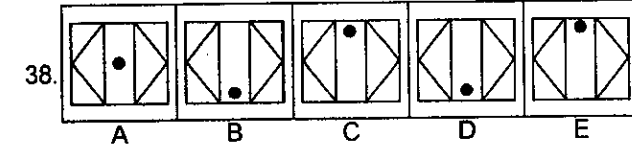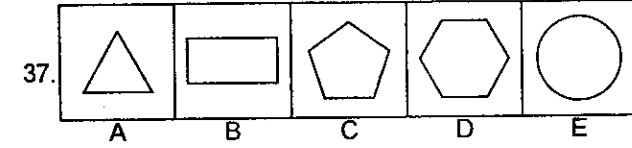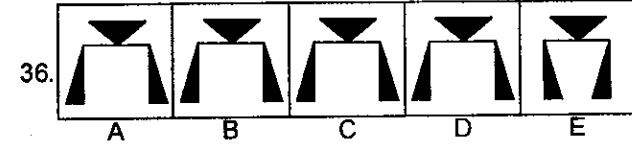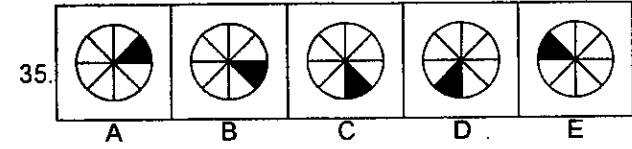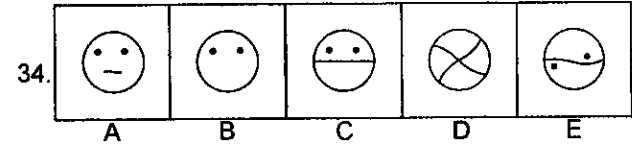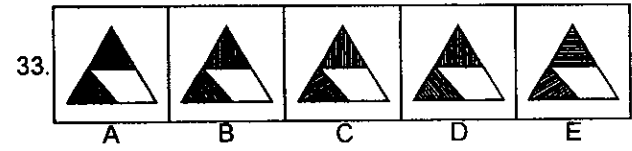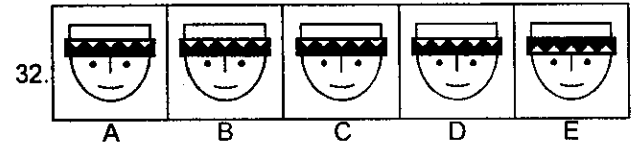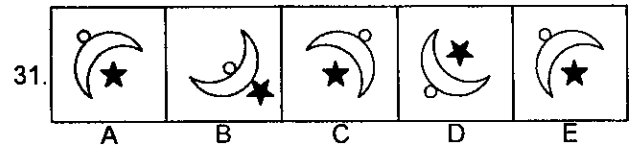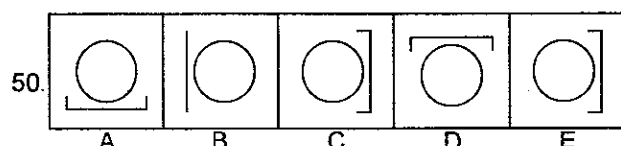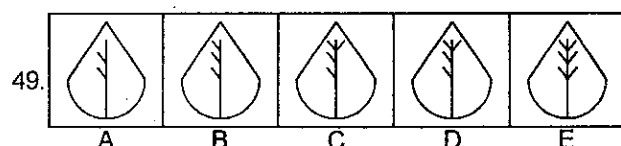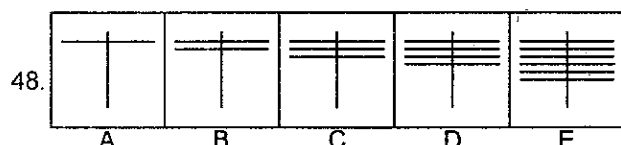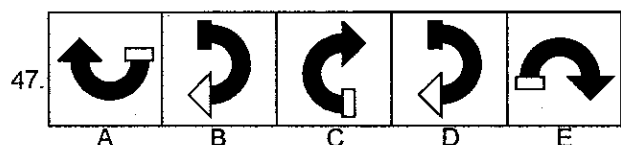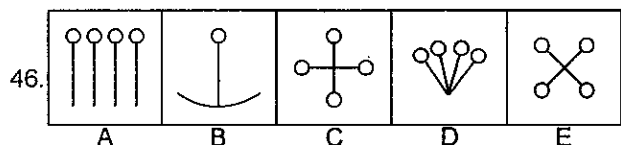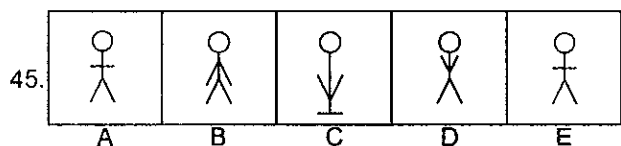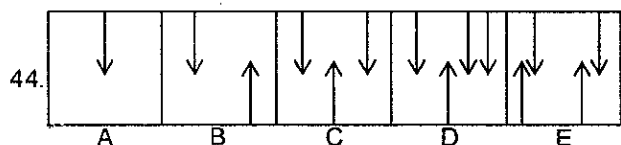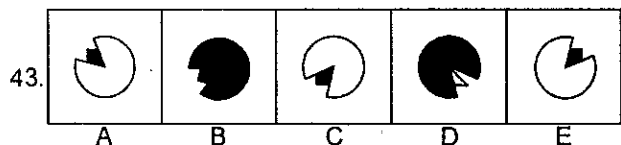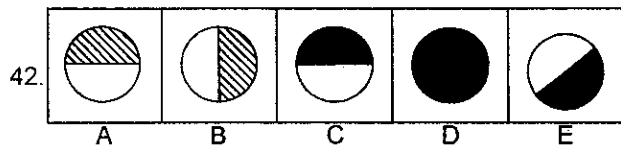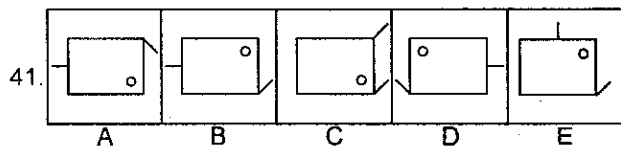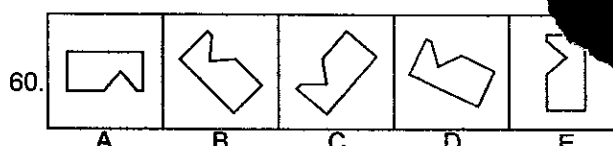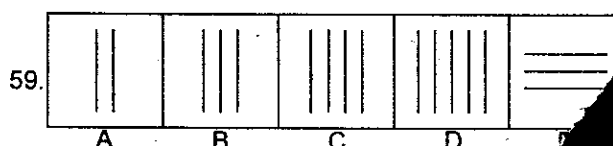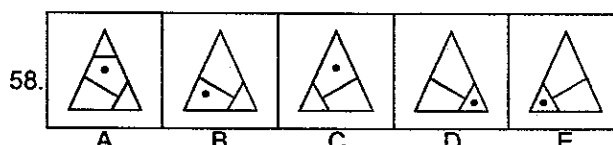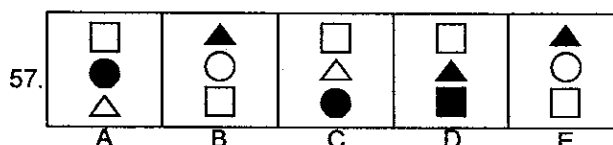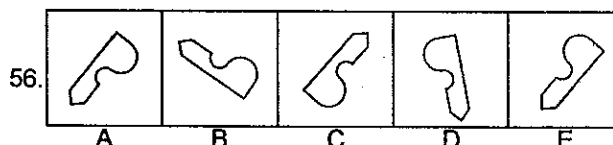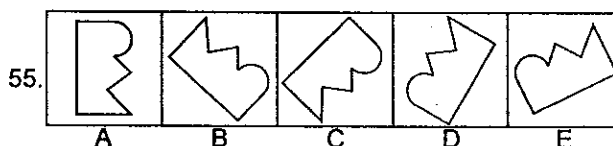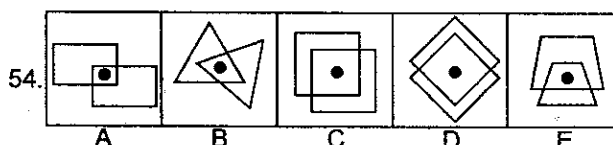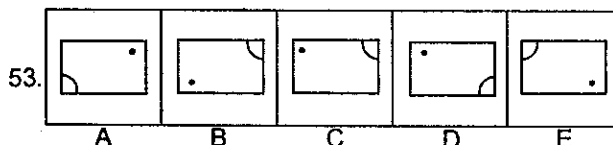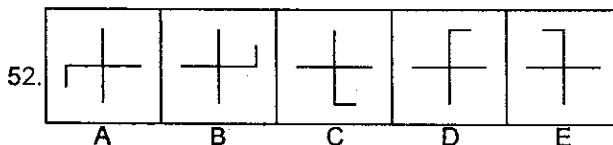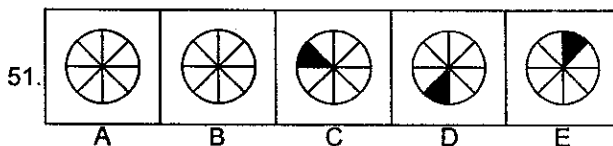
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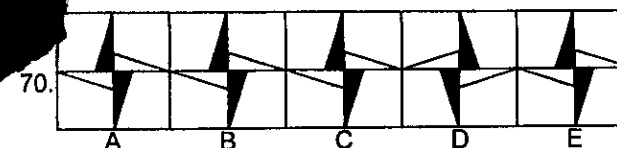
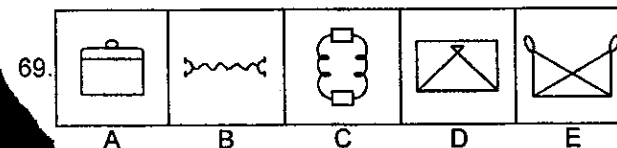
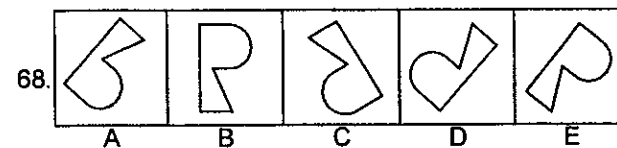
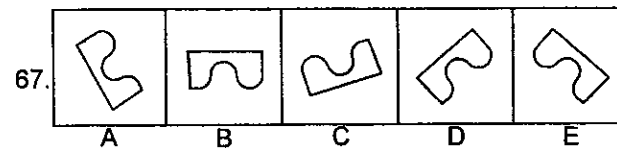
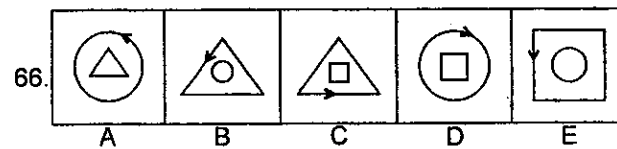
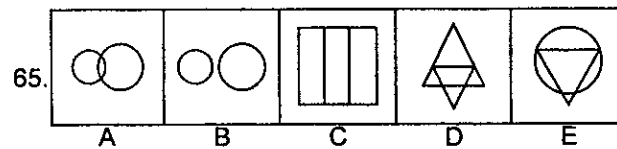
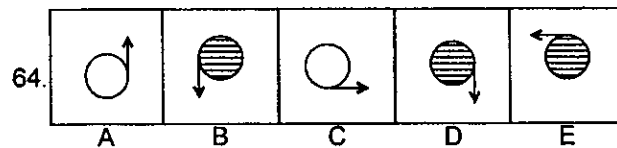
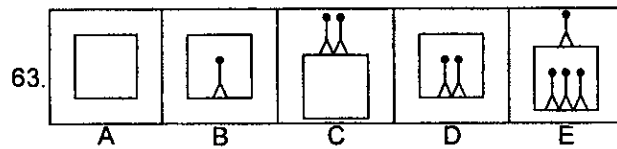
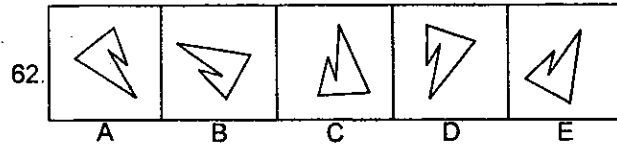
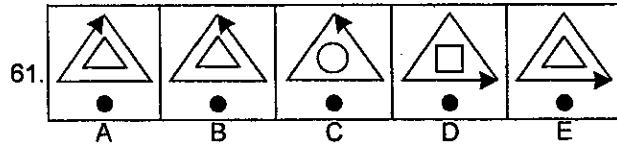
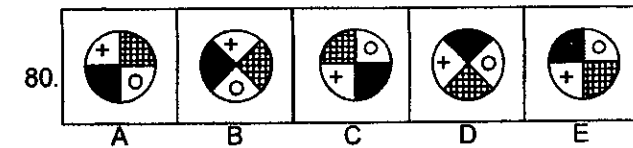
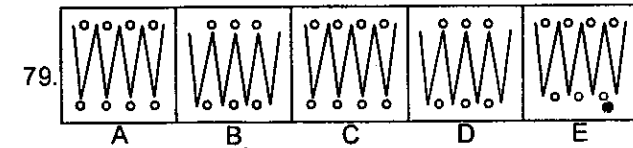
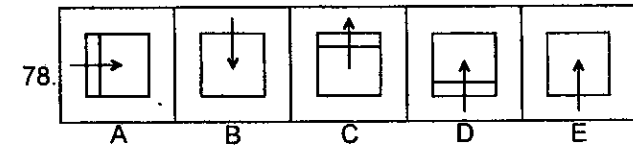
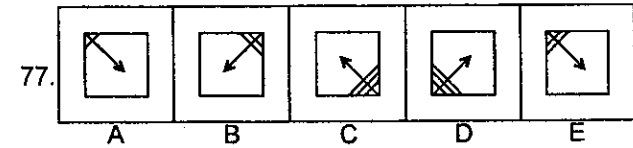
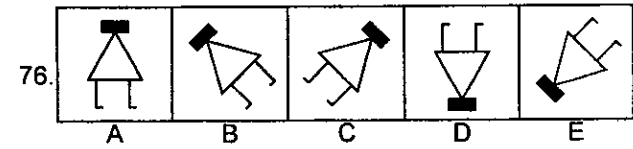
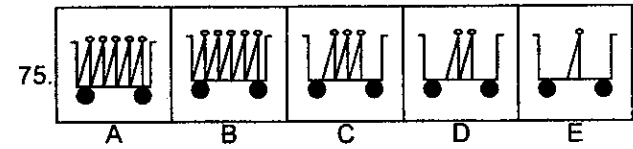
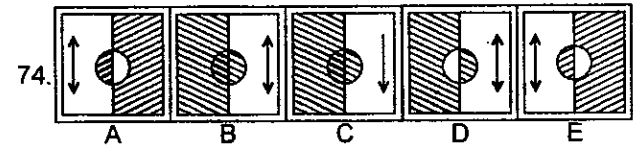
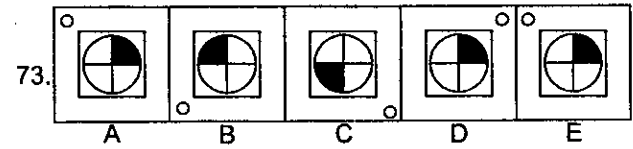
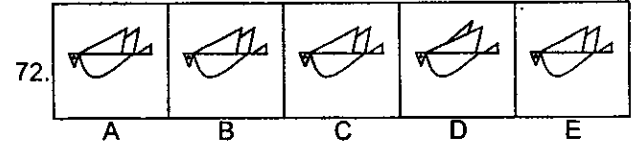
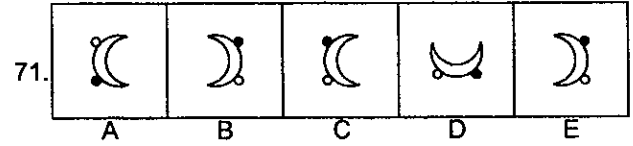
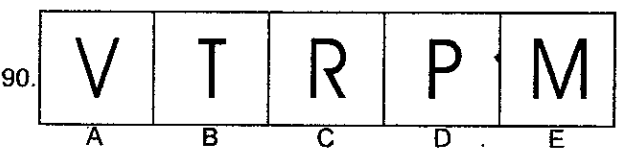
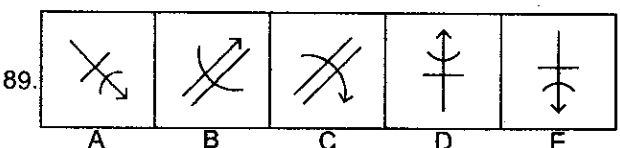
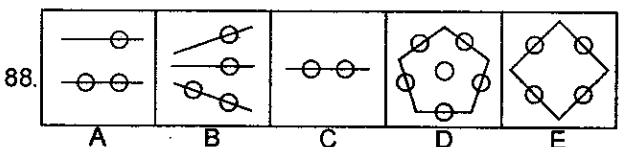
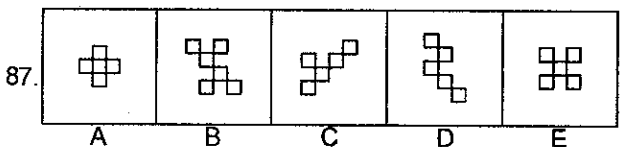
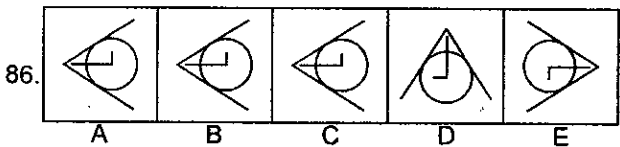
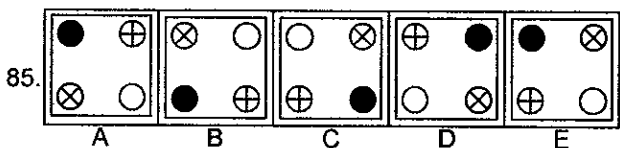
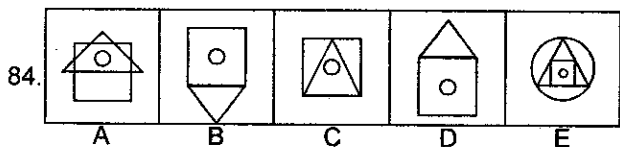
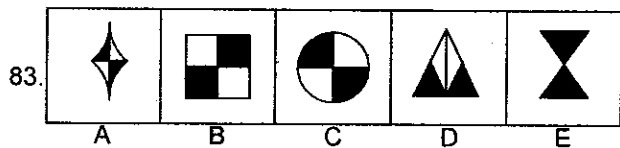
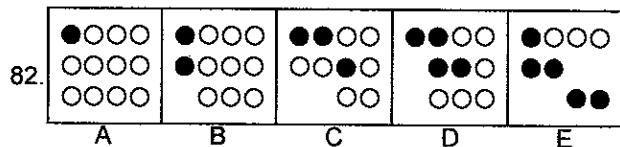
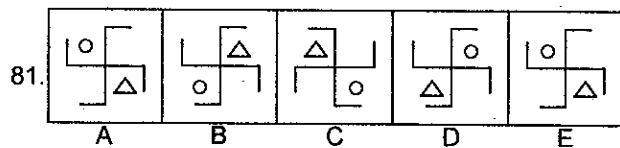
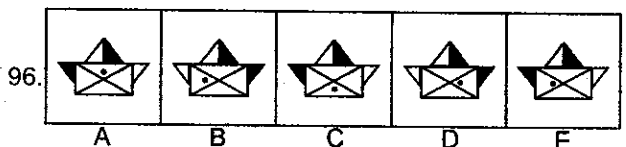
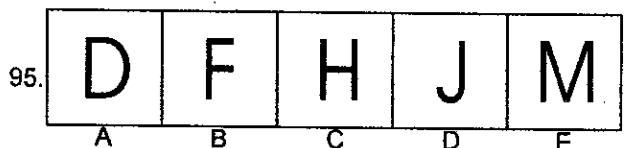
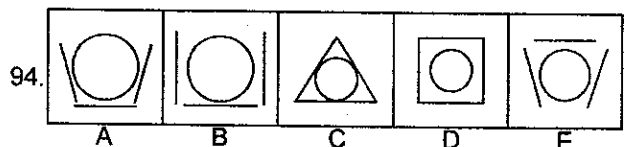
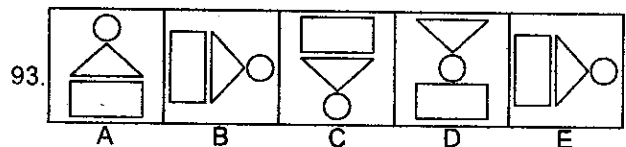
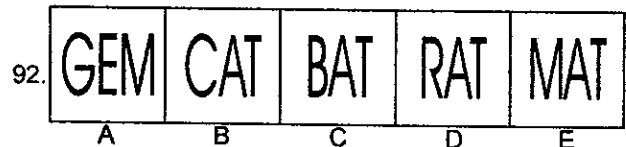
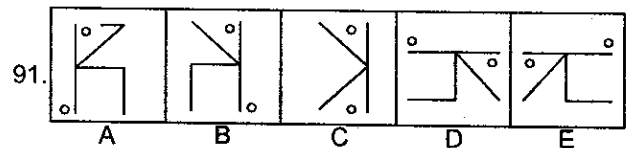
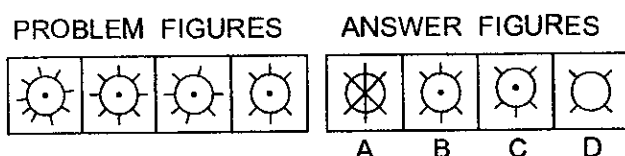
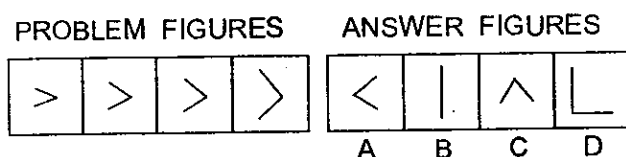
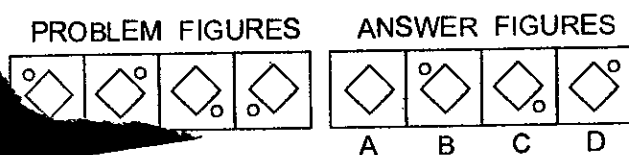
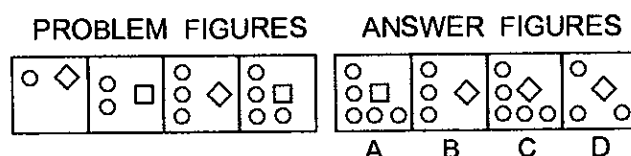

SERIES I

In this type of test there are two sets of figures, first set is called problem figures and the second set is called answer figures. In the problem figure set the figures always form some type of pattern. These figures may be rotating clockwise or anti-clock wise or changing there shape or size but in a fixed pattern. Once the pattern or relation between the problem figures is understood then the next figures can be easily picked out of answer figure set.

Example 1

Lines emerging from the circle are decreasing by one line each figure. In fourth figure, six lines are emerging so answer figure is figure C with five lines.

Example 2

The angle of each figure is gradually increasing. So in the answer figure it should become a straight line. Therefore the answer figure is B.

Example 3

Study the position of the dot in the problem figure. It is moving around the square in the clockwise direction, so in the next figure the dot will be on the upper left corner so the answer figure is B.

Example 4

Two things are happening. The number of circles are increasing by one every line, at the same time position of square is changing. First the corner of square is up then the side and so on. In the fourth figure there are four circles and square with side up so the answer figure is C with five circles and square with corner up.

PROBLEM FIGURES
ANSWER FIGURES
PROBLEM FIGURES
ANSWER FIGURES
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.
21.
22.
23.
24.
A B C D

PROBLEM FIGURES
ANSWER FIGURES
25.
26.
27.
28.
29.
30.
31.
32.
33.
34.
35.
36.
37.
38.
39.
40.
41.
42.
43.
44.
45.
46.
47.
48.
A B C D

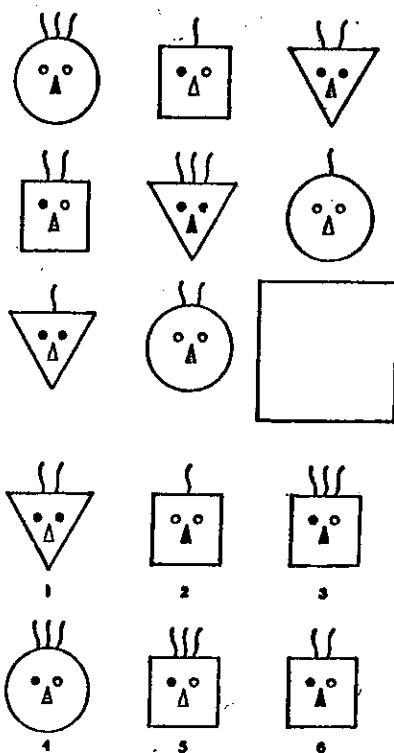
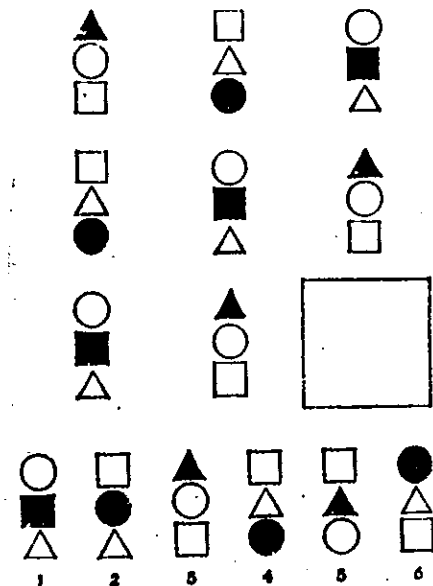
PROBLEM FIGURES
ANSWER FIGURES
PROBLEM FIGURES
ANSWER FIGURES
49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60.
61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72.
A B C D

PROBLEM FIGURES
ANSWER FIGURES
73.
74.
75.
76.
77.
78.
79.
80.
81.
82.
83.
84.
85.
86.
87.
88.
89.
90.
91.
92
93
94
95
96
A B C D

PROBLEM FIGURES
ANSWER FIGURES
PROBLEM FIGURES
ANSWER FIGURES
97
98
99
00
101
102
103
104
105
106
107
108
109
110
111
A
B
C
D

SERIES II

This is another type of series where there are three main shapes, each of which can be in one of the three positions. Each feature only occurs once in each row or column.

Example

Example

There are three figures, circle, square and triangles. In one of the three positions each; one is black, the others white. If we look on the figures carefully we will find that the missing figure is figure 4 with square on the top triangle in the middle & a black circle in the bottom.

There are in each row and column three types of faces. (round, square and triangular) noses are either black, white, or stripped, eyes are white, black or half-and-half, and there are either one or two or three hairs. The missing face must therefore be square, with a black nose. Three hairs, and one black and one white eye.

Select the correct figure from the six numbered ones.

7.

8.

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6

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6

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19.

18.

20.

21.
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23.
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22.
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24.
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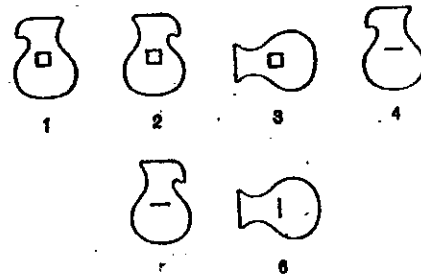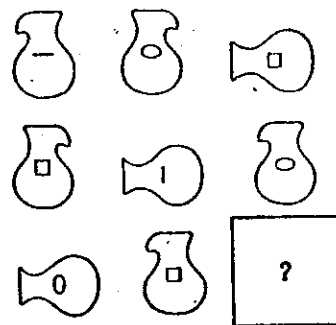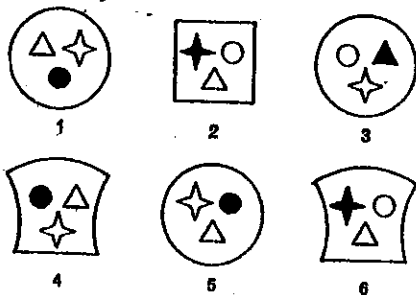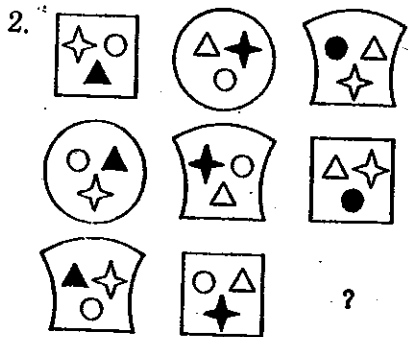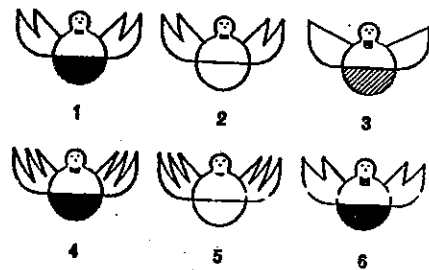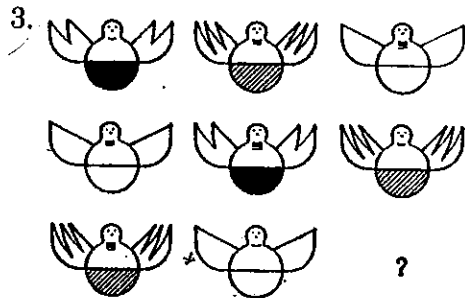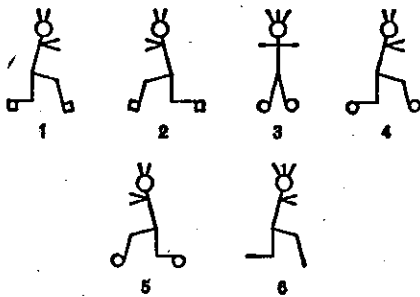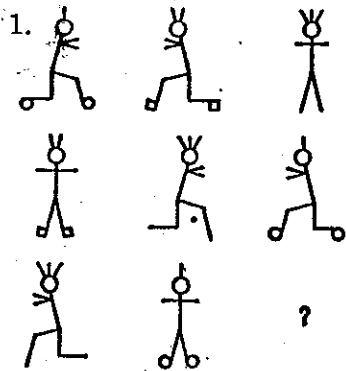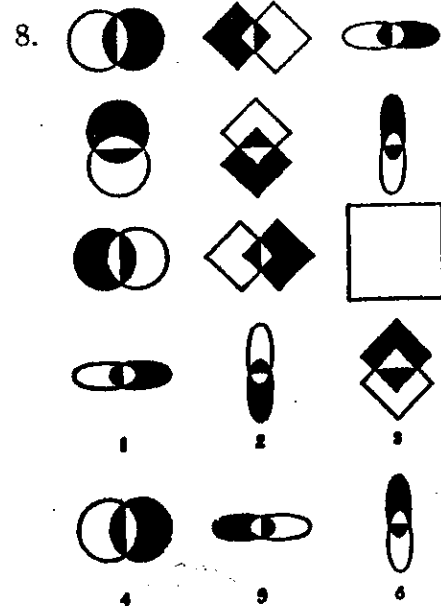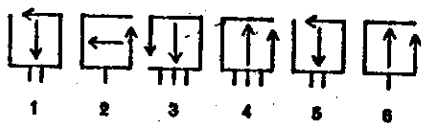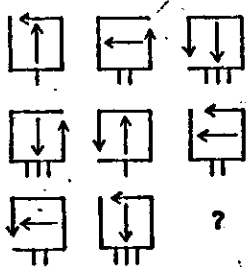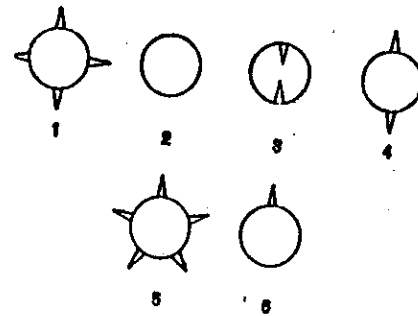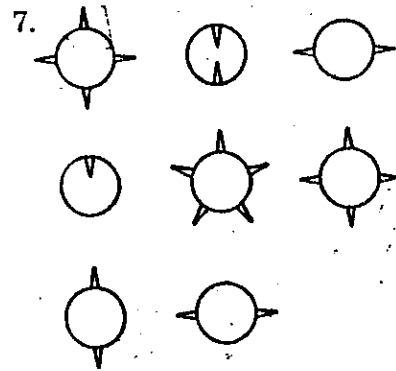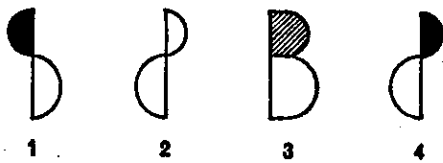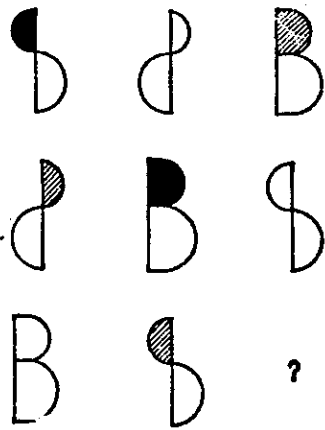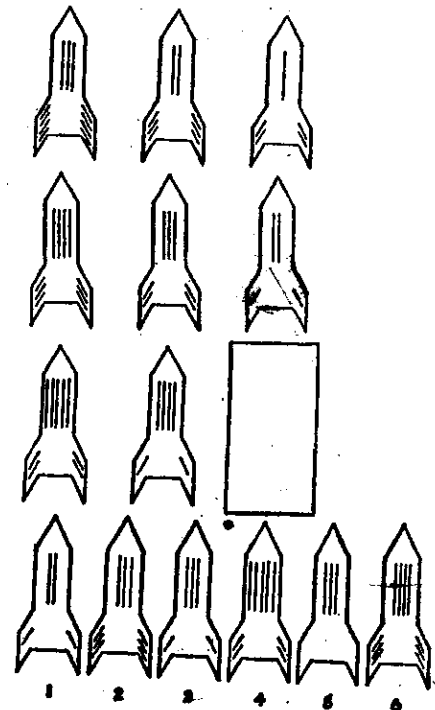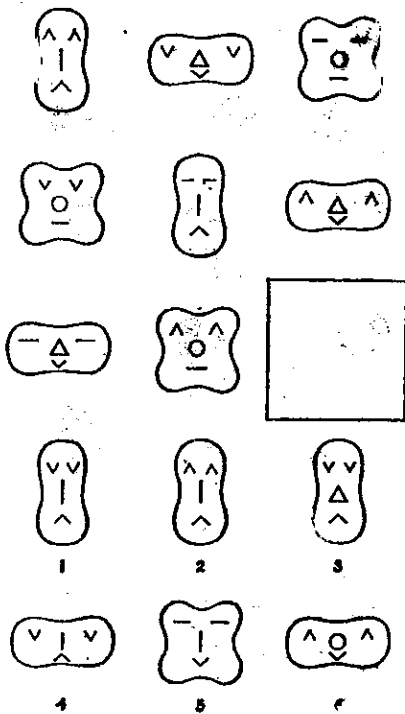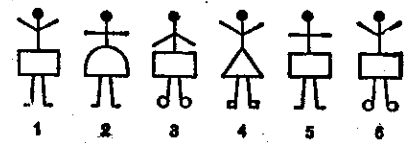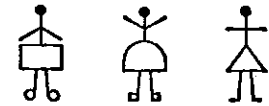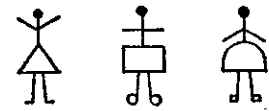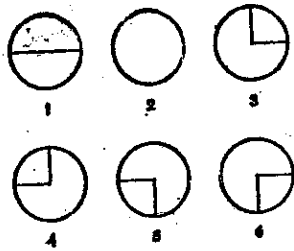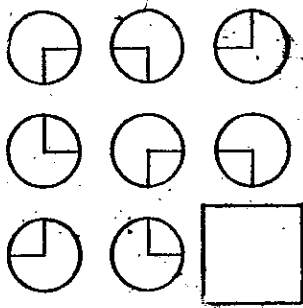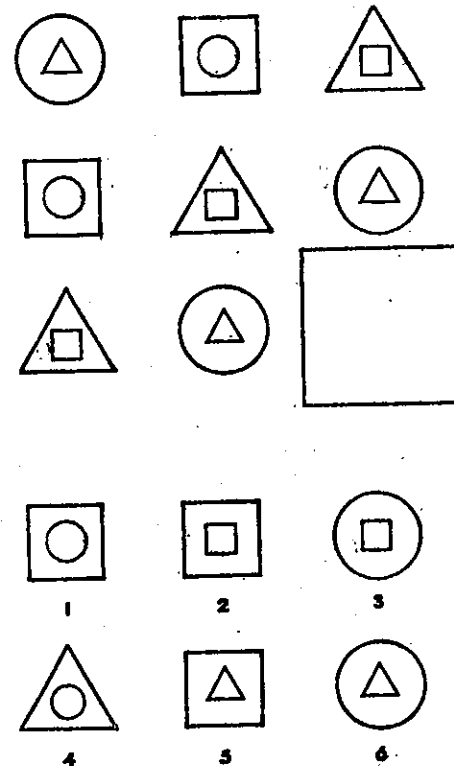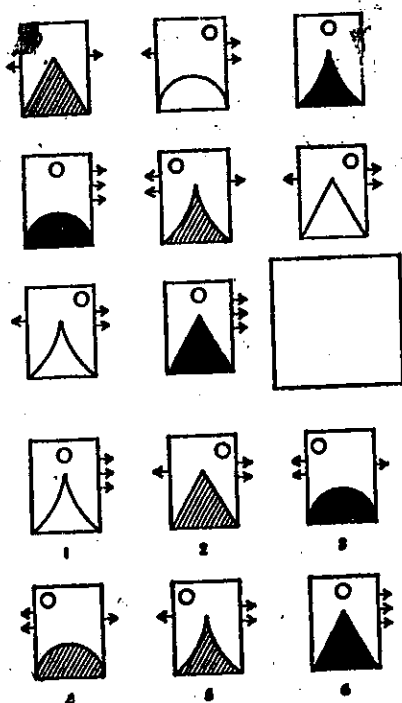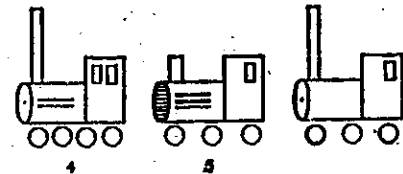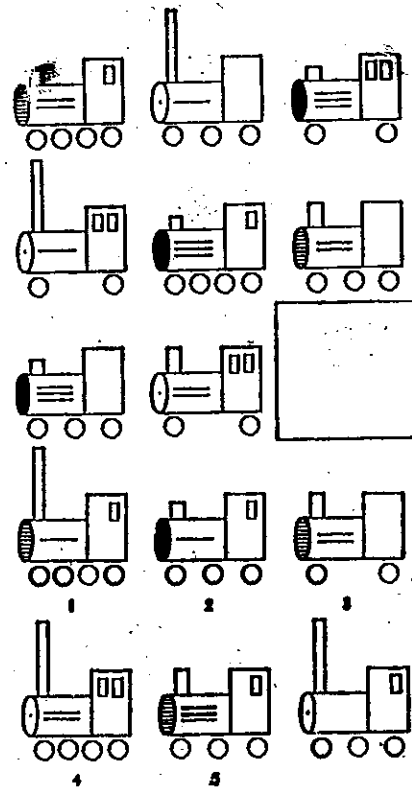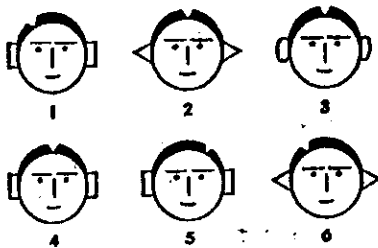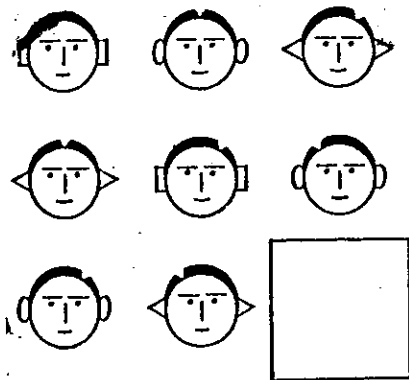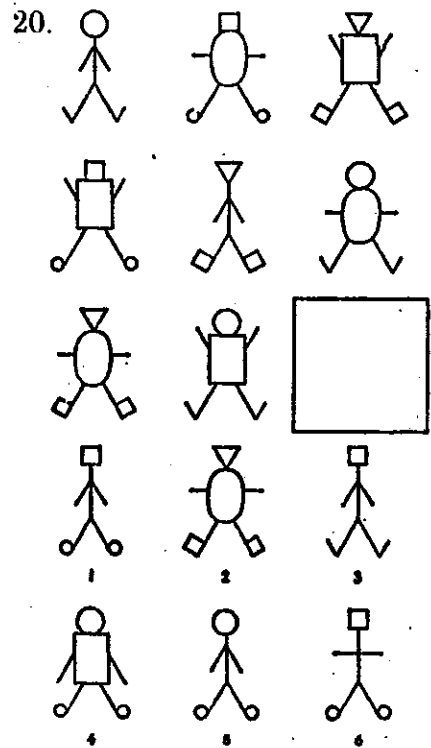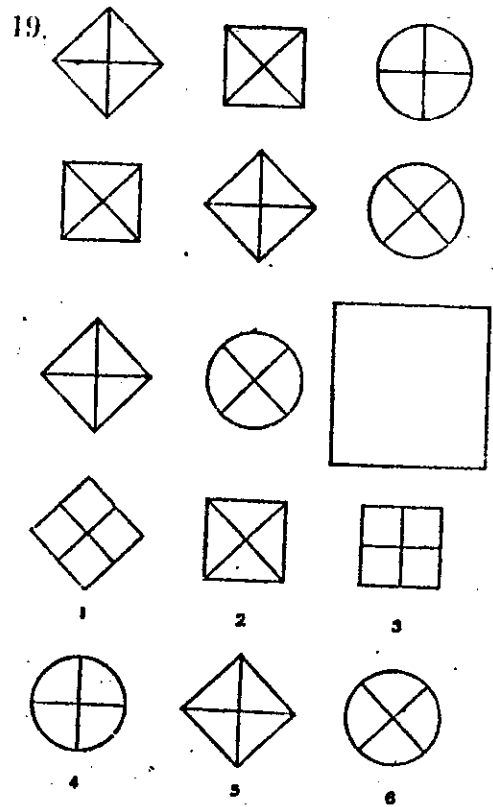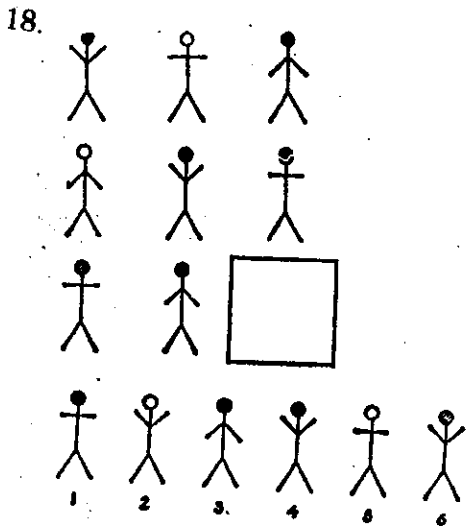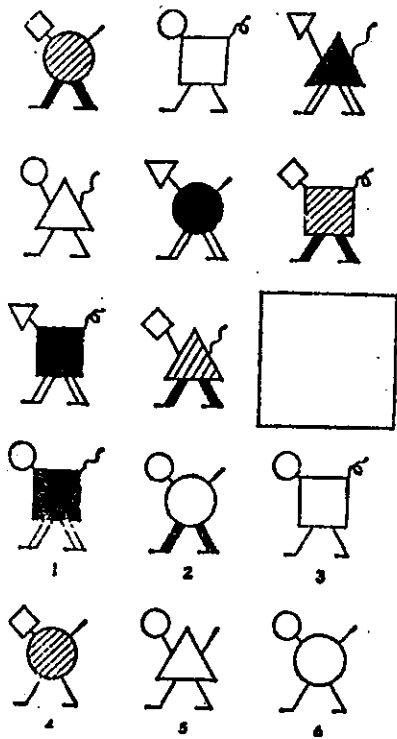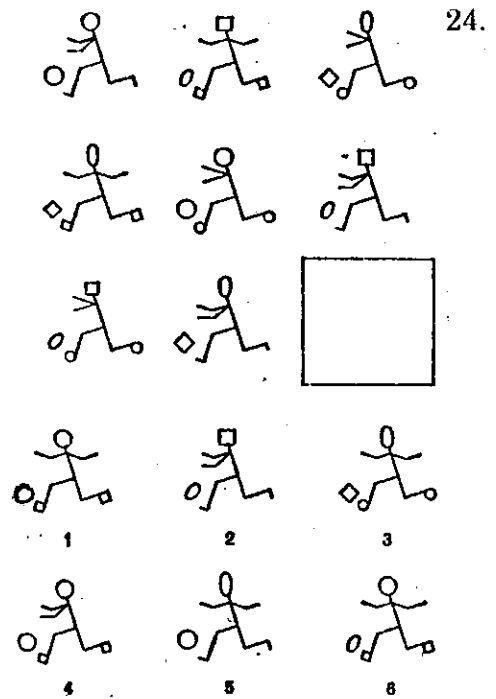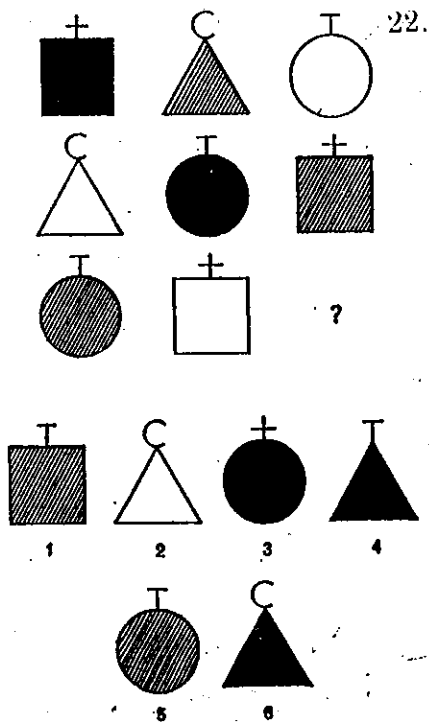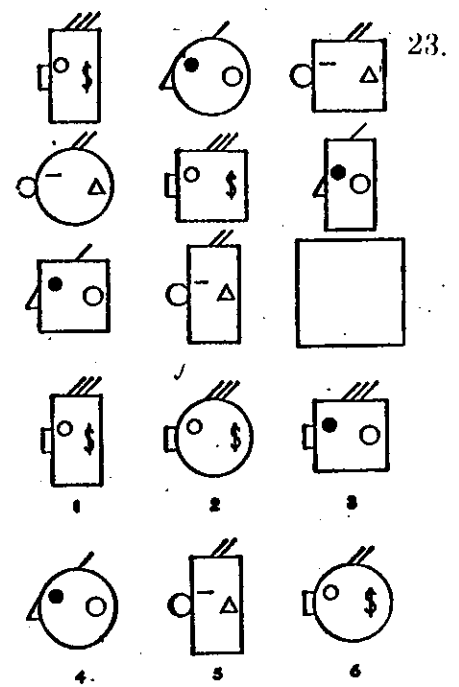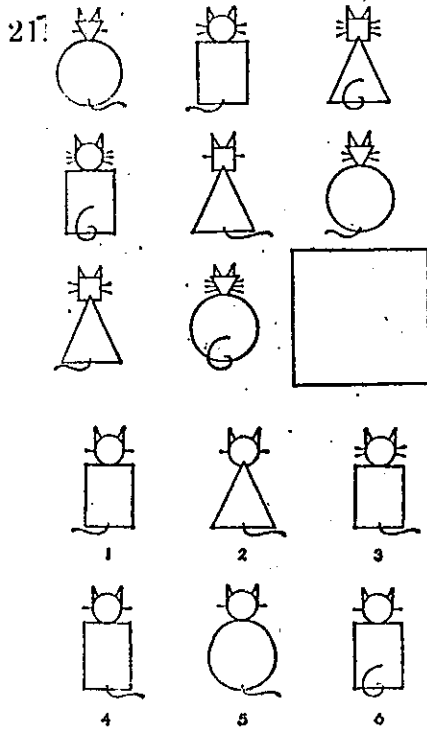
ANSWERS

Analogies

1. d	14. e	27. a	40. d	53. a	66. c	79. a	92. c	105. b	118. a
2. b	15. e	28. e	41. d	54. e	67. b	80. c	93. c	106. a	119. e
3. b	16. b	29. b	42. d	55. d	68. c	81. b	94. c	107. e	
4. a	17. d	30. a	43. c	56. a	69. e	82. a	95. b	108. e	
5. c	18. d	31. a	44. a	57. e	70. a	83. b	96. a	109. c	
6. c	19. c	32. b	45. a	58. e	71. b	84. d	97. c	110. b	
7. e	20. d	33. b	46. a	59. b	72. a	85. a	98. c	111. d	
8. c	21. b	34. a	47. a	60. b	73. d	86. c	99. a	112. d	
9. d	22. b	35. d	48. e	61. e	74. b	87. d	100. b	113. a	
10. c	23. b	36. c	49. c	62. e	75. a	88. d	101. c	114. c	
11. a	24. d	37. b	50. c	63. c	76. d	89. b	102. a	115. d	
12. b	25. a	38. b	51. a	64. b	77. c	90. b	103. a	116. e	
13. d	26. c	39. a	52. e	65. e	78. e	91. c	104. e	117. d	

Classification

1. e	11. e	21. b	31. b	41. c	51. a	61. a	71. c	81. c	91. c
2. b	12. c	22. e	32. e	42. d	52. d	62. d	72. d	82. d	92. a
3. c	13. b	23. b	33. e	43. d	53. c	63. d	73. d	83. e	93. d
4. c	14. d	24. c	34. d	44. e	54. b	64. d	74. c	84. e	94. d
5. d	15. e	25. b	35. e	45. c	55. b	65. b	75. b	85. e	95. e
6. c	16. e	26. e	36. e	46. b	56. a	66. d	76. a	86. d	96. e
7. d	17. c	27. e	37. e	47. e	57. d	67. e	77. a	87. b	
8. e	18. e	28. d	38. a	48. e	58. a	68. a	78. c	88. d	
9. a	19. e	29. c	39. e	49. d	59. e	69. b	79. e	89. c	
10. b	20. d	30. d	40. e	50. b	60. e	70. d	80. e	90. e	

Series

1. a	13. c	25. a	37. a	49. a	61. b	73. a	85. b	97. b	109. a
2. b	14. c	26. d	38. c	50. b	62. a	74. c	86. a	98. a	110. d
3. d	15. a	27. d	39. c	51. d	63. c	75. c	87. a	99. c	111. b
4. a	16. a	28. b	40. a	52. b	64. d	76. a	88. c	100. c	
5. a	17. d	29. b	41. b	53. c	65. d	77. b	89. a	101. c	
6. a	18. a	30. a	42. c	54. d	66. d	78. b	90. c	102. b	
7. a	19. c	31. a	43. a	55. a	67. c	79. c	91. c	103. d	
8. c	20. a	32. c	44. b	56. b	68. c	80. a	92. d	104. b	
9. a	21. c	33. b	45. c	57. b	69. c	81. c	93. d	105. d	
10. b	22. c	34. d	46. a	58. b	70. d	82. c	94. c	106. b	
11. a	23. b	35. a	47. b	59. a	71. a	83. c	95. a	107. d	
12. a	24. d	36. c	48. a	60. c	72. c	84. c	96. d	108. c	

Series II

1. 1	4. 4	7. 1	10. 1	13. 4	16. 1	19. 3	22. 6
2. 5	5. 4	8. 5	11. 6	14. 4	17. 6	20. 1	23. 2
3. 1	6. 6	9. 6	12. 5	15. 1	18. 2	21. 4	24. 1

SECTION IV

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

GENERAL GEOGRAPHY

AREA AND POPULATION OF CONTINENTS

Continent	Area (km²)	Percent of total landmass	Approx. population 2013	Percent of total population	Density People perkm²
Asia	43,820,000	29.5%	4216	60	96.21
Africa	30,370,000	20.4%	1072	15.29	35.29
North America	24,490,000	16.5%	546	7.79	22.29
South America	17,840,000	12.0%	396	5.65	22.19
Antarctica	13,720,000	9.2%	.005	0.00007	0.00003
Europe	10,180,000	6.8%	740	10.56	72.69
Australia	9,008,500	5.9%	37	0.52	4.1

The total land area of all continents is 148,647,000 square kilometres (57,393,000 sq mi), or 29.1% of earth's surface (510,065,600 square kilometres/196,937,400 square miles).

HIGHEST AND LOWEST (CONTINENTAL ALTITUDES)

Continent	Highest point	Feet Elevation	Lowest point	Feet Below Sea Level
Asia	Mount Everest (Nepal-Tibet)	29,029	Dead Sea (Israel-Jordan)	−1,384.5
South America	Aconcagua (Argentina)	22,830	Laguna del Carbón (Argentina)	−344.5
North America	Mount McKinley (United States)	20,335	Trough beneath Jakobshavn Isbræ (Greenland)	−4,960.6
Africa	Mount Kilimanjaro (Tanzania)	19,341	Lake Assal (Djibouti)	−508.5
Europe	Mount Elbrus (Russia)	18,481	Caspian Sea (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Russia Iran, Turkmenistan)	−91.9
Antarctica	Vinson Massif (Antarctica)	16,050	Bentley Subglacial Trench (Antarctica)	−8,333.3
Australia	Puncak Jaya (Papua – Indonesia)	16,024	Lake Eyre (South Australia)	−49.2

OCEANS

Name	Area (sq. km)	Sea Area (%)	Average Depth (m)	Greatest Depth (m)
Pacific	155,557,000	46.40	4,280	Mariana Trench, 10,900
Atlantic	76,762,000	22.90	3,926	Puerto Rico Trench, 9,219
Indian	68,556,000	20.45	3,963	Java Trench, 8,047
Southern	20,327,000	6.06	3,456	South Sandwich Trench, 7,236
Arctic	14,056,000	4.19	1,205	Arctic Basin, 5,441

SEAS

Name	Area (sq km)	Average Depth (m)
South China Sea	2,974,600	5,514
Caribbean Sea	27,53,170	7,492
Mediterranean Sea	25,03,900	4,846
Bering Sea	22,68,200	5,121
Sea of Okhotsk	15,27,000	3,475
East China Sea	12,49,000	2,999
Sea of Japan	10,07,700	3,743
Andaman Sea	7,97,600	865
North Sea	5,75,300	661
Black Sea	4,62,000	2,243
Red Sea	4,37,000	2,246
Baltic Sea	4,22,300	439

IMPORTANT ISLANDS

Name	Location	Area (sq km)
Kalaalit Nunaat (Greenland)	North Atlantic Ocean	21,75,597
New Guinea	Southwest Pacific Ocean	8,20,033
Borneo	West-Central Pacific Ocean	7,43,197
Malaqasv (Madagascar)	Indian Ocean	5,87,042
Baffin	North Atlantic Ocean (Canadian)	4,76,068
Sumatra	Northeast Indian Ocean (Indonesia)	4,73,605
New Zealand	South Pacific Ocean	2,70,000
Honshu	Western Pacific Ocean (Sea of Japan)	2,30,316
Great Britain	Atlantic Ocean	2,29,993

PRINCIPAL MOUNTAIN PEAKS

Sr. No.	Name	Continent	Country	Range	Height (m)	Date of First Ascent
1	Mt Everest	Asia	Nepal-Tibet	Himalaya	8,848	May 29, 1953
2	K2 (Godwin Austen	Asia	Pakistan-China	Karakoram	8,611	July 31, 1954
3	Kangchenjunga	Asia	Nepal-India	Himalaya	8,586	May 25, 1955
4	Lhotse	Asia	Nepal-China	Himalaya	8,516	May 18, 1956
5	Makalu	Asia	Tibet-Nepal	Himalaya	8,485	May 15, 1955
6	Cho Oyu	Asia	Nepal-China	Himalaya	8,188	October 19, 1954
7	Dhaulagiri I	Asia	Nepal	Himalaya	8,167	May 13, 1960
8	Manaslu	Asia	Nepal	Himalaya	81,63	May 9, 1956
9	Nanga Parbat	Asia	Pakistan	Himalaya	8,126	July 3, 1953
10	Annapurna I	Asia	Nepal	Himalaya	8,091	June 3. 1950
11	Gasherbrum I	Asia	Pakistan-China	Karakoram	8.080	July 5, 1958
12	Broad Peak	Asia	Pakistan-China	Karakoram	8,051	June 9, 1957
13	Gasherbrum II	Asia	Pakistan-China	Karakoram	8,034	July 8, 1956
14	Shishapangma	Asia	Tibet, China	Himalaya	8,027	May 2, 1964
15	Gyachung Kang	Asia	Nepal-Tibet	Himalaya	7,952	April 10, 1964

IMPORTANT NATURAL LAKES

Name	Location	Area in sq km	Length km	Water
Caspian Sea	Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Iran and Russia	3,94,299	1,199	Salt
Superior Lake	USA-Canada	82,414	616	Fresh
Victoria Lake	Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya	69,485	322	Fresh
Aral Sea	Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan	66,457	428	Salt
Huron	USA-Canada	59,596	397	Fresh
Tanganyika	Tanzania-Zaire (Congo)	32,893	676	Fresh
Baikal	Russia	31,500	636	Fresh
Great Bear	Canada	31,080	373	Fresh

IMPORTANT SHIPPING CANALS

Name	Location	Length (km)
Beloye-More	Baltic Sea	227
Gotta	Sweden	185
Suez	Egypt	160
Volga-Moscow	Russia	129
Kiel	Germany	98
Volga-Don	Russia	97
Elbe-Trave	Germany	66
Panama	Central America	58
Manchester	England	57
Welland	Canada	44

TROPICAL DESERTS

Name of Desert	Country	Area (sq km)
Sahara	North Africa	8,400,000
Arabian	Syria and Saudi Arabia	1,300,000
Kalahari	South Africa	900,000
Thar	Pakistan, India	260,000
Taklamakan	China (PMS 2006)	340,000
Australian Desert	Australia	1,550,000
Gobi	Central Asia	1,040,000
Turkamunistan	Central Asia	450,000
Rub'al Khali	Arabia (Saudi Arabia)	647,000
Nubian Desert	North Africa (Egypt)	259,000

IMPORTANT RIVERS

River	Location / Country	Length in km	Source	Outflow into
Nile	Africa/Egypt	6,670	Lake Victoria	Mediterranean
Amazon	South America/ Brazil	6,448	Andes in Peru	Atlantic Ocean
Missouri-Mississippi	North America/US	6,300	Red Rock Montana	Gulf of Mexico
Yangtze-Kiang	Asia/China	5,490	Tibetan Plateau	East China Sea
Yenisei	Asia/Siberia	5,300	Ml Tannuola	Arctic Ocean
Hawang-Ho	Asia/China	4,840	Tibet	Pacific Ocean

Lena	Europe/Russia	4,800	Lake Baikal	Laptev Sea of Arctic Ocean
Niger	Africa/Nigeria	4,800	Sierra Leone	Gulf of Guinea (Atlantic)
Congo	Africa/Zaire	4374	Confluence of Lualuba and Luapula	Atlantic
Ob	Asia/Siberia	4,150	Altai Mts	Gulf of Ob (pacific)
Brahmaputra	Asia/India	2,960	Tibet	Bay of Bengal
Indus	Asia/India and Pakistan	2,900	Mt Kailash	Arabian Sea
Danube	Europe/Austria, Hungary, Czech, Slovakia and Yugoslavia	2,820	Near Baden in Germany	Black Sea
Murray	Australia	3,720	Alpanean Lake	Indian Ocean
Volga	Asia/Russia	3,700	Valdai Plateau (Moscow)	Caspian Sea
Amur	Asia/Siberia	4,510	Pamirs	Pacific Ocean at the sea of Okhotsk

MAJOR CROPS

Crop	Type of soil	Type of Climate	Main producing Countries
Wheat	Clayey loam	Cool with fair amount of moisture in the beginning; warm, dry climate nearing harvest time	(1) China (2) USA, Canada, Australia, Turkey, Italy, Pakistan, Germany and Argentina, Russia
Rice	Rich, muddy and saturated in water	Hot and wet climate	(1) China (2) India, Pakistan, Japan, Myanmar, Vietnam, South Korea, Brazil, the Philippines and USA
Sugarcane	Deep, loamy well drained calcareous soil	Hot long rainy season	(1) Brazil (2) India, Cuba, China, Mexico, Pakistan, Columbia, Australia and South Africa
Cotton	Black Soil (cotton soil)	Warm; moderate rainfall during growing season	(1) China (2) USA, Russia, India, Pakistan, Turkey, Brazil, Egypt, Mexico. Sudan, Nicaragua, Greece and Guatemala
Tea	Deep, well drained, e. g. hill slopes	Warm and moist	(1) India (2) China Sri Lanka, Russia, Japan, Kenya, Turkey, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Argentina, Uganda
Coffee	Humus, rich in iron and potash, well drained hill slopes	Hot and moist	(1) Brazil (2) Columbia, Ivory Coast, Uganda, Guatemala, Indonesia, El Salvador and India

IMPORTANT MINERALS AND PRINCIPAL PRODUCING COUNTRIES

Mineral	Countries
Aluminium	Jamaica, Surinam, France, Ghana, USA, Russia, Canada, Germany, Norway, Hungary, India, Greenland
Asbestos	Canada, Zimbabwe, South Africa
Chromium	South Africa, Zimbabwe, Cuba, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, India
Coal	USA, Russia, China, Germany, UK, France, Poland, Belgium, Australia, India, Pakistan
Copper	Chile, USA, Russia, China, Germany, Zambia, Zaire, Canada, Spain, Mexico, Japan, Australia
Gold	China, South Africa, USA, Australia, Canada
Graphite	Sri Lanka
Iron Ore	Russia, USA, Australia, Canada, Sweden, France, Spain India, China, Brazil, Pakistan
Lead	USA, Russia, Spain, Germany, Belgium
Lignite	Germany, Russia
Magnesium	India, Russia, Mexico, Ivory Coast, Pakistan
Mercury	Italy, Spain, USA
Mica	India
Nickel	Canada
Petroleum	Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran, Iraq, Qatar, UAE, Libya, Algeria, Nigeria, Niger, Egypt, USA, Russia, Indonesia
Platinum	Russia, Columbia
Silver	Mexico, Canada, Russia, USA, Australia
Tin	South Africa, China, Malaysia, Bolivia
Uranium	Zaire, South Africa, USA, Canada, Germany, Czech, Slovakia, Russia, India, Kazakhstan, Australia, Pakistan (D.G. Khan)
Thorium (from Monazite)	India, Brazil and USA
Zinc	Canada, Russia, Belgium and Germany

MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Industry	Chief Manufacturing Countries
Iron and Steel	China, USA, Russia, Japan, Germany, UK, France and India
Textiles (Cotton)	USA, China, Pakistan, India, Japan, Russia, UK, Taiwan, Canada, Egypt, France and Italy
Textiles (Woollen)	Russia, UK, Japan, Australia, India, France, Poland, Belgium, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Germany, Bulgaria
Chemicals	USA, Germany, UK, Russia, Japan, Canada, Australia and India
Paper	USA, Canada, Japan, UK, Germany, Sweden. Norway, Finland, Russia and India
Rubber	Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, India, China, Vietnam, Liberia Nigeria Cote d' Ivoire, Brazil

MCQs

1. Which of the following rivers crosses the Equator twice?
   (a) Amazon (b) Congo
   (c) Nile (d) Tigris
2. Which is the longest river of America
   (a) Missouri (b) Mississippi
   (c) Red (d) Colorado
3. Don is a river of
   (a) Turkey (b) Russia
   (c) UK (d) USA
4. What is the length of Khyber pass?
   (a) 52 km (b) 54 km
   (c) 56 km (d) 58 km
5. Longest galcier of the world is lambert situated in Antarctica, what is its length?
   (a) 320 miles (b) 310 miles
   (c) 300 miles (d) 429 miles
6. Which of the following lake is most polluted lake in the world?
   (a) Lake mead (b) lake victoria
   (c) Huron (d) Lake Erie
7. Tugela water fall is present in
   (a) Venezuela (b) South Africa
   (c) Canada (d) USA
8. Gota canal is a the ship canal situated in
   (a) Italy (b) France
   (c) Sweden (d) USA
9. Kiel canal of Germany was opened in 1895 what is its length?
   (a) 59.3 miles (b) 60.3 miles
   (c) 61.3 miles (d) 65.1 miles
10. Erie canal is situated in
    (a) France (b) Australia
    (c) USA (d) Canada
11. Houston and Delware canals are present in the country
    (a) Australia (b) France
    (c) Italy (d) USA
12. Grand canal is oldest man made canal for shipping purpose situated in
    (a) Iraq (b) China
    (c) France (d) India
13. Persian Gulf is located in
    (a) Indian ocean (b) Arabian sea
    (c) Red sea (d) None of these
14. Sutherland waterfall is present in
    (a) Newzealand (b) Canada
    (c) USA (d) Australia
15. Hudson Bay is situated in
    (a) Northern China (b) Northern USA
    (c) Northern Canada (d) None of these
16. Which is the largest gulf of the world?
    (a) Gulf of Mexico (b) Gulf of Aden
    (c) Gulf of Riga (d) Gulf Sian
17. Which is the largest bay of the world?
    (a) Hudson bay (b) Baffin bay
    (c) Bay of Biscay (d) None of these
18. Yosemite is a famous waterfall of
    (a) USA (b) Canada
    (c) Kenya (d) France
19 .Strait of Bosporous connects
    (a) Black sea and red sea
    (b) Black sea and baltic sea
    (c) Black sea and sea of marmara
    (d) None of these
20. It separates Italy form sicily
    (a) Palk strait (b) Sunda strait
    (c) Messina (d) Megellan
21. Strait of malacca separates
    (a) Malaysia and Chia
    (b) Malaysia and Indonesia
    (c) Malaysia and Sri Lanka
    (d) None of these
22. Which of the following straits separate India from Sir Lanka
    (a) Davis (b) Palk
    (c) Sunda (d) Johor

23. Which of the following straits separate Malaysia from Singapore
(a) Dover (b) Johor
(c) Sunda (d) Palk

24. Budapest is the capital of Hungary situated on the bank of
(a) River spree (b) River volga
(c) River danube (d) River ob

25. Sea of Marmara and Aegean sea are connected by the strait
(a) Davis (b) Mozambique
(c) Dardanelles (d) Malacca

26. Cook strait separates South Newzealand from
(a) North Australia (b) North Newzeland
(c) Papua (d) None of these

27. Paris is the capital of France situated on the bank of
(a) Seine (b) Po
(c) Thane (d) Spree

28. English channel separates England from
(a) Italy (b) France
(c) Germany (d) Sicily

29. Agra is very famous city of India due to Taj Mahal, it is situated on bank of river
(a) Brabmputra (b) Ganges
(c) Jumna (d) None of these

30. Great victoria desert is present in
(a) Newzealand (b) England
(c) Australia (d) South Africa

31. Gulf of Sidra is present in
(a) Libya (b) Liberia
(c) Macedonia (d) None of these

32. Simpson desert is present in
(a) USA (b) UK
(c) Morocco (d) Australia

33. The river Volga pours its water into the
(a) Black Sea (b) Caspian Sea
(c) Baltic Sea (d) Arabian Sea

34. Which is the largest sea in the world?
(a) South China Sea (b) Mediterranean Sea
(c) Black Sea (d) Red Sea

35. One of the country through which equator passes is?
(a) Malaysia (b) China
(c) Malta (d) Pakistan

36. The deepest point in the ocean is
(a) Mariana trench (Challanger deep)
(b) Galathea deep
(c) Bartholomew deep
(d) Mindanao deep

37. Which is the longest mountain range in the world?
(a) Himalayas (b) Andes
(c) Rockies (d) Alps

38. The origin of earth dates back to approximately
(a) 3.6 billion years (b) 4.6 billion years
(c) 5.6 billion years (d) 6.6 billion years

39. The second largest continent is
(a) Asia (b) South America
(c) North America (d) Africa

40. South Pole was discovered by
(a) Cabot (b) Robert Peary
(c) Amundsen (d) None of these

41. The dates on which day and night is equal are:
(a) 21st March and 24th December
(b) 14th January and 23rd September
(c) 21st March and 23rd September
(d) 14th January and 22nd June

42. Which is the deepest ocean in the world?
(a) Arctic (b) Atlantic
(c) Pacific (d) Indian

43. The important country close to International Date Line is
(a) Malaysia (b) Mauritius
(c) New Zealand (d) Surinam

44. Which of the following towns is situated at the highest altitude?
(a) Lhasa (b) Kathmandu
(c) Gartole (d) Thimpu

45. Which is the longest day in the Northern Hemisphere?
(a) 20th June (b) 21st June
(c) 22nd December (d) 23rd December

46. What are the two seas linked by Suez Canal?
(a) the Mediterranean and the Red Sea
(b) The Red Sea and the Caspian
(c) the Red Sea and the Black Sea
(d) The Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea

47. Where is the coldest place in the world situated?
(a) England (b) Greenland
(c) Russia (d) Antarctica

48. Which place in the world has the least rainfall?
(a) Africa (b) Thar
(c) Mt. Everest (d) Pamir

49. Which is the biggest fresh water lake in the world?
(a) Chilka Lake (b) Caspian Lake
(c) Dal Lake (d) Lake Superior

50. South Pole is located in the continent of
(a) Africa (b) Australia
(c) Greenland (d) Antarctica

51. Which is the longest river in the world?
(a) Nile (b) Amazon
(c) Volga (d) Mississippi

52. Which is the deepest lake in the world?
(a) Titicaca (b) Victoria
(c) Baikal (d) Superior

53. Which is the largest lake in Africa?
(a) Chad (b) Nyasa
(c) Victoria (d) Tanganyika

54. Which is the largest desert in the world present in north Africa?
(a) Atacama (b) Sahara
(c) Gobi (d) Thar

55. On the banks of which river is the city of London located?
(a) Severn (b) Thames
(c) Avon (d) Humber

56. The rivers Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej are tributaries of which river?
(a) Ganga (b) Indus
(c) Yamuna (d) Brahmputra

57. Which among the following trees is considered the tallest in the world?
(a) Cedar (b) Redwood
(c) Eucalyptus (d) Date palm

58. Which of the following is a Kharif crop?
(a) Wheat (b) Rice
(c) Gram (d) Mustard

59. Humidity in the air is maximum in
(a) Winter (b) Summer
(c) Monsoon (d) Autumn

60. World's largest river is
(a) Nile (b) Mississippi
(c) Amazon (d) Tiber

61. The first successful expendition to the Mount Everest was made in
(a) 1962 (b) 1965
(c) 1968 (d) 1953

62. Which one of the following is an ore of iron?
(a) Bauxite (b) Haematite
(c) Ilmentie (d) Gypsum

63. The shortest day is
(a) 25 December (b) 22 December
(c) 15 June (d) 22 June

64. What is the duration of a day at the poles?
(a) 3 months (b) 6 months
(c) 9 months (d) 12 months

65. Which is the largest country in the Arabian Peninsula?
(a) Oman (b) Yemen
(c) Saudi Arabia (d) Kuwait

66. Earth completes one rotation on its axis in
(a) 23 hours and 30 minutes
(b) 23 hours 56 minutes and 4.9 seconds
(c) 24 hours
(d) 24 hours 1 minute and 10 seconds

67. The "Roof of the World" is
(a) The Alps (b) Andes
(c) The Apinines (d) The Pamir Plateau(Tibet)

68. Which is the least populated continent of the world?
(a) Antarctica (b) Australia
(c) North America (d) None of them

69. Which of the following countries leads the world in the export of oil?
(a) Iran (b) Iraq
(c) Saudi Arabia (d) Venezuela

70. The Kalahari Desert, which stretches over 1,40,000 miles, is in
(a) Australia (b) South Africa
(c) East Africa (d) Saidu Arabia

71. The Panama Canal links
(a) Canada with Greenland
(b) North America with South America
(c) Siberia (Russia) with Greenland
(d) None of the above

72. Which, amongst the following countries, has the highest density of population per sq km?
(a) Bangladesh (b) Burma
(c) Pakistan (d) Sri Lanka

73. Which of the following countries is in the continent of Europe?
(a) Albania (b) Algeria
(c) Libya (d) Venezuela

74. Which is the smallest continent of the world area-wise?
(a) Antarctica (b) Asia
(c) Australia (d) Europe

75. Himalaya range is based in
(a) Europe (b) Asia
(c) Africa (d) Australia

76. The word "Tsunami" belongs to which of the following languages?
(a) English (b) Latin
(c) Chinese (d) Japanese

77. Where is the largest Coral Reef is located?
(a) Germany (b) Australia
(c) U.K. (d) Canada

78. Which Island was epicentre of Tsunami on 26, December 2004?
(a) Jawa (b) Smatra
(c) Bali (d) None of them

79. Which continent is without glaciers?
(a) Asia (b) Europe
(c) Africa (d) Australia

80. Which of the following gases is most predominant in the Sun?
(a) Helium (b) Hydrogen
(c) Nitrogen (d) Ozone

81. Name the world famous and finest harbour?
(a) New York (b) Sydney
(c) Mumbai (d) Calcutta

82. The heaviest rainfall is recorded in
(a) Mediterranean regions
(b) Temperate regions
(c) Equatorial regions
(d) Tropical mountain areas *NDA*

83. Which of the following is the icy continent?
(a) Greenland (b) Antarctica
(c) Australia (d) None of these

84. The largest river of Asia is
(a) Yangtze (b) Yenisei
(c) Indus (d) Mekong

85. The length of the Suez canal is approximately
(a) 110 km (b) 150 km
(c) 160 km (d) 125 km

86. In which year Greenwich Mean Time was established?
(a) 1880 (b) 1882
(c) 1884 (d) 1894

87. On the bank of which river is New York situated?
(a) River Colorado (b) River Hudson
(c) River Mississippi (d) River Amazon

88. Black Forest is the name of mountain present in
(a) Canada (b) USA
(c) Russia (d) Germany

89. Which of the following crops is regarded as 'Cash Crop'?
(a) Cotton (b) Jute
(c) Tea (d) All of above

90. Which one of the following is not a 'Cash Crop'?
(a) Cotton (b) Groundnut
(c) Sugarcane (d) Wheat

91. "Dasht-e-Lut" desert is located in
(a) China (b) Libya
(c) Turkmenistan (d) Iran

92. The Great Bear lake is situated in
(a) North America (b) Canada
(c) Siberia (d) None of these

93. Eskimos are living in
(a) Western Europe (b) North America
(c) North Asia (d) Centrla Africa

94. Which type of clouds are called, raind clouds
(a) Cumulus (b) Nimbostratus
(c) Cirrus (d) None of these

95. Atmospheric pressure at sea level is
(a) 750 mm Hg (b) 760 mm Hg
(c) 770 mm Hg (d) None of these

96. Nice is the name of a
(a) River (b) Country
(c) Lake (d) None of these

97. Suez canal was constructed in
(a) 1867 (b) 1869
(c) 1898 (d) 1875

98. Churchill waterfall is present in
(a) Canada (b) England
(c) USA (d) France

99. Iberian peninsula is a part of
(a) Asia (b) Africa
(c) Europe (d) None of these

100. The number of Central Asian Republics (CARs) is
(a) Five (b) Four
(c) Ten (d) Eight

101. Aswan Dam is in
(a) Libya (b) Suden
(c) Egypt (d) Tanisia

102. Total number of great lakes of USA and Canada are
(a) Four (b) Seven
(c) Five (d) Three

103. Rome, the capital of Italy is located on the river
(a) Danube (b) Rhine
(c) Tiber (d) Po

104. River Darling flows through
(a) Africa (b) Australia
(c) South America (d) Asia

105. The first irrigated forest in Pakistan changa manga was established in
(a) 1866 (b) 1890
(c) 1892 (d) 1896

106. Lakhra coal field is located in
(a) Sindh (b) Khyber Pakhtunkwa
(c) Punjab (d) Balochistan

107. Height of Lahore from sea level
(a) 500 feet (b) 600 feet
(c) 480 feet (d) 702 feet

108. Height of Islamabad from sea level
(a) 1800 feet (b) 2000 feet
(c) 2200 feet (d) 3000 feet

109. Which is the longest river of Europe continent?
(a) Danube (b) Volga
(c) Seine (d) Thames

110. What is the height of the second highest mountian peak K-2?
(a) 8595 metre (b) 8611 metre
(c) 8217 metre (d) 8126 metre

111. In which country was the first oil-well drilled in 1859
(a) Saudi Arabia (b) USA
(c) Russia (d) Venezeula

112. Which is the highest mountian peak of the world
(a) Mount Everest (b) K2
(c) Nanga parbat (d) None of these

113. Mount Everst is present in the range of mountians
(a) Karakoram (b) Himalya
(c) Andies (d) Hindukush

114. Mount Everest's height is 29,028 ft what is its height in metres?
(a) 8594 metres (b) 8291 meters
(c) 8848 meters (d) 8926 meters

115. Highest mountain peak Mount Everest is situated in
(a) Nepal (b) India
(c) China (d) Pakistan

116. Atlas mountains are present in
(a) South Africa (b) Morocco
(c) Niger (d) Congo

117. Taklamakan desert is situated in
(a) China (b) Russia
(c) India (d) Congo

118. Which of the following rivers is called "Father of Rivers"?
(a) Indus (b) Amazon
(c) Congo (d) Nile

119. Which of the following rivers is called "Father of Waters"?
(a) Indus (b) Amazon
(c) Congo (d) Nile

120. Which is the shortest river of the world?
(a) Latani (b) Lena
(c) Roe (d) Ob

121. Which ocean is called "Father of Oceans"?
(a) Indian Ocean (b) Atlantic Ocean
(c) Pacific Ocean (d) None of these

122. Which of the followings is/are not seas?
(a) Caspian Sea (b) Dead Sea
(c) Aral Sea (d) All of above

123. In which year Tsunami hit the Makaran Coast of Pakistan?
(a) 1943 (b) 1944
(c) 1945 (d) 1946

124. Alexandria and Port Saad are the seaports of
(a) Egypt (b) Syria
(c) Turkey (d) Iran

125. Dickenson is the seaport of
(a) Malaysia (b) Egypt
(c) Greece (d) Syria

126. Manora Island is under the control of
(a) USA (b) UK
(c) Pakistan (d) Egypt

127. What is the diametre of earth?
(a) 10756 Km (b) 11756 Km
(c) 12756 Km (d) 13756 Km

ANSWERS

1. b	2. b	3. b	4. c	5. a
6. d	7. b	8. c	9. c	10. c
11. b	12. b	13. b	14. a	15. c
16. a	17. a	18. a	19. c	20. c
21. b	22. b	23. b	24. c	25. c
26. b	27. a	28. b	29. c	30. c
31. a	32. d	33. b	34. a	35. a
36. a	37. b	38. b	39. d	40. c
41. c	42. c	43. c	44. a	45. b
46. a	47. d	48. a	49. d	50. d
51. a	52. c	53. c	54. b	55. b
56. b	57. c	58. b	59. c	60. c
61. d	62. b	63. b	64. b	65. c
66. b	67. d	68. a	69. c	70. b
71. b	72. a	73. a	74. c	75. b
76. d	77. b	78. b	79. c	80. b
81. b	82. c	83. b	84. a	85. c
86. c	87. b	88. d	89. d	90. d
91. d	92. b	93. b	94. b	95. b
96. a	97. b	98. a	99. c	100. a
101. c	102. c	103. c	104. b	105. a
106. a	107. d	108. b	109. b	110. b
111. b	112. a	113. b	114. c	115. a
116. b	117. a	118. a	119. b	120. c
121. c	122. d	123. d	124. a	125. a
126. c	127. c			

UNIVERSE

PLANETS IN SOLAR SYSTEM

Planet	Distance from the Sun (million km)	Period of Revolution Round the Sun	Period of Rotation on Own Axis	No. of Satellites	Mass Time of Earth	Other Details
Mercury	57.9	88 days	58 days 15 h and 30 minutes 243 days	0	0.055	Nearest to the Sun, smallest and fastest planet.
Venus	108.2	224.7 days	243 days and 14 hours	0	0.815	Brightest, hottest, closest to earth and earth near's twin planet
Earth	149.6	365.25 days	23 h, 56 min and 40 seconds	1	---	Most dense planet, watery planet and Bios planet
Mars	227.9	687 days	24 h, 37 min and 22 seconds	2	0.108	
Jupiter	778.3	12 years	9 h, 50 min and 30 seconds	63	317.9	Largest Planet, largest no. of satellites and smallest day
Saturn	1,427	30 years	10 h and 14 minutes	56	95.2	Least dense
Uranus	2,869.6	84 years	16 h and 10 minutes	12	14.6	
Neptune	4,496.6	165 years	18 h	8	17.2	Coldest, slowest to move round the sun and largest year

Note: According to the latest finding of IAU (International Astronomists Union) pluto has been stripped off the status of planet. Now our solar system is consisted of only eight planets instead of nine. The farthest and coldest planet is now Neptune and smallest planet is Mercury.

MCQs

1. Which one of the following planets has the maximum number of satellites?
   (a) Jupiter (b) Uranus
   (c) Saturn (d) Venus

2. The rising of the evening star indicates the
   (a) South Pole (b) North Pole
   (c) East (d) West

3. Which is the hottest planet in our solar system?
   (a) Venus (b) Neptune
   (c) Mars (d) Jupiter

4. The planet which revolves very slowly around the sun is
   (a) Neptune (b) Jupiter
   (c) Mars (d) None of these

5. The Saturn rings were discovered by:
   (a) Copernicus (b) Newton
   (c) Galileo (d) None of these

6. The planet, which is not only the smallest but also nearest to the sun, is
   (a) Jupiter (b) Mercury
   (c) Mars (d) Venus

7. Which of the following spacecrafts enabled man to step on the moon first?
   (a) Sputnik I (b) Luna II
   (c) Voshod I (d) Apollo XI

8. Which of the following planets is farthest from the sun according to new scientific research?
   (a) Mercury (b) Mars
   (c) Neptune (d) Uranus

9. Which of the following planets takes the least time to complete one revolution around the sun?
   (a) Earth (b) Mercury
   (c) Mars (d) Venus

10. Which of the following planets takes the longest time to complete one revolution around the sun?
    (a) Pluto (b) Sastum
    (c) Uranus (d) Venus

11. The sun consists mostly of
    (a) Helium (b) Hydrogen
    (c) Nitrogen (d) Oxygen

12. The only planet in the solar system which rotates on its axis from East to West is
    (a) Earth (b) Jupiter
    (c) Neptune (d) Uranus

13. The light coming from stars gives the idea of their:
    (a) Size (b) Rotation
    (c) Mass (d) Temperature

14. Super Nova is:
    (a) An asteroid (b) A black hole
    (c) A comet (d) A dying star

15. Triton is a satellite of
    (a) Jupiter (b) Pluto
    (c) Uranus (d) Neptune

16. Which is the brightest planet in the Solar System?
    (a) Jupiter (b) Mercury
    (c) Uranus (d) Venus

17. In which year did man first step out on the moon?
    (a) 1961 (b) 1965
    (c) 1969 (d) 1971

18. How many times is the sun bigger in size than the earth?
    (a) 69 times (b) 89 times
    (c) 99 times (d) 109 times

19. The only planet whose day is longer than its year is
    (a) Mars (b) Venus
    (c) Uranus (d) Neptune

20. The first ever artificial satellite was launched by
    (a) Russia (b) France
    (c) Japan (d) America

21. The first artificial satellite was launched in
    (a) October 4, 1951 (b) October 4, 1961
    (c) October 4, 1957 (d) October 4, 1967

22. America launched its first space station in
    (a) 1963 (b) 1969
    (c) 1973 (d) 1978

23. On 20th July 1969, two American scientists landed on
    (a) Moon of earth (b) Mars
    (c) Pluto (d) Jupiter

ANSWERS

1. a	2. d	3. a	4. a	5. c
6. b	7. d	8. c	9. b	10. a
11. b	12. d	13. d	14. d	15. d
16. d	17. c	18. d	19. b	20. a
21. c	22. c	23. a		

COUNTRIES

Continents

Africa: Africa is the second largest continent in the world. It is surrounded by the Mediterranean in the north, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean in the east, the Atlantic Ocean in the west. Africa also adjoins Asia at the Isthmus of the Suez.

Country	Capital	Currency	World Ranking	Area Sq. Km	World Ranking	Population
Algeria: *President* – Abdelaziz Bouteflika; *Prime Minister* – Abdelmalek Sellal	Algiers	Dinar	10	2,381,741	34	36,300.000
Angola: *President* – Jose Eduardo dos Santos;	Luanda	Kwanza	23	1,246,700	59	19,082,000
Benin: *President* – Yayi Boni; *Prime Minister* – Lionel Zinsou	Porto-Novo	CFA Franc	102	112,622	90	8,778,646
Botswana: *President* – Ian Khama;	Gaborone	Pula	48	582,000	147	1.800,098
Burkina Faso: *President* – Roch Marc Christian Kabore; *Prime Minister* – Paul Kaba Thieba	Ouagadougou	AFC Franc	74	272,967	63	15,730,977
Burundi: *President* – Pierre Nkurunziza;	Bujumbura	Franc	146	27,834	92	8,383,000
Cameroon: *President* – Paul Biya; *Prime Minister*, Philémon Yang	Yaounde	CFA Franc	54	475,442	58	19,406,100
Cape Verde: *President* – Jorge Carlos Fonseca; *Prime Minister*, Jose Maria Neves .	Praia	Cape Verde Escudo	174	4,033	171	491.575
Central African Republic: *President*; Faustin-Archange; *Prime Minister*. Mahamat Kamoun	Bangui	CFA Franc	44	622,984	123	4,401,000
Chad: *President* – Idriss Déby; *Prime Minister* – Albert Pahimi Padacke	N'Djamena	CFA Franc	21	1,284,000	74	11,227,000
Comoros Islands: *President* – Ikililou Dhoinine	Moroni	Franc	179	2,235	162	735,000
Congo-Brazzaville: *President* – Denis Sassou-Naguesso	Brazzaville	CFA Franc	64	342,000	126	4,043,000
Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Caost) – *President* – President Alassane Ouattara; *Prime Minister*	Abidjan	CFA Franc	69	322,463	57	19.738,000

Country	Capital	Currency	World Ranking	Area Sq. Km	World Ranking	Population
– Daniel Kablan Duncan						
Congo-Kinshasa: *President:* Joseph Kabila; *Prime Minister* – Augustin Matata Ponyo	Kinshasa	Congolese Franc	11	2,344,858	20	65,966,000
Djibouti: *President* – Ismail Omar Guelleh; *Prime Minister* – Abdoulkader Kamil Mohamed	Djibouti	Djiboutian Franc	150	23,200	158	889,000
Egypt: *President* – Abdel Fattah el-Sisi, *Prime Minister* – Ibrahim Mahlab	Cairo	Egyptian Pound	30	1,002,000	16	80,922,000
Eritrea: *President* – Isaias Afewerki;	Asmara	Nakfa	101	117,600	115	5,254,000
Ethiopia: *Pesident* – Mulatu Teshome; *Prime Minister* – Hailemariam Desalegn	Addis Ababa	Birr	27	1,104,300	14	82,101,998
Gabon: *President* – Ali Bongo Ondimba; *Prime Minister* – Daniel Ona Ondo	Liberville	CFA Franc	76	267,668	151	1,505,000
Gambia: *President* – Yahya Jammeh	Banjul	Dalasi	165	11,295	148	1,728,000
Ghana: *President* – John Dramani Mahama	Accra	Cedi	82	238,533	47	24,233,431
Guinea: President-Alpha Condé; *Prime Minister* - Mamady Youla	Conakry	Franc	79	245,857	84	9,982,000
Guinea Bissau: *President* – José Mário Vaz; *Prime Minister* - Carlos Correia	Bissau	CFA Franc	138	36,125	150	1,515,000
Guinea Equatorial: *President* – Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo; *Prime Minister* – Vicente Ehate Tomi	Malabo	Franc	145	28,051	163	700,000
Kenya: *President* – Uhuru Kenyatta; *Prime Minister* – Raila Odinga	Nairobi	Shilling	49	580,367	32	38,610,097
Lesotho: *King* – Letsie III; *Prime Minister* – Pakalitha Mosisili	Maseru	Loti & South African Rand	141	30,355	143	2,171,000
Liberia: *President* – Ellen Johnson Sirleaf	Monrovia	Dollar	104	111,369	127	3,994,000
Libyan Republic: *Chairman of the General National Congress*– Nouri Abusahmain; *Prime Minister* – Khalifa al-Ghawi	Tripoli	Dinar	17	1,759,540	103	6,355,000
Madagascar: *President* – Hery Rajaonarimampianina; *Prime Minister* – Jean Ravelonarivo	Antananarivo	Ariary	47	587,041	54	20,714,000
Malawi: *President* – Peter Mutharika	Lilongwe	Kwacha	100	118,484	65	14,901,000
Mali: *President* – Ibrahim Boubacar Keïta; *Prime Minister*– Modibo Keita	Bamako	CFA Franc	24	1,240,192	66	14,517,176
Mauritania: *President* – Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz; *Prime Minister* – Yahya Ould Hademine, Prime Minister of Mauritania	Nouakchott	Ouguiya	29	1,025,520	133	3,460,000
Mauritius: *President* – Ameenah Gurib-Fakim; *Prime Minister* – Anerood Jugnauth	Port Louis	Mauritian rupee	180	1,969	154	1,280,925
Morocco: *King* – Mohammed VI; *Prime Minister* – Abdelillah Benkirane	Rabat	Dirham	58	446,550	36	32,278,000
Mozambique: *President* – Filipe Nyusi, President of Mozambique; *Prime Minister* – Carlos Agostinho do Rosário	Maputo	Metical	35	801,590	56	20,579,265
Namibia (South-West Africa): *President* – Hage Geingob; *Prime Minister* – Saara Kuugongelwa	Windhoek	Dollar & Rand	34	824,268	144	2,088,669
Niger: *President* – *Mahamadou Issoufou*; *Prime Minister* – Brigi Rafini	Niamey	CFA Franc	22	1,267,000	64	15,730,754
Nigeria: *President* – Muhammadu Buhari	Abuja	Naira	32	923,768	7	158,423,000
Rwanda: *President* – Paul Kagame; *Prime Minister* – Anastase Murekezi	Kigali	Franc	148	26,338	81	10,412,820
São Tomé and Príncipe: *President* – Manuel Pinto da Costa; *Prime Minister* – Patrice Trovoada	São Tomé	Dobra	183	964	182	165,000
Senegal: *President* – Macky Sall; *Prime Minister* – Mohamed Dionne	Dakar	CFA Franc	88	196,722	72	12,434,000
Seychelles: *President* – James Michel	Victoria	Rupee	197	452	194	86,525
Sierra Leone: *President* – Ernest Bai Koroma	Freetown	Leone	119	71,740	108	5,868,000
Somalia: *President* – Hassan Sheikh Moha-	Mogadishu	Shilling	43	637,657	88	9,331,000

Country	Capital	Currency	World Ranking	Area Sq. Km	World Ranking	Population
mud; *Prime Minister* - Omar Abdirashid Ali Sharmarke						
South Africa: *President* – Jacob Zuma	Pretoria and Cape Town	Rand	25	1,221,037	26	50,586,757
St Helena: *Governor* – Mark Andrew Capes	Jamestown	Pound	205	308	220	4,000
Sudan: *President* – Omar al-Bashir	Khartoum	Pound	16	1,861,484	40	30,894,000
South Sudan: *President– Salva Kiir Mayardit*	Juba	Pound	45	619,745	94	8,260,490
Swaziland: *King* – Mswati III; *Prime Minister* – Barnabas Sibusiso Dlamini	Mbabane	Lilangeni	158	17,364	154	1,185,000
Tanzania: *President* – Jakaya Kikwete; *Prime Minister* – Mizengo Pinda	Dodoma	Shilling	31	945,087	30	43,187,823
Togo: *President* – Faure Gnassingbe; *Prime Minister* – Kassim Selom Klassou-Zunu	Lome	CFA Franc	126	56,785	107	6,028,000
Tunisia: *Acting President* – Beji Caid Essebsi,; *Prime Minister* – Habib Essid	Tunis	Dinar	93	163,610	78	10,549,100
Uganda: *President* – Yoweri Museveni; *Prime Minister* – Ruhakana Rugunda	Kampala	Shilling	81	241,550	37	31,800,000
Western Sahara (Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic): *President* – Mohamed Abdelaziz; *Prime Minister* - Abdelkader Taleb Oumar	El Alaium	Moroccan Dirham	77	266,000	167	531,000
Zambia: *President* – Edgar Lungu;	Lusaka	Kwacha	39	752,612	70	13,046,508
Zimbabwe: *President* – Robert Mugabe; *Prime Minister* – Morgan Tsvangirai	Harare	Dollar	61	390,757	71	12,571,000

Asia: Asia is the largest continent in the world extending over nearly one-third of the land surface of the earth.

Country	Capital	Currency	World Ranking	Area Sq. Km	World Ranking	Population
Afghanistan: *President* – Ashraf Ghani; *Chief Executive Officer* –Abdullah Abdullah	Kabul	Afghani	41	652,090	39	31,412,000
Armenia: *President* – Serzh Sargsyan; *Prime Minister* – Tigran Sargsyan	Yerevan	Dram	142	29,743	136	3,264,500
Azerbaijan: *President* – Ilham Aliyev; *Prime Minister* – Artur Rasizade	Baku	Manat	114	86,600	89	9,165,000
Bahrain: *King* – Hamad ibn Isa Al Khalifah; *Prime Minister* – Khalifa Ibn Sulman Al-Khalifa	Manama	Dinar	185	758	155	1,234,596
Bangladesh: *President* – Abdul Hamid; *Prime Minister* – Sheikh Hasina Wajed	Dhaka	Taka	95	143,998	8	151,389,000
Bhutan: *King* – Jigme Khesar Namgyal Wangchuck; *Prime Minister* – Lyonchen Tshering Tobgay	Thimphu	Ngultrum	135	38,394	164	695,822
Brunei Darussalam: *King* – Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah	Bandar Seri Begawan	Dollar	172	5,765	173	399,000
Cambodia: *King* –Norodom Sihamoni; *Prime Minister* – Hun Sen	Phnom Penh	Riel	90	181,035	69	13,395,682
China: *President* – Xi Jinping; *Prime Minister* – Li Keqiang	Beijing	Yuan	3	9,640,011	1	1,339,724,852
East Timor (Timor-Leste): *President* – Taur Matan Ruak; *Prime Minister* – Rui Maria de Araújo	Dili	US Dollar	159	14,874	157	1,124,000
Georgia: *President* – Giorgi Margvelashvili; *Prime Minister* – Irakli Garibashvili	Tbilisi	Lari	121	69,700	121	4,436,400
India: President – Pranab Mukherjee; *Prime Minister* – Narendra Modi	New Delhi	Rupee	7	3,287,263	2	1,210,193,422
Indonesia: *President* – Joko Widodo	Jakarta	Rupiah	15	1,910,931	4	237,556,363
Iran: *Supreme Leader* – Ayatollah Ali Khamenei; *President* – Hassan Rouhani	Tehran	Rial	18	1,648,195	17	75,711,000
Iraq: *President* – Fuad Masum; *Prime Minister* – Haider al-Abadi	Baghdad	Iraqi Dinar	59	435,244	38	31,672,000

Country	Capital	Currency	World Ranking	Area Sq. Km	World Ranking	Population
Israel: *President* – Reuven Rivlin; *Prime Minister* – Benjamin Netanyahu	Jerusalem	Israeli new sheqel	152	22,072	97	7,759,300
Japan: *Emperor* – Akihito; *Prime Minister* – Shinzō Abe	Tokyo	Yen	62	377,930	10	127,950,000
Jordan: *King* – Abdullah II; *Prime Minister* – Abdullah Ensour	Amman	Dinar	112	89,342	106	6,187,000
Kazakhstan: *President* – Nursultan Nazarbayev; *Prime Minister* – Karim Massimov	Astana	Tenge	9	2,724,900	62	16,518,000
Korea (N): *Eternal President* – Kim Il-sung; *Prime Minister* – Pak Pong-ju	Pyongyang	Won	99	120,538	48	24,052,231
Korea (S): *President* – Park Geun-hye; *Prime Minister* – Hwang Kyo-ahn	Seoul	Won	109	99,828	25	48,988,833
Kuwait: *Emir* – Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah; *Prime Minister* – Jaber Al-Mubarak Al-Hamad Al-Sabah	Kuwait City	Dinar	157	17,818	131	3,566,437
Kyrgyzstan: *President* – *Almazbek Atambayev*; *Prime Minister* – Temir Sariyev	Bishkek	Som	87	199,951	114	5,362,800
Lao People's Democratic Republic (Laos): *President* – Choummaly Sayasone; *Prime Minister* – Thongsing Thammavong	Vientiane	Lao Kip	84	236,800	104	6,230,200
Lebanon: *President* – Tammam Salam; *Prime Minister* – Tammam Salam (A)	Beirut	Lebanese Pound	167	10,452	125	4,228,000
Macau (Macao)	Macau	Pataca	229	30	166	556,800
Malaysia: *King* – Yang di-Pertuan Agong Abdul Halim; *Prime Minister* – Najib Razak	Kuala Lumpur	Ringgit	67	330,803	44	28,334,135
Maldives: *President* –Abdulla Yameen	Malé	Rufiyaa	206	300	177	317,280
Mongolia: *President* – Tsakhiagiin Elbegdorj; *Prime Minister* – Chimediin Saikhanbileg	Ulaanbaatar	Tögrög	19	1,564,100	139	2,823,300
Myanmar (Burma): *President* – Thein Sein	Naypyidaw	Myanma kyat	40	676,578	26	47,963,000
Nepal: *President* – Bidhya Devi Bhandari; *Prime Minister* – Khadga Prasad Sharma Oli	Kathmandu	Rupee	94	147,181	43	28,584,975
Oman: *Sultan– Qaboos bin Said al Said*	Muscat	Rial	71	309,500	141	2,694,094
Pakistan: *President* – Mamnoon Hussain; *Prime Minister* – Nawaz Sharif	Islamabad	Rupee	36	796,096	6	177,434,000
Palestine: *President* – Mahmoud Abbas; *Prime Minister* – Rami Hamdallah	Ramallah	Dinar	171	6,020	128	3,935,249
Philippines: *President* –Benigno Aquino III	Manila	Peso	73	300,000	12	94,013,200
Qatar: *Emir* – Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani; *Prime Minister* – Sheikh Abdullah bin Nasser bin Khalifa Al Thani	Doha	Qatari Riyal	164	11,586	149	1,696,563
Saudi Arabia: *King* – Salman	Riyadh (Royal) and Jeddah (Administrative)	Rial	13	2,149,690	46	27,136,977
Singapore: *President* – Tony Tan Keng Yam; *Prime Minister* – Lee Hsien Loong	Singapore	Singapore Dollar	189	710	116	5,076,700
Sri Lanka: *President* – Maithripala Sirisena; *Prime Minister* – Ranil Wickremesinghe	Sri Jayawardenepura	Rupee	122	65,610	55	20,653,000
Syria: *President* – Wael Nader al-Halqi; *Prime Minister* – Ahmad Tu'mah(A)	Damascus	Syrian Pound	89	185,180	49	23,695,000
Taiwan: *President* – Ma Ying-Jeou; *Premier* – Chang San-cheng	Taipei	New Taiwani Dollar	137	36,188	50	23,188,078
Tajikistan: *President* – Emomali Rehmon; *Prime Minister* – Kokhir Rasulzoda	Dushanbe	Tajikistani somoni	96	143,100	101	6,879,000
Thailand: *King* – Bhumibol Adulyadej; *Prime Minister* – Prayuth Chan-ocha	Bangkok	Baht	51	513,120	19	67,041,000
Turkmenistan: *President* – Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedow	Ashgabat	Manat	53	488,100	117	5,042,000
Turkey: *President* – Recep Tayyip Erdoğan; *Prime Minister* – Recep Ahmet Davutoğlu	Ankara	Turkish Lira	37	783,562	18	73,722,988
United Arab Emirates: *President* – Khalifa bin	Abu Dhabi	Dirham	116	83,600	93	8,264,070

Country	Capital	Currency	World Ranking	Area Sq. Km	World Ranking	Population
Zayed Al-Nahyan; *Prime Minister* – Mohammad bin Rashid Al-Maktoum						
Uzbekistan: *President* – Islam Karimov; *Prime Minister* – Shavkat Mirziyoyev	Tashkent	Som	57	447,400	45	27,445,000
Vietnam: *President* – Trương Tấn Sang; *Prime Minister* – Nguyen Tan Dung	Hanoi	Đồng	66	331,212	13	87,375,000
Yemen: *President* – Abd al-Rab Mansur al-Hadi; *Prime Minister* – Khaled Bahah	Sana'a	Rial	50	527,968	52	22,492,035

Europe

Country	Capital	Currency	World Ranking	Area Sq. Km	World Ranking	Population
Albania: *President* – Bujar Nishani; *Prime Minister* – Edi Rama	Tirana	Lek	144	28,748	138	3,195,000
Andorra: *Prime Minister* – Antoni Martí	Andorra La Vella	Euro	194	468	195	84,082
Austria: *President* – Heinz Fischer; *Chancellor* – Werner Faymann	Vienna	Euro	115	83,871	91	8,404,252
Belarus (Bidorussia): *President* – Alexander Lukashenko; *Prime Minister* – Andrei Kobyakov	Minsk	Ruble	86	207,600	85	9,503,807
Belgium: *King* – Philippe; *Prime Minister* – Charles Michel	Brussels	Euro	140	30,528	75	10,918,405
Bosnia and Herzegovina: *Chairman of the Presidency* – Mladen Ivanić; *Prime Minister* – Denis Zvizdić,	Sarajevo	Convertible mark	128	51,197	129	3,843,126
Bulgaria: *President* – Rosen Plevneliev; *Prime Minister* – Boyko Borisov	Sofia	Lev	105	110,879	98	7,364,570
Croatia: *President* – Kolinda Grabar-Kitarović; *Prime Minister* – Tihomir Oreskovic	Zagreb	Kuna	127	56,594	124	4,290,612
Cyprus: *President* – Nicos Anastasiades	Nicosia	Euro	168	9,251	160	804,435
Czech Republic: *President* – Miloš Zeman; *Prime Minister* – Bohuslav Sobotka	Prague	Czech Koruna	117	78,865	79	10,535,811
Denmark: *Queen* – Margrethe II; *Prime Minister* – Lars Lokke Rasmussen	Copenhagen	Danish Krone	133	43,094	111	5,564,219
Estonia: *President* – Toomas Hendrik Ilves; *Prime Minister* – Taavi Rõivas	Tallinn	Euro	132	45,227	152	1,340,122
Finland: *President* – Sauli Niinistö; *Prime Minister* – Juha Sipilä,	Helsinki	Euro	65	338,424	113	5,392,300
France: *President* – François Hollande; *Prime Minister* – Manuel Valls	Paris	Euro	42	640,294	21	65,821,885
Germany: *President* – Joachim Gauck; *Chancellor* – Angela Merkel	Berlin	Euro	63	357,114	15	81,751,602
Gibraltar	Gibraltar	Gibraltar Pound	234	6	212	29,441
Greece: *President* – Prokopis Pavlopoulos; *Prime Minister* – Alexis Tsipras	Athens	Euro	97	131,957	76	10,787,690
Greenland	Nuuk	Danish Krone	12	2,166,086	200	56,452
Hungary: *President* – János Áder; *Prime Minister* – Viktor Orbán	Budapest	Forint	110	93,028	83	9,986,000
Iceland: *President* – Olafur Ragnar Grimsson; *Prime Minister* – Sigmundur Davíð Gunnlaugsson	Reykjavik	Icelandic króna	108	103,000	176	318,452
Ireland Republic of (Eira): *President* – Michael D. Higgins; *Prime Minister* – Enda Kenny	Dublin	Euro	120	70,273	119	4,581,269
Italy: *President* – Sergio Mattarella; *Prime Minister* – Matteo Renzi,	Rome	Euro	72	301,336	23	60,626,442
Latvia: *President* – Andris Bērziņš; *Prime Minister* – Maris Kucinskis	Riga	Lats	124	64,559	142	2,218,800
Liechtenstein: Prince – Hans Adam II; Prince-	Vaduz	Swiss Franc	215	160	209	36,157

Country	Capital	Currency	World Ranking	Area Sq. Km	World Ranking	Population
Regent Alois: *Prime Minister* -- Adrian Hasler						
Lithuania: *President* - Dalia Grybauskaitė; *Prime Minister* -- Algirdas Butkevičius	Vilnius	Litas	123	65,300	137	3,221,200
Luxembourg: Grand Duke Henri: *Prime Minister* Xavier Bettel	Luxembourg City	Euro	178	2.586	170	502,100
Macedonia: *President* - Gjorge Ivanov; *Prime Minister* – Emil Dimitriev	Skopje	Denar	149	25,713	145	2,057,284
Malta: *President* - Marie Louise Coleiro Preca; *Prime Minister* – Joseph Muscat	Valetta	Euro	204	316	172	417,608
Moldova: *President* - Nicolae Timofti; *Prime Minister* - Pavel Filip	Chisinau	Leu	139	33,846	132	3,563,800
Monaco: Prince Albert II: *Minister of State* Serge Telle	Monaco	Euro	235	2	210	35.000
Montenegro: *President* - Filip Vujanovic: *Prime Minister* - Milo Đukanović	Podgoriaca	Euro	161	13,812	165	625,266
Netherlands: *King* – His Majesty Willem-Alexander; *Prime Minister* – Mark Rutte	Amsterdam	Euro	136	37,354	61	16,701,000
Norway: *King* – Harald V; *Prime Minister* – Erna Stoltenberg	Oslo	Krone	68	323,782	118	4,972,600
Poland: *President* – Anderej Duda *Prime Minister* – Beata Szydlo	Warsaw	Zloty	70	312,685	33	38,186,860
Portugal: *President* – Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa; *Prime Minister* – Antonio Costa	Lisbon	Euro	111	92,090	77	10,636,979
Romania: *President* – Klaus Iohannis; *Prime Minister* – Dacian Ciolos	Bucharest	Leu	83	238,391	53	21,413,815
Russia: *President* – Vladimir Putin; Prime Minister – Dmitry Medvedev	Moscow	Ruble	1	17,098,242	9	142,914,136
San Marino: Captain Regent – Lorella Stefanelli and Nicola Renzi	San Marino	Euro	222	61	211	31,887
Serbia: *President* – Tomislav Nikolić; *Prime Minister* – Aleksandar Vučić	Belgrade	Serbian Dinar	113	88,361	99	7,306,677
Slovakia: *President* Andrej Kiska; *Prime Minister* – Robert Fico	Bratislva	Euro	130	49,037	112	5,435,273
Slovenia: *Preisdent* - Borut Pahor; *Prime Minister* – Miro Cerar	Ljubljana	Euro	154	20,273	146	2,053,390
Spain: *King* – Felipe VI; *Prime Minister* – Mariano Rajoy	Madrid	Euro	52	505,992	27	46,125,154
Sweden: *King* – Carl XVI Gustaf; *Prime Minister* – Stefan Löfven	Stockholm	Krona	56	450,295	86	9,440,588
Switzerland: President – U. Maurer; *Vice President*– D. Burkhalter	Bern	Swiss Franc	134	41,277	96	7,866,500
United Kingdom (Great Britain): *Queen* – Elizabeth II, *Prime Minister* – David Cameron	London	British pound	80	242,900	22	62,435,709
Ukraine: *President* - Petro Poroshenko; *Prime Minister* -- Arseniy Yatsenyuk	Kiev	Hryvnia	46	603.500	29	45,670,036
Vatican City: *Sovereign*–Francis; *President* – Giuseppe Bertello	Vatican City	Euro	236	0.44	224	500

North America

Country	Capital	Currency	World Ranking	Area Sq. Km	World Ranking	Population
Antigua and Barbuda: *Queen* Elizabeth II; *Governor General* – Sir Rodney Williams; *Prime Minister* -- Gaston Browne	St John's	Dollar	199	442	193	89,000
Bahamas: *Queen* Elizabeth II; *Governor General* – Arthur Dame Marguerite Pindling; *Prime Minsiter* – Perry Christie	Nassau	Dollar	160	13,943	174	353,658
Barbados: Queen Elizabeth II; Governor General – Elliot Belgrave; *Prime Minister* – Freundel Stuart	Bridgetown	Dollar	200	430	178	273,000
Belize: Queen Elizabeth II; Governor General	Belmopan	Dollar	151	22,966	175	333,200

Country	Capital	Currency	World Rank-ing	Area Sq. Km	World Rank-ing	Population
– Colville Young; *Prime Minister* – Dean Bar-row						
Bermuda: *Governor* – George Fergusson; *Premier* – Michael Dunkley	Hamilton	Dollar	225	54	198	64,566
Canada: *Queen* – Elizabeth II; *Governor General*– David Johnston; *Prime Minister* – Justin Trudeau	Ottawa	Dollar	2	9,984,670	35	34,606,000
Cayman Islands: *Governor* – Helen Kilpatrick; *Premier* – Alden McLaughlin	George Town	Dollar	207	264	202	54,878
Costa Rica: *President* – Luis Guillermo Solís	San José	colón	129	51,100	120	4,563,538
Cuba: *President* – Raul Castro	Havana	Peso	106	109,884	73	11,241,161
Dominica: *President* – Charles Savarin: *Prime Minister* – Roosevelt Skerrit						
Dominican Republic: *President* – Danilo Me-dina	Santo Domingo	Peso	131	48,671	87	9,378,818
El Salvador: *President* – Salvador Sánchez Cerén	San Salvador	Colon	153	21,041	110	5,744,113
Grenada: *Queen* – Elizabeth II; Governor General – Dame Cécile La Grenade; *Prime – Minister*, Keith Mitchell	St George's	Dollar	203	344	188	104,000
Guatemala: *President* – Jimmy Morales	Guatemala City	Quetzal	107	108,889	67	14,361,666
Haiti: *President* – Jocelerme Privert; *Prime Minister* – Enex Jean-Charles	Port-au-Prince	Gourde	147	27,750	82	10,085,214
Honduras: *President* – Porfirio Juan Orlando Hernández	Tegucigalpa	Lempira	103	112,492	95	8,215,313
Jamaica: *Queen* – Elizabeth II; Governor General – Patrick Allen; *Prime Minister* – An-drew Holness	Kingston	Jamaican Dollar	166	10,991	140	2,705,827
Mexico: *President* – Enrique Peña Nieto	Mexico City	Mexican Peso	14	1,964,375	11	112,336,538
Montserrat: *Governor* – Adrian Davis; *Premier* – Donaldson Romeo	Plymouth	Dollar	219	102	219	6,000
Nicaragua: *President* – Deniel Ortega	Managua	córdoba	98	130,373	109	5,788,000
Panama: *President* – Juan Carlos Varela,	Panama City	Balboa	118	75,417	134	3,405,813
Puerto Rico: *Govemor* – Alejandro García Padilla	San Juan	US Dollar	169	8,870	130	3,725,789
Saint Kitts and Nevis: *Queen* – Elizabeth II; *Govemor General* – Sir Edmund Lawrence; *Prime Minister* – Timothy Harris	Basseterre	Dollar	208	261	205	52,000
Saint Lucia: *Queen* – Elizabeth II; *Governor General* – *Dame* Pearlette Louisy; *Prime Minister* – Kenny Anthony	Castries	Dollar	193	539	181	166,526
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: *Queen* – Elizabeth II; *Governor General – Frederick Ballantyne* ; *Prime Minister* – Ralph Gon-salves	Kingstown	Dollar	201	389	185	109,000
Turks & Caicos Islands *Governor* –Peter Beckingham	Cockburn Town	US Dollar	184	948	207	40,357
United States of America (USA): *President* – Barack Obama	Washington, D.C.	US Dollar	4	9,629,091	3	312,370,000
U.S. Virgin Islands	Charlotte Amalie	US Dollar	202	347	187	106,405

South America

Country	Capital	Currency	World Rank-ing	Area Sq. Km	World Rank-ing	Population
Argentina: *President* – Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner	Buenos Aires	Peso	8	2,780,400	31	40,091,359
Bolivia: *President* – Evo Morales	La Paz	Boliviano	28	1,098,581	80	10,426,154
Brazil: *President* – Dilma Rousseff	Brasilia	Brazillan Real	5	8,514,877	5	190,732,694
Chile: *President* – Michelle Bachelet,	Santiago	Peso	38	756,102	60	17,248,450
Colombia: *President* – Juan Manuel Santos	Bogotá	Peso	26	1,141,748	28	46,186,000
Ecuador: *President* – Rafael Correa	Quito	US Dollar	78	256,369	68	14,306,876

Country	Capital	Currency	World Ranking	Area Sq. Km	World Ranking	Population
Falkland Islands: *Governor* – Colin Roberts,; *Chief Executive* – Keith Padgett	Stanley	Falkland Pound	163	12,173	221	3,000
Guyana: *President* – David A. Granger; *Prime Minister* – Moses Nagamootoo	Georgetown	Guyanese Dollar	85	214,969	161	784,894
Paraguay: *President* – Horacio Cartes	Asuncion	Guarani	60	406,752	105	6,230,000
Peru: *President* – Ollanta Humala; *Prime Minister* – Pedro Cateriano	Lima	Sol	20	1,285,216	41	29,461,933
Suriname: *President* – Dési Bouterse	Paramaribo	Dollar	92	163,820	169	525,000
Trinidad and Tobago: *President* – Anthony Carmona; *Prime Minister* – Kamla Persad-Bissessar	Port-of-Spain	T&T Dollar	173	5,130	153	1,317,714
Uruguay: *President* – Tabaré Vázquez	Montevideo	Peso	91	176,215	135	3,356,584
Venezuela: *President* – Nicolás Maduro	Caracas	Bolivar	33	912,050	42	29,390,000

Oceania: Australia along with New Zealand and the Pacific Islands is known as *Oceania* or *Australiasia.*

Country	Capital	Currency	World Ranking	Area Sq. Km	World Ranking	Population
Australia: *Queen* – Elizabeth II; *Governor General* – Sir Peter Cosgrove; *Prime Minister* – Malcolm Turnbull	Canberra	Australian Dollar	6	7,692,024	51	22,725,507
Fiji: ***President*** – Jioji Konrote; *Acting Prime* Minister– Frank Bainimarama	Suva	Fijian Dollar	156	18,272	159	861,000
Guam: *Governor* - Eddie Calvo	Hagåtña	US Dollar	192	549	183	159,436
Kiribati: *President* – Taneti Mamau	South Tarawa	Dollar	188	726	191	100,000
Marshall Islands: *President* – Christopher Loeak	Majuro	US Dollar	213	181	203	54,305
Micronesia: *President* – Peter M. Christian	Palikir	Dollar	190	702	190	102,624
Nauru: *President* –Baron Waqa	Yaren	Australian Dollar	232	21	217	10,000
New Zealand: *Governor General* – Sir Jerry Mateparae; *Prime Minister* – John Key	Wellington	NZ Dollar	75	270,467	122	4,418,300
Northern Mariana Islands	Saipan	US Dollar	195	464	204	53,883
Palau: *President* – Tommy Remengesau	Ngerulmud	Dollar	196	459	215	20,000
Papua New Guinea: *Prime Minister* – Peter O'Neill; *Governor General* – Michael Ogio	Port Moresby	Kina	55	462,840	102	6,703,000
Samoa: *Prime Minister* –Tuilaepa Aiono Sailele Malielegaoi;	Apia	Tala	177	2,842	180	187,032
Solomon Islands: *Prime Minister* – Manasseh Sogavare; *Governor General* – Frank Kabui	Honiara	Dollar	143	28,896	168	530,669
Tonga: *King* –Tupou VI; *Prime Minister* – Akilisi Pohiva	Nukualofa	Tongan paanga	187	747	189	104,000
Tuvalu: *Queen* – Elizabeth II; *Governor General* – Iakoba Italeli; *Prime Minister* – Enele Sopoaga	Funafuti	Dollar	230	26	218	10,000
Vanuatu: *President* – Baldwin Lonsdale; *Prime Minister* – Charlot Salwai	Port Vila	Vatu	162	12,189	179	240,000

DISTINCTIVE NAMES OF COUNTRIES / CITIES

Blue River	The Yangse Kiang	Empire City	New York
Britain of South	New Zealand	Eternal City	Rome
City of Bazars	Cairo (Egypt)	Forbidden City	Lhassa (China)
City of Colleges	Lahore (Pakistan)	Forbidden Land	Tibet (China)
City of Ghosts and Temples	Banaras (India)	Garden of South India	Tanjore
City of Popes	Rome (Italy)	Gateway of Pakistan	Karachi (Pakistan)
City of Seven Hills	Rome (Italy)	Gibraltar of Indian Ocean	Aden (Yemen)
City of Silent Thoroughfares	Venice (Italy)	Gibraltar of the West	Quebec
City of Sky-scrapers	New York (USA)	Gift of the Nile	Egypt
Dark Continent	Africa	Great Britain of the Pacific	Japan
Emerald Island	Ireland (Europe)		

Equator of the Earth	The Himalayas (Asia)	Land of Thousand Islands	Finland
Island Continent	Australia	Land of White Elephants	Thailand
Island of Cloves	Zanzibar (Tanzania)	Land of White Elephants	Thailand
Isle of Pearls	Bahrain (Persian gulf)	Pearl of Antilles	Cuba
Key to the Mediterranean	Gibraltar	Pillars of Hercules	Strait of Gibraltar
King of Indian forests	Teak	Playground of Europe	Switzerland
Land of Cakes	Scotland	River in the Sea	The Gulf Stream
Land of Deserts	Africa	Rome of India	Delhi
Land of Five Rivers	Punjab	Roof of the World	The Pamirs
Land of Golden Fiber	Bangladesh	Silicon Valley	California
Land of Golden Fleece	Australia	Silver City	Algiers
Land of Maple	Canada	Sorrow of China	The Hwang Ho (River)
Land of the Midnight Sun	Norway	Whiteman's Grace	Guinea Coast of Africa
Land of the Morning Calm	Korea (Asia)	Windy City	Chicago
Land of the Rising Sun	Japan		

OLD AND NEW NAMES

CHANGED NAMES OF PLACES

Old Name	New Name				
Abyssinia	Ethiopia	Farmosa	Taiwan	Mysore	Karnataka
Acre (Israel)	Akko	Fort Lamy	N' Djamena	Peking (China)	Beijing
Angora (Turkey)	Ankara	Frunze	Bishkek	Persia	Iran
Antioch (Turkey)	Antakya	Greenland	Kalaallit Nunaat	Pipri (Pakistan)	Bin Qasim
Athinai (Greece)	Athens	Holland	Netherlands	Rhodesia	Zimbabwe
Bombay (India)	Mumbai	Kampuchea	Cambodia	Salisbury	Harare
Ceylon	Sri Lanka	Koin (Germany)	Cologne	Siam	Thailand
Christiania	Oslo	Krugn Thep	Bangkok	Tananarive	Antanagnarivo
Constantinople	Istanbul	Leningrad	St. Petersburg	Tripoli	Libya
Culkata (India)	Kolkuta	Lyallpur	Faisalabad	Upper Volta	Burkina Faso
Dutch East	Indonesia	Malagasy	Madagascar	Wien (Austria)	Vienna
Dutch Guinea	Surinam	Mesopotamia	Iraq		
East Pakistan	Bangladesh	Montgomery	Sahiwal		
		Burma	Myanmar		

PARLIAMENTS

PARLIAMENTS OF SOME COUNTRIES

Country	Parliament				
Afghanistan	Loya Jirga	Croatia	Sabor	Israel	Knesset
Albania	Peoples' Assembly	Czech Republic	Parliament	Italy	Parliament
Argentina	Congress	Denmark	Folketing	Japan	Diet
Armenia	State Council	Egypt	Majlis	Kazakhstan	Kenges
Azerbaijan	Milli Majlis	Estonia	Riigokogu	Korea (N)	Politburo
Bahrain	Consultative Council	Finland	Eduskunton	Latvia	Saeima
Bangaldesh	Jatiya Sangsad	France	Parliament	Lithuania	Seimas
Belarus	Sejm	Germany	Parliament	Maldives	Majilis
Belgium	Parliament	India	Parliament	Netherlands	States-General
Canada	Federal Parliament	Iran	Majlis	Norway	Sturting
		Ireland	Parliament	Pakistan	Majlis-e-Shoora

Philippines	Congress	Switzerland	Federal Assembly	U.K.	House of Lords
Poland	Parliament	Tajikistan	Majlis	USA	Congress
Russia	Federal Assembly	Turkmenistan	Majlis	Uzbekistan	Majlis
Spain	Cortes	Turkey	Grand National Assembly		
Sweden	Rksda				

AIRLINES

Name	Country
Aeroflot	Russia
Aero Asia	Pakistan
Air France	France
Air Lanka	Sri Lanka
Alitalia	Italian
Bheman	Bangladesh
British Airways	Britain
Cathay Pacific	Hong Kong
Emirates Airlines	U.A.E.
Freedom Air	New Zealand
Gulf Air	Gulf Countries
JAL (Japan Airlines)	Japan
K.L.M	Holland
Lufthansa	Germany
Middle East Air line	Lebanon
Olympic Airways	Greece
Oman Air	Oman
PIA	Pakistan
Shaheen Air Lines	Pakistan
Singapore Airlines	Singapore
Thai Airways	Thailand
Unied Air Lines	USA
Sabeena	Belgium

NEWS AGENCIES OF SOME COUNTRIES

N. Agency	Country
AFP	France
Agerpres	Romania
AGI	Italy
AIP	Afghanistan
Anatolia	Turkey
Angop	Angola
ANOP	Portugal
ANSA	Italy
APA	Pakistan
API	India
APP	Pakistan
Bakhtar	Afghanistan
Belga	Belgium
Bernama	Malaysia
BSS	Bangladesh
Ceteka	Czech Republic
DPA	Germany
Interfax	Russia
IRNA	Iran
Itar-Tass	Russia
JANA	Libya
Jiji	Japan
Kyodo	Japan
MAP	Morocco
MENA	Egypt
NAN	Nigeria
NCNA	China
PAP	Poland
Petra	Jordan
PPI	Pakistan
PTI	India
Reuter	Britain
SANA	Syria
SPA	Saudi Arabia
SUNA	Sudan
TAP	Tunisia
UPI	USA
WAFA	Palestine
WAM	UAE
Xinhua	China
Ziana	Zimbabwe

ANNUAL DAYS / WEEKS

Annual Days

9 January	National day of Childern in Pakistan
5 February	Kashmir Solidarity day
14 February	Valeentine day
22 February	International Scout day
8 March	International Women's day
22 March	World Day for water.
23 March	Pakistan day
23 March	World Meterological Day
7 April	World Health Day
22 April	Earth day
23 April	International books day
1 May	Labour day
3 May	World Press Day
15 May	International day of Families
17 May	World Telecommunication day
24th May	Common wealth day
31 May	World No Tobacco day
3rd June	Road Safety day
5 June	World Environment day
8 June	Father's day
27June	World Diabetes Day
4 July	America's independence day
11 July	world population day
6 August	Friendship day
9 August	World's Indigenous people
12 August	International youth Day
14 August	Pakistan's Independence day
8 September	International Literacy day
Third Tuesday of Sep.	International Day of peace
14 September	International day of first Aid
16 September	International ozone day
27 September	International tourism day
30 September	International Heart Day

Last weak in Sept.	World Maritime day
1 October	Senior citizens day
First Monday of October	world Habitat day
9 October	World Postal day
5 October	International teachers day
16 October	world Food day
17 October	Eradication of Poverty day
24 October	United Nations Day
27 October	Kashmir Black day
24-30 October	Disarmament week
20 November	Universal Children's Day
1 December	World Aids Day
3 December	International Day of Disabled Persons
7 December	International Civil Aviation
10 December	Human Rights Day
15 December	International day of Seas
25th December	Christmes day

NOBEL PRIZES

Prize Categories:

Noble Prize in physics (decided by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences)

Nobel Prize in Chemistry (decided by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences)

Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (decided by Karolinska Institute)

Nobel Prize in Literature (decided by the Swedish Academy)

Nobel Prize in Peace (decided by the Norwegian Nobel Committee, appointed by the Norwegian parliament, Stortinget)

Nobel Memorial Prize in Economics (decided by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences)

NOBEL PRIZES 2015

Achievements in	Recipient	Work
Physics	Takaaki Kajita and Arthur B. McDonald	"for the discovery of neutrino oscillations, which shows that neutrinos have mass"
Chemistry	Tomas Lindahl, Paul Modrich and Aziz Sancar	"for mechanistic studies of DNA repair"
Physiology & Medicine	William C. Campbell and Satoshi Ōmura Youyou Tu	"for their discoveries concerning a novel therapy against infections caused by roundworm parasites" "for her discoveries conceming a novel therapy against Malaria"
Literature	Svetlana Alexievich	"for her polyphonic writings, a monument to suffering and courage in our time"
Peace	National Dialogue Quartet	"for its decisive contribution to the building of a pluralistic democracy in Tunisia in the wake of the Jasmine Revolution of 2011"
The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel 2015	Angus Deaton	"for his analysis of consumption, poverty, and welfare"

MCQs

1. Nobel Prize was established after Alfred Bernhard Nobel a Chemical engineer in?
   (a) 1896 (b) 1901
   (c) 1876 (d) 1900
2. From what invention did Alfred Nobel make his fortune?
   (a) Antibiotics (b) X-rays
   (c) Dynamite (d) Radio
3. In which years there were no Nobel Prize awards made in any of the categories?
   (a) 1940-42 (b) 1939-42
   (c) 1940-41
   (d) It was never stopped since 1901 onwards
4. Who was the first Asian to have received the Nobel Prize? (PMS 2006)
   (a) C.V. Raman (b) R.N. Tagore
   (c) Mother Teresa (d) I.A. Bunin
5. First woman to win the Nobel Prize was
   (a) Mother Teresa
   (b) Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi
   (c) Madame Marie Curie Sklodowska
   (d) None of the above
6. UNHCR, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, has received the Nobel Peace Prize for how many times?
   (a) two times (b) three times
   (c) four times (d) five tiems

7. When was started nobel prize in economics?
   (a) 1967 (b) 1901
   (c) 1951 (d) 1969
8. Which country has received maximum Nobel prizes after its institution?
   (a) Germany (b) France
   (c) USA (d) U.K.
9. Which of the following Muslim countries got the most Nobel prizes in Muslim world?
   (a) Egypt (b) Turkey
   (c) Bangladesh (d) Pakistan
10. How many times the work of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has been honoured by a Nobel Peace Prize?
   (a) two times (b) three times
   (c) four times (d) five times
11. Who is the first Pakistani to have received Nobel Prize 1979 for Physics?
   (a) Naguib Mahfauz
   (b) Dr. Samar Mubarka
   (c) Dr. Abdul Qadir Khan
   (d) Dr. Abdus Salam
12. The Nobel Prize amount for 2012 is set at Swedish kronor (SEK) ———— per full Nobel Prize.
   (a) 4 million (b) 10 million
   (c) 6 million (d) 8 million
13. British Prime Minister Winston Churchill was awarded a Nobel Prize in 1953. In what prize category?
   (a) Peace (b) Physics
   (c) Literature (d) Chemistry
14. All the Nobel Prizes are awarded in Stockholm except one. Which one?
   (a) The Nobel Prize in Physics, which is awarded in New York, USA
   (b) The Nobel Prize in Chemistry, which is awarded in Copenhagen, Denmark
   (c) The Nobel Prize in Literature, which is awarded in Helsinki, Finland
   (d) The Nobel Peace Prize, which is awarded in Oslo, Norway
15. Which prominent public figure was never awarded a Nobel Peace Prize?
   (a) Mother Teresa (b) Martin Luther King
   (c) Nelson Mandela (d) Mahatma Gandhi
16. 863 Nobel Laureates (835 Laureates and 21 organizations) have been awarded the Nobel Prize between 1901 and 2012. How many of them Nobel Laureates are women?
   (a) 89 (b) 101
   (c) 45 (d) 44
17. Who have been awarded Nobel Prize 2012 for Peace?
   (a) Organization of Islamic Cooperation
   (b) Amnesty International
   (c) European Union
   (d) International Court of Justice
18. Who has been awarded Nobel Prize 2012 for Literature?
   (a) Mo Yan (b) Doris Lessing
   (c) Herta Müller (d) Tomas Tranströmer
19. Who has been awarded Nobel Prize 2012 for Economic Sciences?
   (a) George A. Olah
   (b) Roger D. Kornberg
   (c) Dan Shechtman & Gerhard Ertl
   (d) Alvin E. Roth and Lloyd S. Shapley
20. Who has been awarded the 2014 Nobel prize in physics?
   (a) Francois, Englert & Peter W.Higgs
   (b) Isamu Akasaki, Hiroshi Amano & Shuji Nakamura
   (c) Andre Geim, Konstantin & Novoselov
   (d) Serge Haroche, David J. & Wineland
21. Who has been awarded the 2014 nobel prize in Chemistry?
   (a) Eric Betzig, Stefan hell & William E. Moerner
   (b) Brian K Kobilika & Robert J.Lefkowitz
   (c) Richard F. Heck & Akira Suzuki
   (d) Dan Shectman
22. Who has been awarded the 2014 nobel prize in Physiology & Medicine?
   (a) John B. Gurdon & Shinya Yamanaka
   (b) James E. Rothman; Randy W. Schekman; & Thomas C. Südhof
   (c) John O'Keefe, May Britt Moser & Edvard Moser
   (d) Bruce Beutler; Jules A. Hoffmann; Ralph M. Steinman
23. Who has been awarded the 2014 nobel prize in Literature?
   (a) Alice Munro
   (b) Patrick modiano
   (c) Mo Yan
   (d) Thomas Transtromer
24. Who has been awarded the 2014 nobel prize in Peace?
   (a) Malala Yousafzai & Kailash Satyarthi
   (b) European Union (EU)
   (c) Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)
   (d) Barack Obama

ANSWERS

1. b	2. c	3. a	4. b	5. c
6. a	7. d	8. c	9. a	10. b
11. d	12. d	13. c	14. d	15. d
16. d	17. c	18. d		20 b
21. a	22. c	23. b	24. a	

EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERIES

1. Name the first person who journeyed through China, India and other parts of Asia from 1271-94
   (a) Christopher Columbus (b) Vascoda Gama
   (c) Marco Polo (d) Nicole Maffeo

2. Name the person who discovered sea route from Europe to India
   (a) Vasco da Gama (b) Christopher Columbus
   (c) Marco Polo (d) Amengo Vespuci

3. Christopher Columbus landed on mainland of South America in
   (a) 1496 (b) 1497
   (c) 1498 (d) 1499

4. Name the first to sail round the world; discovered the Magallan Strait, reached the Philippines and named the Pacific
   (a) William Dampier (b) Lord Anson
   (c) Ferdinand Magallan (d) John Davis

5. Name the person who discovered Canada and explored St. Lawennie from 1534-36
   (a) Jacquies Cartier (b) William Dampier
   (c) James Cook (d) Capt Wallis

6. Name the person who sailed around the world in the 'Golden Hind' during 1557-80
   (a) Sir Francis Drake (b) John Davis
   (c) Vitus Bering (d) James Clark

7. Name the Person who discovered Australia in 1606?
   (a) Henry Hudson (b) William Janszoon
   (c) Sebastain Cabot (d) Capt James Cook

8. Who among the following discovered, New Zealand, The Tonga and Fiji Island in 1642?
   (a) James Clark (b) Abel Tasman
   (c) John Davis (d) John Speke

9. Name the Person who discovered Zambia and Victoria Falls from 1852-73?
   (a) David Living Stone (b) Jacquies Lartier
   (c) Adam Kus (d) Daniel Arap

ANSWERS

1. c	2. a	3. c	4. c
5. a	6. a	7. b	8. b
9. a			

RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD

1. Which is the world's oldest religion?
   (a) Judaism (b) Islam
   (c). Christianity (d) Hinduism

2. Which is the largest religion in the world?
   (a) Islam (b) Hinduism
   (c) Christianity (d) Judaism

3. When was Buddhism founded?
   (a) 500 BC (b) 525 BC
   (c) 400 BC (d) 300 BC

4. Confucianism is the main religion of
   (a) Arabia and Iraq
   (b) China and Taiwan
   (c) Japan and Sri Lanka
   (d) Nepal and Afghanistan

5. Which among the following is the sacred text of the Confucianists
   (a) The Tripitaka (b) The Analects
   (c) Torach (d) None of these

6. Where was Jesus Christ born?
   (a) Iraq (b) Jerusalem
   (c) Mecca (d) Madina

7. The Sacred place of Christians is
   (a) Nazareth (b) Jerusalem
   (c) Mecca (d) None of these

8. Who founded Judaism?
   (a) Prophet Mohammad (SAW)
   (b) Jesus Christ
   (c) Moses
   (d) None of these

9. Gautam Siddhartha Buddha founder of Buddhism was born in 563 BC in
   (a) Bhutan (b) Nepal
   (c) India (d) Sri Lanka

10. In which of the following countries Buddhism is followed as their religion
    (a) Sri Lanka (b) Korea
    (c) Japan (d) All of them

11. The Tripitaka is Sacred text of which religion
    (a) Hinduism (b) Buddhism
    (c) Confucianism (d) Taoism

12. Which of the following place is the place of worship of Buddhism
    (a) Synagogue (b) Central Shrie
    (c) Stopa (d) Tao-te Ching

13. Who was founder of Confucianism
 (a) Hinayana (b) Lao Tse
 (c) Kung Fu Tsu (d) Maha youa

14. Hinduism was founded how many year ago?
 (a) 2000 BC (b) 1500 BC
 (c) 2500 BC (d) 3000 BC

15. Which of the following is the sacred book of Hinduism
 (a) Vedas (b) Upanishads
 (c) Ramyana (d) All of them

16. Moses (AS) founder of Judaism was born in
 (a) Jeruslem (b) Iraq
 (c) Egypt (d) Jordan

17. Judaism was founded in
 (a) 1000 BC (b) 1100 BC
 (c) 1300 BC (d) 900 BC

18. Torah is the religious text of which religion
 (a) Judaism (b) Christianity
 (c) Taoism (d) None of them

19. Synagogue is place of worship of which religion
 (a) Confucianism (b) Judaism
 (c) Shintoism (d) Buddhism

20. Jerusalem is a sacred place for
 (a) Christian (b) Jews
 (c) Muslims (d) All of them

21. Religion Shintoism is followed in which of the following countries?
 (a) China (b) Thailand
 (c) Japan (d) Nepal

22. Sikhism was founded by Guru Nanak in
 (a) 875 AD (b) 1650 AD
 (c) 1500 AD (d) 1575 AD

23. Golden Temple is the sacred place of which religion
 (a) Sikhism (b) Hinduism
 (c) Buddhism (d) Taoism

24. After Christianity and Islam, the third biggest religion in terms of followers is:-
 (a) Judaism (b) Shintoism
 (c) Buddhism (d) Hinduism

ANSWERS

1. d	2. c	3. b	4. b	5. b
6. b	7. b	8. c	9. b	10. d
11. b	12. c	13. c	14. b	15. d
16. c	17. c	18. a	19. b	20. d
21. c	22. c	23. a	24. d	

BATTLES

1. The French Revolution began in the year
 (a) 1770 (b) 1788
 (c) 1789 (d) 1750

2. The War of Roses (1455-1485) in European history is associated with the
 (a) War between England and France
 (b) Civil war in England
 (c) Anglo-Spanish War
 (d) War between Prussia and Austria

3. Which was the Napolean's last battle in which he was captured and exiled to St Helena?
 (a) Battle of Trafalgar
 (b) Battle Waterloo
 (c) Battle of Austerlitz
 (d) Battle of Leipzig

4. The war of American Independence was fought between
 (a) North America and South America
 (b) Britain and North America
 (c) France and America
 (d) Canada and South America

5. The first atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on
 (a) Aug 6, 1945 (b) Aug 9, 1945
 (c) Aug 9, 1946 (d) Aug 6, 1942

6. The second atom bomb was dropped on Nagasaki on
 (a) Aug 6, 1914 (b) Aug 9, 1945
 (c) Aug 6, 1943 (d) Aug 9, 1943

7. Hundred-Year War was fought in 1338-1453 between
 (a) France and England (b) France and Germany
 (c) England and Germany (d) England and Dutch

8. The Seven-year war (1756-1763) was fought between
 (a) France and Germany (b) England and France
 (c) England and Prussia (d) France and Austria

9. In which battle British forces led by Duke of Wellington defeated French forces led by Napolean Bona Parate?
 (a) Battle of Waterloo (b) Battle of Leipzig
 (c) Battle of Borodino (d) War of Roses

10. First China war fought in 1840 between China and Britain is known as
(a) Balkan War (b) Opium War
(c) Battle of Mycale (d) Boer War

11. After the World War II Germany was divided into East Germany and West Germany: West Germany was given under the control of
(a) France Russia and England
(b) Russia, France and USA
(c) France England and Turkey
(d) France England and USA

12. Which of the following wars is the shortest war ever fought, ended in just six days.
(a) Gulf War (b) Israel-Arab War
(c) Desert-War (d) Boer War

13. Who was chosen by Hazrat Umar (R.A) to lead the Muslim Army in the battle of Qadsiya?
(a) Hazrat Ubaida bin Jerrah
(b) Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed (R.A)
(c) Hazrat Saad Bin Abi Waqas (R.A)
(d) Hazrat Usamah Bin Zaid (R.A)

14. Name the battle fought in the time of Hazrat Umar (R.A) in which the Byzantines lost Syria?
(a) Battle of Yarmook (b) Battle of Qadsiya
(c) Battle of Mota (d) None of them

15. Name the first Civil War among the Muslims
(a) Battle of Siffin (b) Battle of Nahrawan
(c) The Battle of Jamal (d) None of them

16. In which year Badr, the first battle in the history of Islam, was fought.
(a) 624 AD (b) 621 AD
(c) 619 AD (d) 623 AD

17. Battle of Khandaq (Ditch) was fought in 627 AD between 10000 non-Muslims and 3000 Muslims troops. Who made the proposal for digging a ditch?
(a) Usman (RA) (b) Khalid Bin Walid (RA)
(c) Salman Farsi (RA) (d) Umer (RA)

18. The battle of Khyber was fought in the year:
(a) 631 AD (b) 627 AD
(c) 628 AD (d) 630 AD

19. A battle was fought between Muhammad Ghouri and Prithvi Raj in 1192 AD. Muhammad Ghouri won the battle. Name the battle.
(a) Battle of Samugarh (b) Battle of Kirke
(c) Battle of Talikota (d) Battle of Tarain

20. In 1540 Sher Shah Suri defeated Mughal King Humayun in the battle of:
(a) Kennauj (b) Holdighat
(c) Panipat (d) Thirka

21. In battle of Plassey Lord Clive defeated Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula in
(a) 1780 AD (b) 1757 AD
(c) 1765 AD (d) 1755 AD

22. The First war between Arabs and Israel was fought in ________.
(a) 1946 (b) 1947
(c) 1948 (d) 1949

ANSWERS

1. c	2. b	3. b	4. b	5. a
6. b	7. a	8. c	9. a	10. b
11. d	12. b	13. c	14. a	15. c
16. a	17. c	18. c	19. d	20. a
21. b	22. c			

WORLD RECORDS

Largest producer of copper	Chile	Largest Sugar exporter	Cuba
Largest producer of Rubber	Thailand	Largest exporter of Cotton	USA
Largest exporter of Rubber	Thailand	Largest Tea producer	India
Largest synthetic Rubber Producer	Japan	Largest Tea exporter	Sri-Lanka
Largest cotton producer	China	Largest Maize producer	USA
Largest Rice producer	China	Largest Palm Oil producer	Malaysia
Largest wheat producer	China	Largest Olive Oil producer	Spain
Largest wheat exporter	USA	Largest Coconut producer	Indonesia
Largest Silver producer	Mexico	Largest Rape Seed producer	India
Largest Uranium producer	Canada	Largest Corn producer	USA
Largest Uranium reserves	Australia	Largest Sunflower producer	Argentina
Largest Natural Gas producer	Russia	Largest Peanut producer	China
Largest Natural Gas reserves	Russia	Largest Soyabean producer	USA
Largest exporter of Rice	Thailand	Largest Oil Seed producer	USA
Largest sugarcane producer	Brazil	Largest Iron Ore producer	Brazil

Largest producer of Gold	China	Largest diamond producer	Austrila
Largest exporter of Gold	South Africa	Largest Mica producer	India
Largest producer of Coal	China	Largest Tobocco producer	China
Largest consumer of Coal	China	Largest sulphur producer	USA
Largest reserves of Coal	USA	Largest Nickel producer	Canada
Largest Oil reserve country	Saudi Arabia	Largest oil consuming country	USA
Largest Oil producing country	Saudi Arabia	Largest coffee producer	Brazil
Largest Hydroelectricity producer	Canada	Largest no. of nuclear reactors	USA
Largest Thermal Electricity producer	USA	Largest producer of dry milk	Netherlands
Largest Nuclear Energy producer	USA	Largest producer of tin	China
Largest producer of chromite	South Africa	Largest supplier of meat	Argentina
Largest Electric Power producer	USA	Largest fresh water reserves	N. America
Largest Iron and Steel industry	China	Largest fuel wood producer	India
Largest Fish Catching country	China	Largest aluminium producer	USA
Largest producer of Jute	India	Largest fertilizer producer	USA
Largest solar energy producer	USA	Largest food producer	Canada
Largest car producer country	Japan	Largest food exporter	Canada
Largest bicycle producer	China	Largest producer of cocoa	Ivory Coast

MCQs

1. Which is the highest mountain pass of the world?
   (a) Bodpola (b) Nammi Pass
   (c) Babusar Pass (d) none of these
2. Which is the largest island of the world?
   (a) New Guines (b) Green land
   (c) Borneo (d) Modogascar
3. Name the country with the shortest coast line of 3.49 miles or 5.58 km?
   (a) Baffin (b) Luzon
   (c) Monaco (d) Madagascar
4. Name the country with the highest number of internet users.
   (a) France (b) USA
   (c) China (d) Canada
5. China has most land borders with how many countries?
   (a) 16 (b) 19
   (c) 30 (d) 22
6. Which country is the largest foreign aid donor?
   (a) USA (b) Canada
   (c) Japan (d) Germany
7. Which country has the largest GNP?
   (a) Russia (b) China
   (c) USA (d) Japan
8. Which country has the largest foreign debts?
   (a) Russia (b) China
   (c) Mexico (d) USA
9. Which is the richest country of the world?
   (a) Singapore (b) Switzerland
   (c) Saudi Arabia (d) UAE
10. Which is the leading electricity producer of the world?
    (a) Russia (b) Saudi Arabia
    (c) USA (d) India
11. Which is the largest oil consumer of the world?
    (a) Russia (b) China
    (c) USA (d) Japan
12. Which country keeps largest regular armed forces?
    (a) Russia (b) USA
    (c) China (d) N. Korea
13. Which is the biggest restaurant chain?
    (a) Turkish Grill (b) Richet Burgers
    (c) KFC (d) McDonalds
14. Which British explorer was the first European to see the Victoria Falls?
    (a) John Hanning Speke (b) David Livingstone
    (c) James Cook (d) Samuel Baker
15. Who was the first man to reach the South Pole?
    (a) Ronald Amundsen (b) Robert Edwin Peary
    (c) Ernest Giles (d) Jedediah Smith
16. Who built the first fully practical airplane?
    (a) Henry Ford (b) Wilbur and Orville Wright
    (c) Albert Einstein (d) Thomas Edison

17. Who built the first steam railway locomotive?
(a) Richard Trevithick (b) James Watt
(c) Thomas Newcomen (d) Robert Fulton

18. Who was the first woman to travel into space?
(a) Sally Ride (b) Valentina Tereshkova
(c) Svetlana Savitskaya (d) Eileen Collins

19. Who was the first woman doctor of medicine in modern times?
(a) Emily Blackwell (b) Elizabeth Blackwell
(c) Marie Zakrzewska (d) Florence Nightingale

20. When was the world's first artificial satellite, sputnik I, launched?
(a) 1950 (b) 1953
(c) 1955 (d) 1957

21. Which is the deepest ocean in the world?
(a) Atlantic Ocean (b) Indian Ocean
(c) Antarctic Ocean (d) Pacific Ocean

22. Most densely populated country is
(a) Monaco (b) Greece
(c) Italy (d) Luxembourg

23. ________ was the first recipient of Nishan-e-Haider.
(a) Major Aziz Bhatti (b) Mohammad Sarwar
(c) Sarwar Hussain (d) Major Tufail Ahmed

24. Name the first person who reached South Pole in 1911?
(a) Major White (b) Ronald Amundson
(c) Charles Conrad (d) Alan Bean

25. Who was the first American to reach North Pole in 1909?
(a) James Clark (b) John Ross
(c) Robert-e-Peary (d) Robart Walpole

26. Yuri Gagrin, a Russian was the first person to go in space. Which was the year?
(a) 1967 (b) 1960
(c) 1964 (d) 1961

27. Neil Alden Armstrong, an American was the first man to set foot on the moon in the year
(a) 1969 (b) 1965
(c) 1964 (d) 1968

28. Name the first man to walk in Space in 1965
(a) Yuri Gagrin (b) Neil Armstrong
(c) Alexei Leonov (d) Tereskova

29. Which of the following is the first man who successfully climbed Mt. Everest in 1953.
(a) Edmund Hillary (b) Fran Fipps
(c) James Present (d) Jacques Charles

30. Who was the first woman to climb Everest?
(a) Karolene Mikkelsen(b)Fran Fipps
(c) Junko Taibei (d) Valentina

31. Who was the first man to sail round the world
(a) Ferdinand Magellan (b) John Maynard
(c) Ernst Schumaher (d) Milton Friedman

32. Who was the first President of Chinese Republic?
(a) Junko Tabar (b) Dr. Sun Yat San
(c) Mao Tse-Tung (d) None of these.

33. Who was the first President of United States?
(a) Abraham Lincoln (b) George Washington
(c) Trueman (d) Thomas Jafferson

34. Who was the first Prime Minister of England
(a) Pit the younger (b) Richard Attler
(c) Sir Robart Walpole(d) Castteroagh

35. Who was the first lady Prime Minister of a country?
(a) Banezir Bhutto
(b) Srimavo Bhandamaike
(c) Chindra Kumara Bhandamaika
(d) Margret Hjacher

36. Who was the first Woman President of a country?
(a) Srimavo Bhandarnaike
(b) Maria Estate Pew (Argentina)
(c) Benezir Bhutto
(d) None of them

37. First telegraph signal was transmitted in
(a) 1851 (b) 1881
(c) 1901 (d) 1911

38. The first rocket launched by Pakistan was
(a) Badar (b) Rahbar
(c) Skua (d) Hataf

39. The first Nuclear Power Plant in Pakistan was established at
(a) Mianwali (b) Islamabad
(c) Karachi (d) Peshawar

40. The Soccer World Cup was first contested in 1930 in
(a) Paraguay (b) Uruguay
(c) Portugal (d) Germany

41. The first man to receive an artificial heart is
(a) Or. Captain Nadual
(b) Or. Barney Clark (c) Pault Holt
(d) Andrew Simon

42. Ariha (renamed as Jericho) is considered as the ____.
(a) Oldest town (b) Lowest town
(c) Highest town (d) None of these

43. The first man on the moon was
(a) Gagarin (b) Leonov
(c) Neil Armstrong (d) None of them

44. Which of the following is the largest bank in the world
(a) Deutsche Bank Ltd (b) Citi Bank

(c) Bank of America (d) ABN-AMRO Bank

45. Which is the highest region in the world
(a) Tibet (Pamir) (b) Lambert
(c) Roterdam (d) None of them

46. Which is the deepest lake in the world
(a) Superior Lake (b) Lake Baykal
(c) Caspian Sea (d) Lake Mead

47. Which is the biggest library in the world
(a) Library of Congress
(b) British Library
(c) National Library (India)
(d) Quaid-e-Azam Library

48. Name the ocean which has the biggest commercial activity in the world
(a) Atlantic Ocean (b) Pacific Ocean
(c) Indian Ocean (d) Antartic Ocean

49. Which is the most recent state to join the US?
(a) Alaska (b) Florida
(c) Michigan (d) Hawaii

50. Which of the following is the rainiest spot in the world
(a) Chittagong (Bangladesh)
(b) Angkor Vat (Cambodia)
(c) Verkhoyansk (Russia)
(d) Cherrapunji (India)

51. Who was the first President of USA
(a) George Washington (b) John Adams
(c) Thomas Jafferson (d) James Medison

52. In which city of China the biggest square Tiananman is situated?
(a) Beiging (b) Sinking
(c) Shangai (d) None of them

53. The highest town Wenchuan is situated at the altitude of 5100 m. Where is it located?
(a) Japan (b) Taiwan
(c) China (d) South Korea

54. Which is the lowest town?
(a) Beijing (b) Lahore
(c) The Israeli settlement of Ein Bokek
(d) None of these

55. largest hotel is located in USA's state Nevada which has 5005 rooms. Name the hotel?
(a) Hotel USA (b) Avari Hotel
(c) President Hotel (d) MGM Grand Hotel

56. Trans-Siberian line from moscow to Valadivostok (Russia) is known as
(a) Longest rail track (b) Shortest rail track
(c) Busiest rail track (d) Highest rail track

57. The Great Wall of china is famous for being a
(a) Widest wall (b) Longest wall
(c) Oldest wall (d) Highest wall

58. Yuma is the place with most sunshine. In which country it is located?
(a) USA (b) Russia
(c) China (d) Canada

59. Area with the least sunshine where nil sunshine is observed for 182 days a year is ______.
(a) South pole (b) North pole
(c) None of these (d) Both of them

60. Name the country with the busiest airlines system?
(a) Japan (b) Russia
(c) Canada (d) USA

61. The oldest written language is
(a) Sanskrit (b) Chinese
(c) Japanese (d) English

62. Most immigration country is ______.
(a) USA (b) Canada
(c) China (d) Australia

63. Name the country with the most telephone subscribers?
(a) Canada (b) Germany
(c) USA (d) Hong Kong

64. Name the country with the largest natural gas reserves?
(a) India (b) Canada
(c) Italy (d) Russia

65. Which country is the largest oil consumer?
(a) USA (b) Russia
(c) Pakistan (d) China

66. Which country possesses the largest foreign exchange reserves?
(a) Japan (b) Canada
(c) Germany (d) USA

67. The largest automobile manufacturing center in the world is located at?
(a) Detroit (b) Tokyo
(c) Birmingham (d) Stutguard

68. The largest postal network in the world is in?
(a) USA (b) China
(c) India (d) Brazil

69. The first railway line was laid in?
(a) USA (b) China
(c) England (d) Germany

70. The largest man made canal in the world is ?
(a) Rhine Canal (b) Panama Canal
(c) Suez Canal (d) None of them

71. The longest optical fiber cable of the world is land between?
(a) Paris and Tokyo
(b) London and New York

(c) Singapore and Marseilles
(d) Manila and Toronto

72. Who produced the first automobile?
(a) Gottlieb Daimler (b) Henry Furd
(c) Rudolf Diesel (d) Carl Benz

73. The world's freest economy, with lowest taxes and lack of trade barriers is that of
(a) Hong Kong (b) Singapore
(c) Ireland (d) New Zealand

74. The World's largest nuclear power station is situated in
(a) Ukraine (b) Canada
(c) France (d) U.S.A.

75. The world's largest uranium producer country is:
(a) USA (b) Canada
(c) China (d) France

76. The world's largest paper producer is:-
(a) China (b) Russia
(c) America (d) Brazil

77. The lowest per capita income in South Asia is of
(a) Bhutan (b) Nepal
(c) Maldives (d) Bangladesh

78. The World's largest suspension bridge is
(a) Akashi bridge-Japan
(b) Golden bridge-USA
(c) Humber bridge-England
(d) Great belt east bridge-Denmark

79. The world's longest glacier 'Lambert' is located in
(a) North America (b) Asia
(c) Antarctica (d) Europe

80. The first country in the world to impose a complete ban on the sale of all forms of tobacco is
(a) Nepal (b) Sri Lanka
(c) Bhuttan (d) Singapore

81. At present, the world's longest serving ruler is
(a) Bhomibol Adulyadej
(b) Muammar Qaddafi (Libya)
(c) Hosni Mubarak (Egypt)
(d) Ali Abdullah Saleh (Yemen)

82. 'Lake Mead' in Arizona, USA is the world's largest
(a) Salt water lake (b) Fresh water lake
(c) Artificial lake (d) Warm water lake

83. Which of the following countries has shortest coastline
(a) Grenada (b) Monaco
(c) Malta (d) San Marino

84. Which is the world's first Stock Exchange Market
(a) New York (b) Amsterdam
(c) Hamburg (d) London

85. Which is the largest dam of the world?
(a) Pate (b) New Cornelia
(c) Usama (d) Grand Culle Dam (USA)

86. The world's largest undersea railway tunnel has been constructed between
(a) France and England
(b) Canada and USA
(c) Russian and Japan
(d) Honshu and Hok Kaido Islands in Japan

87. The highest population growth rate
(a) Pakistan (b) Bangladesh
(c) India (d) Sri Lanka

88. Which country of Asia has the largest number internet users.
(a) Japan (b) India
(c) China (d) Pakistan

89. Name the first Muslim women who is elected as the 61st president of UN general assembly
(a) Malecha Lodhi
(b) Haya Rashid Al Khalifa
(c) Zubida Hanan
(d) None of them

90. Who was the first person to fly across the English channel
(a) Charles Limbaugh (b) Roger Albriet
(c) Welbur Weight (d) Louis Bleriot

91. Which was the first country to give women a right to vote in 1893
(a) United Stated (b) Denmark
(c) Austria (d) Newzealand

92. Name the bank which started issuing trevellers cheques for the first times in 1891
(a) Charted Bank (b) Barclays Bank
(c) American Express (d) City Bank

93. Which is the largest Mobile service in Pakistan?
(a) Ufone (b) Warid
(c) Mobilink (d) Telenor

94. Telenor Mobile Company belongs to
(a) Sweden (b) Norway
(c) Canada (d) India

95. Who among the following became the first unseeded player to have won the Wimbledon?
(a) John McEnroe (b) Andre Agassi
(c) Boris Becker (d) Pete Sampras

96. Who was the first tennis player to win the Grand Slam?
(a) Don Budge (b) Alice Marble
(c) Fred Perry (d) Helen Jacobs

97. Which of the following tennis player has won the Wimbledon singles championship five consecutive times?
(a) Bjorn Borg (b) Pete Sampras
(c) Steffi Graf (d) Billie Jean King

98. Who was the first woman tennis player to win the Grand Slam?
(a) Doris Harr (b) Chris Evert
(c) Billie Jean King (d) Maureen Connolly

99. Who has taken the highest number of wickets in One-Day International cricket?
(a) Malcolm Marshal (b) Abdul Qadir
(c) Waqar Yunus (d) Wasim Akram

100. Which is the longest animal in the world – it can grow up to 100 feet (31 m)?
(a) Hippopotamus (b) Blue whale
(c) Rhinoceros (d) African Tiger

101. Of the following the busiest oceanic trade route is:
(a) Cape route (b) North Atlantic route
(c) Panama canal (d) Suez canal

102. Highest scores in one day cricket match are
(a) 438 runs (b) 443 runs
(c) 434 runs (d) 408 runs

103. Highest scores in one day cricket match are 443 runs by
(a) Australia (b) Sri Lanka
(c) Newzealand (d) South Africa

104. The name of first Muslim woman who went to space by Russian aircraft on 18th September 2006 is
(a) Numera Saleem (b) Anousheh Ansari
(c) Effat Jan (d) Khalida Aftab

105. Which of the following countries has the largest area in the wrold?
(a) Canada (b) China
(c) USA (d) Russia

106. Which river in the world carries the maximum volume of water?
(a) Amazon (b) Nile
(c) Mississippi-Missouri (d) None of these

107. The longest canal in the world is
(a) Volga Baltic (b) Beloye-More Baltic
(c) Suez Canal (d) Grand China canal

108. Which is the smallest country in the world?
(a) Naura (b) Vetican City
(c) Monaco (d) None of them

109. Which is the world's largest mountain range?
(a) Alps (b) Himalayas
(c) Andes (d) Tibet

110. Which is the heighest dam in the world with a height of 335 m?
(a) Rogun (b) Ching Ping
(c) Nurek (d) Inguri

111. Which metal is most abundantly found on the Earth's surface?
(a) Aluminium (b) Zinc
(c) Iron (d) Silicon

112. Which of the following countries leads in the production of gold?
(a) India (b) Bhutan
(c) Tibet (d) South Africa

113. Which of the following countries lead in the production of tea?
(a) India (b) Myanmar
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Japan

114. Which of the following countries lead in the production of sugarcane
(a) China (b) Brazil
(c) India (d) USA

115. The largest producer of fertilizer is
(a) Russia (b) China
(c) USA (d) Japan

116. Which of the following countries leads in the production of newsprint?
(a) Brazil (b) Canada
(c) Russia (d) China

117. The largest producer of silk is
(a) India (b) Japan
(c) China (d) Brazil

118. The world's largest oil refinery is located at
(a) Lagos (Nigeria) (b) Riyadh (Sauidi Arabia)
(c) Tabriz (Iran) (d) Abadan (Iran)

119. Second largest uranium producer is a Muslim country
(a) Tajikistan (b) Kazikhstan
(c) Sudan (d) Nigeria

120. ________ produces the maximum sugar in the world
(a) USA (b) India
(c) Cuba (d) Brazil

121. Which of the following planets has the maximum number of satellites?
(a) Jupiter (b) Saturn
(c) Earth (d) Mars

122. The world's highest waterfall, the Angel Falls is situated in
(a) Venezuela (b) The USA
(c) Guyana (d) Australia

123. The National Hockey Stadium Lahore is known as
(a) Latest Hockey Stadium

(b) Smallest Hockey Stadium
(c) Largest Hockey Stadium
(d) Oldest Hockey Stadium

124. Which of the following countries lead in the production of Mica
(a) India (b) China
(c) USA (d) UK

125. Which country is considered the largest democracy?
(a) America (b) India
(c) Russia (d) Canada

126. Which among the following is the world's longest road?
(a) G.T. Road (b) Broadway Street
(c) Pan-Am Highway (d) Monumental Axis

127. Which is the most famous water fall of the world?
(a) Superior (b) Baulkan
(c) Niagra (d) Congo

128. The longest railway line is
(a) Canadian-Pacific Railway
(b) Trans-Siberian Railway
(c) Indian Railway
(d) London Railway

129. The deepest lake in the world is
(a) Red Sea (b) Dal Lake
(c) Caspian Sea (d) Baikal

130. Which is the largest bank of the world?
(a) Deutsche Bank (b) UBS Bank
(c) City Bank (d) Bank of Amertex

131. Which of the following is fastest growing tree?
(a) Teak (b) Sal
(c) Eucalyptus (d) Banyan

132. World's largest synthetic rubber and tyre making centre is:
(a) Cleveland (b) Sharon
(c) Akron (d) Wheeling

133. The World's largest producer of wool is:
(a) Pakistan (b) Russia
(c) U.S.A. (d) Australia

134. Which of the following countries is the leading producer of rice?
(a) Australia (b) Argentina
(c) China (d) Cuba

135. Which of the following countries lead in the production of chromite
(a) China (b) USA
(c) Canada (d) South Africa

136. The maximum amount of energy in the present day world is provided by:
(a) Atomic energy
(b) Coal
(c) Hydroelectric power resources
(d) Liquid fuels

137. Which of the following is the largest producer of copper?
(a) Ghana (b) Malaysia
(c) Australia (d) Chile

138. Which country is the largest oil producer in the world:
(a) Kuwait (b) U.S.A.
(c) Russia (d) Saudi Arabia

139. Which of the following countries is the world's largest producer of coal?
(a) Russia (b) China
(c) Pakistan (d) U.S.A.

140. Which of the following countries lead in the production of Nickel
(a) Canda (b) USA
(c) China (d) Russia

141. The leading producer of sulphur is:
(a) Canada (b) U.S.A.
(c) Spain (d) Italy

142. Which of the following countries lead in the production of Zinc
(a) Russia (b) Canada
(c) Germany (d) USA

143. The largest producer of Tobacco in the world is ______.
(a) USA (b) China
(c) India (d) Russia

144. Which country has the largest storage of platinum?
(a) Chile (b) Peru
(c) Nigeria (d) South Africa

145. The country which leads in the production of rubber is:
(a) Australia (b) Indonesia
(c) Malaysia (d) Thailand

146. The largest reserves of fresh water on the Earth's surface is in:
(a) North America (b) South America
(c) Russia (d) Africa

147. The highest lake above the sea level in the world is:
(a) Lake Avernus (b) Lake Tanzania
(c) Lake Toba (d) Lake Titicaca

148. Which is the largest fresh water lake in the world?
(a) Lake Tanga (b) Lake Superior
(c) Lake Baikal (d) Lake Michigan

149. Which of the following is the largest irrigation canal in the world?
(a) Panama Canal (b) Sirhind Canal
(c) Suez Canal (d) Indira Gandhi Canal

150. The largest producer of diamond in the world is
(a) Australia (b) Canada
(c) South Africa (d) Russia

151. The largest producer of coffee in the world is
(a) Brazil (b) Sri Lanka
(c) Pakistan (d) Myanmar

152. The oldest anthem of the world
(a) Japan (b) China
(c) Denmark (d) UK

153. Which is the second highest mountain peak in the world?
(a) Mt Everest (b) K-2
(c) Lhotse (d) Nanga Parbat

154. The second highest mountain peak Goodwin Austen (K-2) in the world is located in
(a) Nepal (b) Bhutan
(c) Pakistan (d) China

155. What is the height of the highest peak Mt Everest?
(a) 8255 m (b) 8695 m
(c) 8848 m (d) 8715 m

156. Which is the deepest sea of the world?
(a) Caribbean (b) Mediterranean
(c) Baltic (d) Andaman Sea

157. Area wise which is the second biggest sea of the world?
(a) Red Sea (b) Caribbean
(c) Black Sea (d) Baltic

158. Area wise which is the smallest sea of the world?
(a) Red Sea (b) North Sea
(c) Mediterranean Sea (d) Baltic Sea

159. Which is the shallowest sea of the world?
(a) North Sea (b) Gulf of St Lawrence
(c) Hudson Bay (d) Gulf of Mexico

160. Source of Nile the longest river of the world is Lake Victoria. What is its approximate length?
(a) 6670 km (b) 6810 km
(c) 6175 km (d) 6515 km

161. Which is the highest plateau in the world?
(a) Tibet (Pamir) (b) Potohar
(c) Lhotse (d) None these

162. Which is the largest river of the world?
(a) Amazon (b) Indus
(c) Nile (d) None of them

163. The shortest river of the world is just 61 miles long. What is its name?
(a) Hwang Ho river (b) Lena
(c) Congo (d) Roe River

164. The deepest lake is Baikal in Siberia. Which is the largest lake of the world?
(a) Caspian sea (b) Superior lake
(c) Huron lake (d) Aral sea

165. The largest bay is Hudson Bay in Canada. Which is the largest gulf?
(a) Arabian Gulf (b) Gulf of Mexico
(c) Gulf of Oman (d) None of them

166. Largest sea is South China Sea. Which is the deepest ocean?
(a) Arctic Ocean (b) Southem Ocean
(c) Atlantic Ocean (d) Pacific Ocean

167. Name the biggest desert of the world found in North Africa?
(a) Gobi Desert (b) Kalahari Desert
(c) Sahara Desert (d) None of them

168. The Capital of Bolivia is the highest capital in the world. What is its name?
(a) Belize (b) La Paz
(c) Quito (d) None of them

169. Which is the most populous city of the world?
(a) Tokyo (b) Shanghai
(c) Mumbai (d) Karachi

170. Which is the most densely populated city of the world?
(a) Mumbai (b) Tokyo
(c) Shangai (d) Monaco

171. Which is the least populous city of the world?
(a) Vatican (b) Moroni
(c) Port Novo (d) Praia

172. Highest waterfall of the world is found in Venezuela. Which of the following is its name?
(a) Niagra Fall (b) Angel Falls
(c) Tugela (d) Ribbon

173. Largest Concrete Dam of the world is located in USA. What is its name?
(a) Grand Coulee Dam
(b) Tarbela Dam
(c) Rohunsky Dam
(d) None of them

174. Rohunsky Dam is the highest dam in the world. It is located in which country?
(a) Turkmanistan (b) Azirbaijan
(c) Tajikistan (d) None of these

175. Which country's parliament is considered oldest parliament of the world
(a) UK (b) China
(c) Iceland (d) Russia

176. Which is the longest Shipping canal of the world located in Baltic Sea?
(a) Suez (b) Panama
(c) Beloye-More (d) Volga

177. Which is the largest airport of the world?
(a) King Abdul Aziz International Airport
(b) Hethrow Intemational Airport
(c) King Khalid International Airport
(d) Frankfurt International Airport

178. Name the airport located at the highest altitude i.e. 4363 m
(a) Schepol International Airport
(b) Lhasa Airport
(c) Chicago O'Hare International Airport

179. Which is the busiest airport of the world?
(a) Lhasa airport
(b) Chicago O'Hare International Airport
(c) Frankfort International Airport
(d) King Abdul Aziz International Airport

180. Which is the largest railway station in the world?
(a) Grand Central Terminal – New York
(b) Condor Station Bolivia
(c) Kharagpur railway station – India
(d) None of them

181. Which is the highest railway station in the world?
(a) Condor Station Bolivia
(b) Kharagpur Railway Station India
(c) Grand Central Terminal USA
(d) None of them

182. Which is the second longest railway Platform in the world?
(a) Lahore Station Platform Pakistan
(b) Kharagpur railway Platform India
(c) Condor Station Platform Bolivia
(d) Grand Central Terminal USA

183. Name the largest university building in the world
(a) Cambridge University U.K
(b) University of Riyadh
(c) Al. Azhar University
(d) None of them

184. The world biggest oil refinery is located in
(a) Saudi Arabia (b) Iran
(c) Kuwait (d) Russia

185. The longest canal of the world
(a) Suez (b) Panama
(c) Volga (d) Baltic

186. Area wise which is the largest city of the world?
(a) Kiruna (Sweden) (b) Oslo (Norway)
(c) Stutgaard (Germany) (d) Tokyo (Japan)

187. Which of the following is the largest Delta of the world?
(a) Amazon (b) Sundarbands
(c) Indus (d) Nile

188. Which is the largest Mosque of the world?
(a) Shahi Mosque, Lahore.
(b) Jamia Mosque Delhi
(c) Faisal Mosque, Islamabad
(d) Masjid al Haram

189. Which country has the longest coast line?
(a) China (b) Russia
(c) Canada (d) USA

190. By Population which is the largest country of the world?
(a) Russia (b) China
(c) USA (d) Canada

191. Which is the biggest library in the world?
(a) British Library (UK)
(b) Lenin Library (Russia)
(c) King Abdul Aziz Library (Riyad)
(d) Library of Congress (USA)

192. Which is the biggest Museum of the world?
(a) Museum of Washington
(b) Delhi Museum (c) British Museum
(d) Cairo Museum

193. Which is the Coldest Place of the world?
(a) La Paz (Bolivia)
(b) Waimangu (New Zealand)
(c) Verkhoyansk (Russia)
(d) Vostok (Antarctica)

194. Which is the driest place of the world?
(a) Tripoli (Libya)qn
(b) Death Valley (California)
(c) Jacobabad (Pakistan)
(d) Azizia (Libya)

195. Name the hottest place of the world
(a) Death Valley (USA)
(b) Jacobabad (Pakistan)
(c) Azizia (Libya)
(d) None of them

196. Name the longest Rail tunnel of the world
(a) Channel (UK) (b) Seikan (Japan)
(c) Shimizu (Japan) (d) Rokko (Japan)

197. Name the longest Glacier of the world.
(a) Alberta (Canada) (b) Tiber (China)
(c) Lambart (Antarctica) (d) Titicaca (Bolivia)

198. Which country has the most nuclear reactors?
(a) Canada (b) USA
(c) Ukraine (d) Russia

199. Name the longest Road Tunnel of the world
(a) St. Gothard (Sweden) (b) Angkor (Cambodia)
(c) Broadway (USA) (d) None of them

200. Which country has the oldest underground railway system of the world?
(a) USA (b) Hungry
(c) England (d) Scotland

201. Which is the fastest animal of the world?
(a) Antelope (b) Cheetah
(c) Thompson (d) Grey hound

202. Name the animal which has the longest life span?
(a) Turtle (b) Elephant
(c) Tortoise (d) Chimpanzee

203. Name the bird which is fastest and can attain speed of 200 km
(a) Eagle (b) Indian Swift
(c) Condor (d) Falcon

204. Which is the highest Military decoration of Pakistan
(a) Tamgha-e-Jurrat (b) Nishan-e-Haider
(c) Nishan-e-Jurrat (d) Tamgha-e-Imtiaz

205. Name the largest populous country of the Islamic World?
(a) Indonesia (b) Pakistan
(c) Bangladesh (d) Turkey

206. The lowest populous Muslim country is
(a) Surinane (b) Brunai
(c) Maldives (d) U.A.E

207. Largest Muslim country area-wise is
(a) Algeria (b) Kazakhstan
(c) Sudan (d) Libya

208. The smallest Muslim State area wise is
(a) Maldives (b) Bahrain
(c) The Comoros (d) Jordan

209. In the Muslim world which country has the highest per-capita income
(a) Kuwait (b) UAE
(c) Qatar (d) Oman

210. Which is the smallest and the fastest of all planets?
(a) Mercury (b) Jupiter
(c) Venus (d) Mars

211. The smallest bird is
(a) Humming bird (b) Indian swift
(c) Vulture (d) Eagle

212. The largest insect is
(a) Allas Moth (b) Dragon Fly
(c) Flea (d) None of them

213. Which is the highest military Decoration of Britain?
(a) Military Cross (b) Victory Medal
(c) Victoria Cross (d) Iron Cross

214. Which is the highest military award of USA?
(a) Victoria Cross (b) Victory Medal
(c) Military Cross (d) Iron Cross

215. Which of the following was the first to make first space flight on April 12, 1959
(a) Neil Armstrong (b) Aleksey Leonov
(c) Yuri Gagarin (d) Kinigayo

216. Name the first Muslim who travelled in space
(a) Sheikh Khalid ul Waleed
(b) Sheikh Bokhatar
(c) Prince Karim Sulman
(d) Prince Sulman Al Masud

217. When the first highjacking in the world history was done?
(a) 1956 (b) 1958
(c) 1955 (d) 1954

218. Which was the first animal to orbit around the earth in November 1957?
(a) Cat (b) Monkey
(c) Dog (d) None of them

219. Name the first astronaut to walk in space in 1965. He remained in space for twenty minutes
(a) Neil Armstrong (b) Alaksey Leonon
(c) Yuri Gagarin (d) None of them

220. Sputnik I was the first artificial satellite to orbit the earth on.
(a) October 4, 1957 (b) September 15, 1956
(c) August 5, 1955 (d) September 4, 1957

221. Who was the first President of USA?
(a) John Adams (b) Thomas Jafferson
(c) George Washington (d) James Madison

222. The oldest written language is
(a) Chinese (b) Arabic
(c) Sanskrit (d) Eqyptian

223. Which is the most spoken language of the world?
(a) French (b) English
(c) Chinese (d) Arabic

224. Which is the shortest river in the world with a total length of 98 km?
(a) Amur (Siberia) (b) Reo (Montana)
(c) Danube (Slovakia) (d) Congo (Zaire)

225. Who was appointed first Muslim woman judge in America?
(a) Charlene Mekled (b) Zubaida Begum
(c) Kalida Faizal (d) Effat Aashiq

226. Highest scores in one day cricket match are 443 runs made by ———.
(a) Australia (b) Sri Lanka
(c) Newzealand (d) South Africa

227. The name of first Muslim woman who went to space by Russian aircraft is ———.
(a) Numera Saleem (b) Anousheh Ansari
(c) Effat Jan (d) Khalida Aftab

ANSWERS

1. a	2. b	3. c	4. c	5. a
6. c	7. c	8. d	9. b	10. c
11. c	12. c	13. d	14. b	15. a
16. b	17. a	18. b	19. b	20. d
21. d	22. a	23. a	24. b	25. c
26. d	27. a	28. c	29. a	30. c
31. a	32. b	33. b	34. c	35. b
36. b	37. c	38. b	39. c	40. b
41. b	42. a	43. c	44. a	45. a
46. b	47. a	48. a	49. d	50. d
51. a	52. a	53. c	54. c	55. d
56. a	57. b	58. a	59. a	60. d
61. b	62. a	63. c	64. d	65. a
66. a	67. a	68. c	69. c	70. b
71. b	72. b	73. a	74. b	75. b
76. c	77. c	78. b	79. c	80. d
81. a	82. c	83. b	84. c	85. d
86. d	87. b	88. c	89. b	90. d
91. d	92. c	93. c	94. b	95. c
96. a	97. a	98. d	99. d	100. b

101. b	102. b	103. b	104. b	105. d
106. a	107. b	108. b	109. b	110. a
111. d	112. d	113. a	114. b	115. c
116. b	117. b	118. d	119. b	120. b
121. a	122. a	123. c	124. a	125. b
126. c	127. c	128. b	129. d	130. a
131. c	132. c	133. d	134. c	135. d
136. b	137. d	138. d	139. b	140. a
141. b	142. b	143. b	144. d	145. d
146. a	147. d	148. b	149. d	150. a
151. a	152. a	153. b	154. c	155. c
156. a	157. b	158. d	159. b	160. a
161. a	162. a	163. d	164. a	165. b
166. d	167. c	168. b	169. a	170. b
171. a	172. b	173. a	174. c	175. c
176. c	177. a	178. b	179. b	180. a
181. a	182. b	183. b	184. b	185. c
186. a	187. b	188. d	189. c	190. b
191. d	192. c	193. d	194. b	195. c
196. b	197. c	198. b	199. a	200. c
201. b	202. c	203. b	204. b	205. a
206. c	207. b	208. a	209. a	210. a
211. a	212. a	213. c	214. b	215. c
216. d	217. a	218. c	219. b	220. a
221. c	222. a	223. c	224. b	225. a
226. b	227. b			

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. The "government of the people, by the people, for the people" is called ________.
   (a) Kingdom (b) Democracy
   (c) Dictatorship (d) Autocracy
2. David Cameron, Britain Prime Minister belongs to ________ party.
   (a) Conservative (b) Democratic
   (c) Labour (d) People's
3. Pentagon is the military head quarter of ________.
   (a) UK (b) USA
   (c) Russia (d) China
4. There are only ________ countries which have nuclear power.
   (a) Five (b) Six
   (c) Seven (d) Nine
5. Which of the following countries had the nuclear capability but after gaining independence gave up their nuclear capability?
   (a) Belarus (b) Kazakhstan
   (c) Ukraine (d) All of them
6. Which of the following countries is not an acknowledged nuclear power?
   (a) Pakistan (b) India
   (c) Israel (d) All of them
7. Which of the following countries had constructed, but voluntarity dismantled 6 Uranium bombs
   (a) North Korea (b) South Korea
   (c) Israel (d) None of them
8. British relinquished the control of Hong Kong and thus it became the part of China on
   (a) July 1997 (b) September 1996
   (c) May 1995 (d) December 1998
9. Which of the following animal sleeps the most i.e., 20 hours out of 24 hours
   (a) Leopard (b) Lion
   (c) Elephant (d) Bear
10. Portugal handed over Macao to China on
    (a) September 1998 (b) December 1999
    (c) July 1996 (d) August 1997
11. Which century is known as "The age of reason?"
    (a) 12th (b) 20th
    (c) 16th (d) 18th
12. Name the South African Activist who was awarded Noble Prize for Peace in 1993
    (a) Oliver Tomb (b) Nelson Mandela
    (c) Collin Obuya (d) Abel Pacheca
13. Who was the first black President of South Africa
    (a) Girm Woldegiorgis (b) Nelson Mandela
    (c) Omar Bango (d) Ratu Josefa
14. 'Long Walk to Freedom' is an autobiography of an internationally known activist. Name the person
    (a) Laurent Gliagbo (b) Idriss Daby
    (c) Nelson Mandela (d) Abel Pacheca
15. The two cities referred to in Charles Dickens "A Tale of Two cities" are
    (a) London and Calais (b) London and Paris
    (c) Pairs and Rome (d) Rome and Borlin
16. Haya Rashed Al Khalifa, the first women president of UN General Assembly belongs to which country
    (a) Saudia Arabia (b) Bahrain
    (c) Qattr (d) Egypt

17. Blind Dolphins are presetn in
 (a) Indus River (b) Chenab River
 (c) Nile River (d) Ganga River
18. Australians are known as Kangroos and peoples of New Zealand are called Kiwis while South Africans are known as
 (a) Berbers (b) Zulu
 (c) Proteas (d) Negros
19 A colour television set makes colours by mixing light of which 3 colours
 (a) Blue, green an red
 (b) Blue red and yellow
 (c) Green, yellow and red
 (d) Blue, black and red
20. Which language is written form top to bottom and from left to right
 (a) Chinese (b) Japanese
 (c) Hundi (d) Jhai
21. Which country has no railway
 (a) UAE (b) Maldives
 (c) Afghanistan (d) Lebanon
22. When was the term "united kingdom" first used
 (a) 1815 (b) 1795
 (c) 1755 (d)1800
23. Which of the following was the first news paper.
 (a) The Peking news (b) Al Ahram
 (c) Izvestia (d) Le Monde
24. The statue of liberty was a gifted to USA from which of the following countries
 (a) Greece (b) Great Britain
 (c) France (d) Switzerland
25. Who is reputed to have coined the phrase 'knowledge is power'
 (a) Wesley clark (b) Shakespeare
 (c) Francis Bacon (d) None of them
26. Who built the "Rohtas Fort" near the Jhelum?
 (a) Akbar (b) Sher Shah Suri
 (c) Humayun (d) Shah Jehan
27. Which ancient city is known as "Pearl of Gandhara Civilization?
 (a) Peshawar (b) Taxila
 (c) Harrapa (d) Mohinjodoro
28. Which is Britain's oldest university?
 (a) St. Andrews (b) Oxford
 (c) Cambridge (d) St. Helina
29. Which is the most recent state to join the US?
 (a) Alaska (b) Florida
 (c) Michigan (d) Hawaii
30. The Kentucky Fried Chicken chain restaurant is a business established by which of the following business group?
 (a) Nestle Dairy Corporation
 (b) National Dairy Development corporation
 (c) Smith Kline, Béchamel Health Corporation
 (d) None of them
31. Barack Obama, the president of USA, comes from which of the following American States?
 (a) California (b) Illinois
 (c) Virginia (d) India
32. What is the correct chronological sequence in which the following among the seven wonders of the world were constructed.?
 (1) The great wall of China
 (2) The Taj Mahal of Agra
 (3) The Leaning Tower of Pisa
 (4) The Angkor vat temple in Kampuchea
 (a) 3, 2, 1 and 4 (b) 1, 4, 3 and 2
 (c) 1, 3, 4 and 2 (d) 4, 1, 2 and 3
33. The Koyoto protocol of 1997 is related to ?
 (a) Asian trade development
 (b) International cyber crime
 (c) International drug trafficking
 (d) Global climate change
34. Arrange the following events chronologically?
 (1) Death of Winston Churchill
 (2) Alaska becomes 49th state of USA
 (3) China and Pakistan sign border agreement
 (4) USSR launches first satellite sputnik
 (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 4, 2, 3, 1
 (c) 2, 3, 1, 4 (d) 3, 4, 2, 1
35. Treads on the shoe soles are made to increase
 (a) Strength (b) Durability
 (c) Friction (d) Elasticity
36. Which of the following is true of a registered trade mark? It is the
 (a) Name of the product
 (b) Certificate of quality of product
 (c) Mark of originality
 (d) Name or symbol that is used for the products of a particular company that may not be used.

37. If the level of atmospheric pollution increases ?
    (a) The length of day will increase
    (b) The length of day will decrease
    (c) The length of day will remain the same
    (d) Prediction can not be made about the length of day on the basis of level of pollution.
38. What is the old name of Quetta?
    (a) Ram Garh (b) Shal Kot
    (c) Pepri (d) Noor Shah
39. Titanic got Oscar Awards
    (a) 9 (b) 11
    (c) 13 (d) 15
40. In the election of American President, the largest number of Electoral College members are elected from the state of
    (a) New York (b) Texas
    (c) California (d) Florida
41. The Moro Islamic Liberation Front is struggling for an independent state in:
    (a) Seirra Leone (b) Philippines
    (c) Nigeria (d) Russia
42. "NIKKEI" is a stock exchange index of:
    (a) New York (b) Tokyo
    (c) Hong Kong (d) London
43. The religious and spiritual movement "Falun Gong" has recently emerged in:
    (a) Japan (b) China
    (c) Cuba (d) Philippines
44. 'Seattle' is a seaport of:
    (a) Germany (b) USA
    (c) Britain (d) France
45. The world's famous bridge "Golden Gate" is located in:-
    (a) New York (b) Mexico
    (c) London (d) San Francisco
46. How many landlocked countries are there in the world?
    (a) 39 (b) 41
    (c) 42 (d) 43
47. Archaeologists in Israel have recently discovered 20000 years old village under the mud of:-
    (a) Dead Sea (b) Sea of Galilee
    (c) Bering Sea (d) Aegean Sea
48. Who was the first viceroy of India?
    (a) Lord Canning (b) Lord Minto
    (c) Lord Mayo (d) Lord Pippon
49. Violating International law, Israel has constructed a concrete wall to divide the Palestinians in:-
    (a) Gaza (b) West Bank
    (c) Easter Jerusalem (d) Golan Heights
50. Which of the following is considered the world's oldest capital
    (a) Damascus (b) Baghdad
    (c) Jericho (d) Cairo
51. The wonder of the world 'Taj Mahal' is situated in the Indian state of:-
    (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Himachal Pradesh
    (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Maharashtra
52. Allama Iqbal Open University is situated in ———.
    (a) Islampura (b) Karachi
    (c) Lahore (d) Islamabad
53. NASA has sent one of the following space shuttles on the surface of Mars, it was:-
    (a) Opportunity (b) Virtual
    (c) Challenger (d) Falcon
54. 'Wana' is the main town of
    (a) Bajaur agency (b) Khyber agency
    (c) North Waziristan (d) South waziristan
55. 'Sky News' is a News channel of
    (a) England (b) Russia
    (c) America (d) India
56. International organization 'Human Rights Watch' is based in
    (a) New York (b) Geneva
    (c) Paris (d) Rome
57. ASEAN Free Trade Area Agreement (AFTA) was signed in 1992 in ——.
    (a) UK (b) USA
    (c) China (d) Singapore
58. 'Chenab Formula' to resolve the Kashmir dispute was presented by
    (a) Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan
    (b) Ali Shah Gillani
    (c) Barrister Sultan Mahmood
    (d) None of the above
59. Which of the following South Asian countries is landlocked
    (a) Sri Lanka (b) Bangladesh

(c) Bhutan (d) Maldives

60. 'Abu Ghraib' is a
   (a) Leader of PLO
   (b) President of Lebanon
   (c) Secretary General of Arab League
   (d) A prison in Iraq

61. Which continent has no desert
   (a) Europe (b) Asia
   (c) Australia (d) North America

62. Which of the following international organization ranked the countries on the basis of level of corruption
   (a) Amnesty international
   (b) Human rights watch
   (c) Interpol
   (d) Transparency international

70. Pick out the writer of Punjabi love story "Yusuf Zulekhan"?
   (a) Maulvi Ghulam Rasool
   (b) Hashim Shah
   (c) Ustad Daman
   (d) Baba Farid

71. When did State Bank of Pakistan issue new currency note of Rs. 5000 denomination?
   (a) 15th June 2006 (b) 25th June 2006
   (c) 5th May 2001 (d) 27th May 2006

72. Picture printed on the back of Rs. 5000 note relates to
   (a) Lahroe fort (b) Faisal Mosque
   (c) Shalimar Garden (d) Parliament

73. When stock market is falling it is called ———.
   (a) Bearish (b) Bullish
   (c)

   (d) Fall down

(c) Bhutan (d) Maldives

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(c) Interpol
(d) Transparency international

63. 'SAPTA' stands for
(a) South Asian Preferential Trading Arrangement
(b) South Asian Promotion of Trade Agreement
(c) South Asian Preferential Trade Agreement
(d) None of the above

64. In February 2005, first time people were given right to vote in
(a) Saudi Arabia (b) Kuwait
(c) Oman (d) Bahrain

65. Which is the first airline of Pakistan?
(a) Orient Airline (b) PIA
(c) Pakistan Airways (d) Blue Airline

66. 'Sharame-el'Sheikh' is the Egyptian seaport on
(a) Black sea (b) Red sea
(c) Mediterranean sea (d) Arabian sea

67. What is the freezing point of heavy water?
(a) 2.83°C (b) 2.82°C
(c) 1.82°C (d) 1.42°C

68. Hazrat Baba Farid Ganj Shakr is buried in Pakpattan. Where Baha-ud-Din Zakirya is buried?
(a) Multan (b) Pakpattan
(c) Mithankot (d) Sukkhar

69. Rehman Baba was a poet of ________
(a) Sindhi (b) Pushto
(c) Punjabi (d) Baluchi

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73. When stock market is falling it is called ———.
(a) Bearish (b) Bullish
(c) Cresh (d) Fall down

74. Headqarter of World Economic Forum is situated in
(a) Davos (b) Cario
(c) Geneva (d) Paris

75. Nyere is the currency of ————.
(a) Niger (b) Nigeria
(c) Kenya (d) Togo

76. What is black forest
(a) Mountain (b) Volcanic area forests
(c) Lake (d) River of Canada

77. Which film got 84th Oscar Award in 2012?
(a) Bin Hur (b) Forenheight 9/11
(c) Slumdog Millionaire (d) The Artist

78. Gestapo
(a) To goe secratly
(b) Secret police of Germany
(c) Destory the national interest
(d) None of these

79. NASA is a space agency of
(a) USA (b) UK
(c) European countries (d) Russia

80. Six points are related with Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehmand and five points are related with
(a) Muhammad Khan Junejo
(b) Nawaz Sharif
(c) Zulifqar Ali Bhuto
(d) Liaquat Ali Knan

81. MI5 and MI6 are secret agencies of
(a) UK (b) USA
(c) Israel (d) India

82. "RAW" is secret agency of
(a) India (b) Israel
(c) China (d) USA

83. Energia space shuttle related to
(a) European Countries
(b) UK
(c) USA
(d) Russia

84. Korou space centre is situated in
(a) France (b) USA
(c) Russia (d) UK

85. Challenger space shuttle related to
(a) USA (b) Russia
(c) France (d) China

86. Discovery space shuttle related to
(a) USA (b) Russia
(c) France (d) China

87. Salyut is the first space station of
(a) Russia (b) USA
(c) China (d) France

88. How many countries are belonged to Euro currency
(a) 11 (b) 12
(c) 17 (d) 15

89. The communist manifesto was first published in which language?
(a) English (b) French
(c) German (d) Russian

90. How many stock exchanges are there in Pakistan
(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

91. When the stock market is rising it is called ________
(a) Bearish (b) Bullish
(c) Hot (d) Rising up

92. Which one of the following is an example of indirect tax?
(a) Corporation tax (b) Wealth tax
(c) Income tax (d) Sales tax

93. South Asia has 22% of the world's population. The percentage of income it has is:
(a) 22% (b) 10%
(c) 5% (d) 1%

94. How many kinds of energy waves are released during earthquake
(a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) Five

95. Mogadisho is the capital of ________.
(a) Kenya (b) Uganda
(c) Eritrea (d) Somalia

96. How many radio stations were present at the time of creation in Pakistan?
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

97. Which is the first television station of Pakistan?
(a) Karachi (b) Multan
(c) Lahore (d) Islamabad

98. Darawar Fort is located in Pakistan in ________.
(a) Lahore (b) Quetta
(c) Peshawar (d) Bahawalpur

99. Umar Kot Fort is located in ________.
(a) Punjab (b) Khyber Pakhtunkwa
(c) Sindh (d) Balochistan

100. Kot Digi Fort is located in ________.
(a) Khairpur (Sindh) (b) Larkana (Sindh)
(c) Multan (Punjab) (d) Vehari (Punjab)

101. Which vitamin cannot be stored in human body?
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin B
(c) Vitamin C (d) Vitamin K

102. Guantanamo Bay is used as a prison for
(a) Iraq was Prisoners
(b) Afghanisan war prisoners
(c) International prionsers
(d) None of these

103. Attock fort and Shahi Fort of Lahore was used as prisons for
(a) Terrorists (b) Political prisoners
(c) Killers (d) None of these

104. Who was the founder of department of jail
(a) Hazrat Abu Bakkar (R.A.)
(b) Hazrat Umar Farooq (R.A.)
(c) Hazrat Usman (R.A.)
(d) Hazarat Ali (R.A.)

105. Who was the founder of department of jail sub continent
(a) Akbar the Great (b) Shah Jahan
(c) Sher Shah Sori (d) Jahangir

106. "Euro", the new European currency, was launched on
(a) 1 January 1998 (b) 1 July 1998
(c) 1 January 1999 (d) 1 July 1999

107. In which country did the Industrial Revolution first occur?
(a) France (b) USA
(c) Germany (d) England

108. Where would you find the sea of Galillee?
(a) Israel (b) Jordan
(c) Syria (d) Morocco

109. Name the only country which is without a constitution.
(a) England (b) Israel
(c) Fiji (d) Taiwan

110. The People's Republic of China was established in Beijing on 1st October ________.
(a) 1947 (b) 1948
(c) 1949 (d) 1950

111. Chancellor is the head of the state in.
(a) Germany (b) Austria
(c) Both of them (d) None of them

112. Name the current chairman of Higher Education Commission of Pakistan?
(a) Zubaida Jalal (b) Dr. Javaid R. Laghari
(c) Javaid Ashraf Qazi(d) Sheikh Rashid Ahmad

113. Name the undeclared nuclear weapon state of the world.
(a) South Korea (b) Germany
(c) North Korea (d) Israel

114. Green revolution means ________.
(a) Revolution for New State
(b) Agricultural revolution
(c) Big Green buldings
(d) French Revolution

115. Who is the current Secreatary General of UNO?
(a) Jo Sim Kim (b) Ban Ki Moon
(c) Kim Ell Dong (d) Kim Jong Dun

116. "Lightyear" is the unit of measuring
(a) Distance (b) Time
(c) Light intensity (d) Light power

117. ORBIS is a
(a) Satellite (b) Airline
(c) Mobile Eye Hospital (d) Ballistic Missile

118. Which country is called the "Sick Man of Europe"?
(a) Germany (b) France
(c) Italy (d) Turkey

119. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
(a) Israel-Tel Aviv (b) Thailand-Bangkok
(c) Malaysia-Nairobi (d) Saudi Arabia-Riyadh

120. Who introduced the principle of the Doctrine of Lapse?
(a) Clive (b) Cornwallis
(c) Hastings (d) Dalhousie

121. The world's busiest inland waterway is
(a) St. Lawrence (b) Suez
(c) Rhine (d) Danube

122. In the 9/11 attacks on the U.S. soil, South Tower of the World Trade Center in New York was hit by which of the following flights?
(a) United Airlines Flight 93
(b) United Airlines Flight 175
(c) American Airlines Flight 77
(d) American Airlines Flight 11
(e) None of the above

123. What was the immediate cause of the outbreak of the First World War?
(a) The sudden death of Llyod George
(b) The imprisonment of Lenin
(c) Ferdinand of Austria
(d) The ambition of America to dominate the world
(e) None of these

124. H_5N_1 Virus is cause of
(a) Aids (b) Bird Flu
(c) Sars (d) Fever

125. The term Fourth Estate refers to
(a) Very backward State
(b) Judiciary (c) Parliament
(d) Press

126. Symbol of which of the following is 'White Flag'?
(a) Friendship (b) Peace
(c) Truce (d) War

127. The Declaration of Independence of the American Colonies was adopted by the Constitutional Congress on July 4, 1776 at
(a) Washington DC (b) New York

(c) Chicago (d) Philadelphia

128. The famous "Tennis Court Oath" is associated with the
   (a) American War of Independence
   (b) French Revolution
   (c) Emperor Czar Alexander
   (d) Italian Renaissance

129. Ten Downing Street is related to whom?
   (a) British Prime Minister's official residence
   (b) British Queen's official residence
   (c) Defence Secretariat of UK
   (d) Secretariat of Commonwealth

130. The Divine Right Theory was propagated to
   (a) Retain monarchy
   (b) Discard monarchy
   (c) Propagate dictatorship
   (d) Retain power of the Church

131. Nelson Mandela was the President of which country?
   (a) Ethiopia (b) Zambia
   (c) Ghana (d) South Africa

132. Bhambore is a historical site located in
   (a) Sindh (b) Punjab
   (c) Balochistan
   (d) Khyber Pakhtunkwa

133. Mohanjodaro is located on the bank of
   (a) Indus River (b) Ravi River
   (c) Chenab River (d) Jehlum Rier

134. State funding of elections takes place in
   (a) USA and Canada
   (b) Britain and Switzerland
   (c) France and Italy
   (d) Germany and Austria

135. Which of the following republics did not belong to Yugoslavia?
   (a) Bosina (b) Estonia
   (c) Macedonia (d) Slovenia

136. Which of the following currencies has the highest value in terms of rupees?
   (a) Yen (b) Dollar
   (c) Mark (d) Pound

137. Which one of the following is not a part of the United Arab Emirates?
   (a) Abu Dhabi (b) Qatar
   (c) Dubai (d) Sharjah

138. *Kalahari* Desert is in the country of
   (a) South Africa (b) China
   (c) Botswana (d) Kenya

139. Who was the person behind conversion of East India Company from a trading company into regional power?
   (a) Lord Warren Hastings
   (b) Lord Clive
   (c) Lord Dalhausie
   (d) Lord Wellesly

140. Name the tree whose wood is used for making cricket bats
   (a). Willow (b) Yellow
   (c) Teak (d) Sandal

141. Islamabad is situated above the sea level
   (a) 1800 ft (b) 1900 ft
   (c) 2000 ft (d) 2700 ft

142. While functioning, what is the temperature level inside a refrigerator?
   (a) 40°F (b) 45°F
   (c) 35°F (d) 50°F

143. Which of the following is the second most populous country of the world?
   (a) USA (b) Indonesia
   (c) Brazil (d) India

144. Who has said, "Child is the father of man"?
   (a) Shakespeare (b) Wordsworth
   (c) Keats (d) Bacon

145. The British Prime Minister at the outbreak of World War II was
   (a) Churchill (b) Baldwin
   (c) Attlee (d) Chamberlain

146. The first nuclear device was detonated in
   (a) 1940 (b) 1941
   (c) 1944 (d) 1945

147. The number of times in a day the hour-hand and the minute-hand of a clock are at right angles is
   (a) 44 (b) 48
   (c) 24 (d) 12

148. Who amongst the following won a Nobel Prize for literature when he was the Head of a Government?
   (a) Shimon Peres (b) Henry Kissinger
   (c) Sir Winston Churchill (d) James Earl Carter

149. Which of the following Presidents of America abolished slavery?
(a) Abraham Lincoln (b) Thomas Jefferson
(c) George Washington (d) Stanley Jackson

150. Which one of the following is not a sea port?
(a) Cairo (b) Dublin
(c) Lisbon (d) Rotterdam

151. Who among the following is regarded as the "Father of Russian Revolution"?
(a) Kerensky (b) Trotsky
(c) Karl Marx (d) Lenin

152. The American Declaration of Independence was written by
(a) George Washington (b) Thomas Jefferson
(c) James Madison (d) John Adams

153. Which one of the following is known as the "Coffee Port" of the world?
(a) Sao Paulo (b) Santos
(c) Rio de Janeiro (d) Buenos Aires

154. The former Soviet Republics that joined Russia to form the "Eurasian Alliance" include
(a) Belorussia, Kazakhstan and Kyrghizistan
(b) Belorussia, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan
(c) Ukraine, Turkmenia and Kyrghizistan
(d) Estonia, Lithuania and Lativia

155. The term 'Billion' is an expression of which of the following?
(a) Ten lakhs (b) Ten million
(c) Hundred lakhs (d) Hundred crores

156. The eleven independent states of the former Soviet Union have assumed the name of
(a) Cooperative Commonwealth
(b) Commonwealth of Independent States
(c) East European Commonwealth
(d) None of the above

157. In which of the following districts Mohanjodaro is located?
(a) Thatta (b) Larkana
(c) Dadu (d) Khairpur

158. Taxila University was establishd by the king
(a) Ashoka (b) Akbar
(c) Mahweer (d) Chandra Gupta

159. Jahangir's tomb is located in
(a) Lahore (b) Multan
(c) Umar Kot (d) Khairpur

160. Saint Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai's tomb is located in
(a) Punjab (b) Khyber Pakhtunkwa
(c) Balochistan (d) Sindh

161. Lal Sahbaz Qalandar's tomb is located in
(a) Uch (b) khairpur
(c) Sehwan (d) Multan

162. Which of the following is called "City of Saints"?
(a) Lahore (b) Uch
(c) Multan (d) Sehwan

163. Which among the Seven Wonders listed by Antipater has survived?
(a) The Colossus of Rhodes
(b) The Pyramids of Egypt
(c) The Pharos of Alexandria
(d) The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus

164. What is the approximate length of the Great Wall of China?
(a) 2000 km (b) 2500 km
(c) 3000 km (d) 3460 km

165. The Eiffel Tower is located in
(a) Germnay (b) France
(c) Itlay (d) Australia

166. The Leaning Tower is located in
(a) Germany (b) Itlay
(c) France (d) Paris

167. The Magna Carta is
(a) The name of an English king
(b) One of Napolean's Wars
(c) A British naval ship
(d) A historical document curbing the king's power

168. Who among the following is known as 'Fuehrer'?
(a) Stalin (b) Lenin
(c) Hitler (d) Bismarck

169. The USSR officially broke up in December 24, ________.
(a) 1991 (b) 1990
(c) 1989 (d) 1992

170. Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim League in
(a) 1910 (b) 1911
(c) 1912 (d) 1913

171. Which street is famous for Stock Exchange Market?
(a) Fleet street, London
(b) Downing street, London

(c) Wall street, New York
(d) Broadway, New York

172. The Ajanta Caves are famous for
(a) Unique wall paintings depicting life of Buddha
(b) Unique limestone features
(c) A new civilization was found here
(d) Lord Rama stayed here for some years

173. Zionism is the nationalist movement of the
(a) Jews (b) Muslims
(c) Converted Christians (d) Hindus

174. Transfer of foreign fugitive to his home country is
(a) Extradition (b) Asylum
(c) Entente (d) Détente

175. Consider the following countries of South Asia:
1. Bangladesh 2. India
3. Pakistan 4. Sri Lanka
The descending order of literacy status of these countries is:
(a) 4, 2, 1, 3 (b) 2, 4, 3, 1
(c) 4, 2, 3, 1 (d) 2, 4, 1, 3

176. Consider the following countries:
1. Brazil 2. Indonesia
3. Japan 4. Russia
What is the descending order of the size of the above countries population wise?
(a) 1, 2, 4, 3 (b) 2, 3, 1, 4
(c) 2, 1, 4, 3 (d) 1, 2, 3, 4

177. Which among the following countries was the earliest to give women the right to vote?
(a) Iceland (b) Pakistan
(c) New Zealand (d) U.S.A.

178. Life expectancy is highest in the world in:
(a) Canada (b) Germany
(c) Japan (d) Norway

179. The country with minimum birth rate is:
(a) China (b) Italy
(c) Sweden (d) USA

180. The Statue of Liberty in ________ is the highest statue of the world with the height of 152 feet.
(a) New York (b) Washington
(c) London (d) Rome

181. The oldest monarchy in the world is that of:
(a) Nepal (b) Saudi Arabia
(c) Japan (d) U.K.

182. How many States of the U.S.A. are not attached to its mainland?
(a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) Four

183. The five biggest nations according to size are:
(a) Russia, Canada, China, USA, Brazil
(b) Russia, China, Canada, USA, Brazil
(c) Russia, Canada, USA, China, Brazil
(d) Russia, Canada, USA, Australia, Brazil

184. The five biggest countries according to population are:
(a) China, India, USA, Pakistan, Brazil
(b) China, India, USA, Indonesia, Brazil
(c) China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Japan
(d) China, India, USA, Indonesia, Bangladesh

185. Which company gifted the world a product called "scooter"?
(a) Piaggio Spa (b) Lambretta Auto Ltd
(c) Harley Davidson (d) Honda

186. ESPN is one of the biggest satellite TV networks. It stands for:
(a) Entertainment and Sports Programming Network
(b) European Sports Programming Network
(c) Educational and Sports Network
(d) Entertainment and Sports Producers' Network?

187. Besides luxuury cars, Rolls Royce is also known for:
(a) Aircraft (b) Tanks
(c) Missiles (d) Aerospace engines

188. In which province of Pakistan is "Machh jail" situated
(a) Balochistan (b) Punjab
(c) Sindh (d) Khyber Pakhtunkwa

189. Sunlight is composed by ————.
(a) Six colours (b) Seven colours
(c) Eight colours (d) Five colours

190. Pakistan National Movement was founded by
(a) Ch. Rehmat Ali
(b) Syed Ameer Ali
(c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(d) Quaid-e-Azam

191. Yuan is the currency of
(a) China (b) Japan
(c) Canada (d) South Africa

192. When Pakistan became the member of NAM?
   (a) 1976 (b) 1978
   (c) 1979 (d) 1981
193. Which of the following planets is stripped off the status of planet in 2006?
   (a) Neptune (b) Pluto
   (c) Mars (d) Venus
194. In Britain, which organisation is nicknamed "Aunty"?
   (a) BBC
   (b) Rolls Royce
   (c) London Metal Exchange
   (d) British Steel
195. Which American company manufactures F-16 fighter jets?
   (a) Boeing (b) General Electric
   (c) NASA (d) General Dynamics
196. Which shoe company was set up by Adlof Dassler?
   (a) Bata (b) Nike
   (c) Puma (d) Adidas
197. Adlof Dassler's brother Rudolf broke with him in 1948 and set up a new company. Name the company:
   (a) Bata Shoe Co. (b) Nike
   (c) Ruda, now Puma (d) Reebok
198. Which fast food chain claims it opens a new outlet every three hours somewhere in the world?
   (a) McDonald's (b) Pizza Hut
   (c) KFC (d) Burger King
199. Name the owner company of DHL courier:
   (a) AirFreight Ltd.
   (b) US Postal Service
   (c) United Parcel Service
   (d) Skypak Ltd
200. Before it changed its name to Konica how was this company known?
   (a) Kodak (b) Fuzi
   (c) Samurai (d) Sakura
201. What was the first personal computer (PC), made in the 1970s called?
   (a) Apple-I (b) Apple-II
   (c) Altair (d) Intel
202. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was established on 24th August 1949. It has 28 members and its headquarter is in ________.
   (a) Brussels (b) London
   (c) Moscow (d) Paris
203. The largest producer of electricity in the Islamic World is ________.
   (a) Tajikistan (b) Uzbekistan
   (c) Khazakistan (d) Turkmenistan
204. The largest producer of Nuclear energy in the world is ________.
   (a) USA (b) UK
   (c) Russia (d) India
205. The largest producer of Cars in the world is ________.
   (a) Germany (b) Japan
   (c) France (d) China
206. The largest producer of Dry Milk in the world is ________.
   (a) Netherlands (b) Norway
   (c) Switzerland (d) Peru
207. The Great Wall of China is the greatest wall of the world. It was built in ________.
   (a) 711 AD (b) 7 AD
   (c) 214 BC (d) 1400 BC
208. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi a leader of the non-violent movement for human rights and restoration of democracy and a winner of Peace Nobel Prize belonged to
   (a) Jhailand (b) Myanmar
   (c) Norht Korea (d) South Korea
209. The USA consists of ________ states
   (a) 42 (b) 50
   (c) 32 (d) 40
210. The largest stock market of Asia is ________.
   (a) Nikkei (b) Heng Seng
   (c) Strait Times (d) Shangai-500
211. ________ is the largest Islamic country area wise.
   (a) Indonesia (b) Pakistan
   (c) Kazakhistan (d) Bangladesh
212. The leading world banking Centre is ________.
   (a) Tokyo (b) Zurich
   (c) New York (d) Washington
213. The world Largest computer manufacturing Company is:
   (a) Java (b) Pentium
   (c) IBM (d) COMPAQ
214. Renaissance was movement of ________ in Europe in the 16th century
   (a) Culture (b) Art and Literature
   (c) Science (d) All of these

ANSWERS

1. b	2. a	3. b	4. d	5. d
6. c	7. b	8. a	9. b	10. b
11. d	12. b	13. b	14. c	15. b
16. b	17. a	18. d	19. a	20. b
21. c	22. d	23. a	24. c	25. c
26. b	27. b	28. b	29. d	30. b
31. b	32. b	33. d	34. c	35. d
36. d	37. a	38. b	39. b	40. c
41. b	42. b	43. b	44. b	45. d
46. d	47. a	48. a	49. a	50. a
51. a	52. d	53. a	54. d	55. c
56. b	57. d	58. a	59. c	60. d
61. a	62. d	63. c	64. a	65. a
66. b	67. a	68. a	69. b	70. a
71. d	72. b	73. a	74. a	75. b
76. a	77. d	78. b	79. a	80. a
81. a	82. a	83. d	84. a	85. a
86 a	87. a	88. c	89. c	90. b
91. b	92. d	93. d	94. c	95. d
96. c	97. c	98. d	99. c	100. a
101. c	102. b	103. b	104. b	105. c
106. c	107. d	108. a	109. b	110. c
111. c	112. b	113. d	114. b	115. b
116. a	117. c	118. d	119. c	120. d
121. a	122. b	123. c	124. b	125. d
126. c	127. d	128. b	129. a	130. a
131. d	132. a	133. a	134. d	135. b
136. d	137. b	138. a	139. b	140. a
141. c	142. a	143. d	144. b	145. d
146. d	147. b	148. c	149. a	150. a
151. d	152. b	153. b	154. a	155. d
156. b	157. b	158. a	159. a	160. d
161. c	162. c	163. b	164. d	165. b
166. b	167. d	168. c	169. a	170. d
171. c	172. a	173. a	174. a	175. c
176. c	177. c	178. c	179. c	180. a
181. c	182. b	183. a	184. b	185. a
186. a	187. d	188. a	189. b	190. a
191. a	192. c	193. b	194. a	195. d
196. d	197. c	198. a	199. a	200. d
201. c	202. a	203. b	204. a	205. b
206. a	207. c	208. b	209. b	210. a
211. c	212. b	213. c	214. d	215. a
216. a	217. b	218. c	219. c	220. c
221. d	222. c	223. d	224. d	225. d
226. c	227. c	228. b	229. b	230. a
231. a	232. b	233. a	234. a	235. d

PERSONALITIES

1. Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan did his Ph.D. from Leaven University of
   (a) Germany (b) Holland
   (c) Belgium (d) Austria

2. Leo Tolestoy was Novelist of
   (a) Russia (b) England
   (c) Germani (d) Greece

3. Fiddle Castro remained president of ________, for more than thirty five years.
   (a) Poland (b) Cuba
   (c) Spain (d) Slovenia

4. Omar Khayyam was a Persian
   (a) Novelist (b) Poet
   (c) Actor (d) Author

5. Sigmund Freud was one the great
   (a) Politician (b) Painter
   (c) Psychologist (d) Poet

6. Who was known as "Father of modern Psychology"?
   (a) Louis Pasteur (b) Khalil Jebran
   (c) Omar Khayyam (d) Sigmund Freud

7. Who was known as "Man of Destiny"?
   (a) Napoleon (b) Nehru
   (c) Hitler (d) Musolini

8. Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize for his work on
   (a) Special theory of relativity
   (b) General theory of relativity
   (c) Theory of photoelectric effect
   (d) Theory of Brownian motion

9. Penicillin was discovered by
   (a) Alfred Nobel (b) Alexander Fleming
   (c) Louis Pasteur (d) S. A. Waksman

10. Saudi billionaire Osama Bin Laden made his money through which business?
    (a) Drug trafficking (b) Weapons trading
    (c) Petroleum trading (d) Construction

11. Software King Bill Gates was a dropout from which University?
    (a) Harvard (b) Stanford
    (c) Ohio State University (d) MIT

12. Who was the painter of Mona Lisa?
    (a) Leonardo da Vinci (b) F.A. Bartholdi
    (c) Henry Smith (d) None of these
13. Who is the founder of Chemistry
    (a) Muhammad Bin Zikrya Al-Razi
    (b) Jabir Bin Hayyan
    (c) Ibn-ul-Haitham
    (d) Al-Bairuni
14. The acid prepared by Jabir Bin Hayyan is
    (a) Phosphoric Acid (b) Carbonic Acid
    (c) Sulphuric Acid (d) Citric Acid
15. Who was first Muslim surgeon.
    (a) Jabir Bin Hayyan
    (b) Bu-Ali-Sina
    (c) Muhammad Bin Zikrya Al-Razi
    (d) Al-Bairuni
16. Inertia of matter was identified by
    (a) Muhammad Bin Zikrya Al-Razi
    (b) Al-Bairuni
    (c) Bu Ali Sina
    (d) Ibn-ul-Haitham
17. The first Muslim scientist who presented the law of reflection and refraction is
    (a) Ibn-ul-Haitham
    (b) Al-Bairuni
    (c) Muhammad Bin Zikrya Al-Razi
    (d) Jabir Bin Hayyan
18. Al-Bairuni discovered the radius of the earth, which was
    (a) 6000 km (b) 6255 km
    (c) 6338 km (d) 6585 km
19. Bu Ali Sina wrote the book
    (a) Kitab-al-Shafa (b) Al-Qanoon-fil-Tib
    (c) Kitab-ul-Minazir (d) Al-Kitab
20. Only Pakistani scientist who won the Noble prize is
    (a) Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan
    (b) Dr. Abdus Salam
    (c) Dr. Munir Ahmed Khan
    (d) Dr. Samar Mubarak Mand
21. Name Prime Minister during Akbar's reign who wrote Ain-i-Akbari and Akbarnama.
    (a) Abul Fazal (b) Sheikh Saadi
    (c) Al Biruni (d) Ibn-Ishaq
22. Name the famous Arab historian who visited India along-with Mahmood of Ghaznvi
    (a) Jamal-ud-Din Afghani (b) Al-Hazan
    (c) Al Biruni (d) Ibn al-Haitham
23. Name the British naturalist who put forward his theory of evolution based on natural selection
    (a) Sigmund Freud (d) Mathew Arnold
    (c) Charles Robert Darwin (d) None of them
24. Name the famous Pakistani poet who won Lenin Award.
    (a) Ahmad Faraz (b) Ahmad Nadim Qasmi
    (c) Faiz Ahmed Faiz (d) Joosh Malie Abadi
25. Galilao the Italian astronomer, who developed the telescope and discovered for satellites of
    (a) Saturn (b) Jupiter
    (c) Neptune (d) Venice
26. Who is considered the father of English Poetry?
    (a) Milton (b) Geoffrey Chaucer
    (c) Frost (d) Robert Ped
27. John Logie Baird, a Scotlish who invented television in ________.
    (a) 1915 (b) 1920
    (c) 1924 (d) 1926
28. Who was the Muslim scientist to used zero for the first time.
    (a) Al-Biruni (b) Al-Zahrawi
    (c) Ishq Kindi (d) Al-Khwarizmi
29. Arfa Kareem, the youngest ever Certified Microsoft Professional breathed her last on ________
    (a) 14th January, 2012
    (b) 15th January, 2012
    (c) 16th January, 2012
    (d) 17th January, 2012
30. _______ , an eight-year-old Pakistani from Karachi, became world's youngest Microsoft Certified Technology Specialist (MCTS)
    (a) Rai Ali Imran
    (b) Abdul Aziz Chauhan
    (c) Mian Noraiz Huamayoun
    (d) Shafay Thobani
31. Who became the youngest person ever at the age of 17 to receive the Nobel Prize, for the struggle against the suppression of children and young people and for the right of all children to education in 2014?
    a) Malala Yousafzai (b) Patrick Modiano
    c) Eric Betzig (d) Stefan Hell
32. Who was the Pakistani to receive the Noble prize for peace in 2014?
    a) Abdul Sattar Edhi (b) Malala Yousafzai
    c) Abdus Sallam (d) Abdul Qadir Khan

ANSWERS

1. c	2. a	3. b	4. b	5. c
6. d	7. a	8. a	9. b	10. d
11. a	12. a	13. b	14. c	15. c
16. d	17. a	18. c	19. b	20. b
21. a	22. c	23. c	24. c	25. b
26. b	27. d	28. d	29. a	30. d
31. a	32. b			

UNO AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Sr. No.	Name of Organization	Year of Establishment	Number of Members (2013)	Headquarters	Leaders	Purpose
1	Commonwealth of Nations	1931	53	London, United Kingdom	Kamalesh Sharma (Secretary General)	Promotion of democracy, human rights, good governance, the rule of law, individual liberty, egalitarianism, free trade, multilateralism, and world peace.
2	European Union	1993	28	No official headquarters. (Brussels is *de facto* headquarters)	President of the European Council, Herman Van Rompuy	To reduce trade barriers and increase cooperation among its members.
3	Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)	1961	120 Members 17 observer countries	New York City	Hassan Rouhani	World peace and security.
4	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)	1985	8 Members 9 Observers	Kathmandu, Nepal	Chairman: Mohammed Waheed Hassan Manik, Secretary: General Arjun Bahadar Thappa	The 11 stated areas of cooperation are agriculture; education, culture, and sports; health, population, and child welfare; the environment and meteorology; rural development (including the SAARC Youth Volunteers Program); tourism; transport; science and technology; communications.
5	Association of Southeast Asian Nations(ASEAN)	1967	10	Jakarta	Secretary-General: Le Luong Minh	Acceleration of economic growth, social progress, cultural development among its members, the protection of regional peace and stability, and to provide opportunities for member countries to discuss differences peacefully.
6	Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)	1985	10	Tehran, Iran	Secretary General: Shamil Aleskerov	To discuss ways to improve development and promote trade, and investment opportunities.
7	Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)	1996	6 Members, 5 Observers, 3 Dialogue Partners, 3 Guests	Beijing, China	Secretary General: Dmitryfyodorovich Mezentsev	Cooperation to promote social development and confront terrorism, separatism and extremism.
8	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	1961	12	Vienna, Austria	President: Diezani Alison Madueke - Secretary General: Abdallah El Badri	Pursue ways and means of ensuring the stabilization of prices in international oil markets with a view to eliminating harmful and unnecessary fluctuations.
9	Colombo Plan	1951	27	Colombo	Secretary-General: Kinley Dorji	Collective inter-governmental effort to strengthen economic and social development of member countries in the Asia-Pacific Region. The primary focus of all Colombo Plan activities is on human resources development.
10	Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)	1969	57	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	Secretary-General: Iyad bin Amin Madani	To preserve Islamic social and economic values; promote solidarity amongst member states; increase cooperation in social, economic, cultural, scientific, and political areas; uphold

						international peace and security; and advance education, particularly in the fields of science and technology.
11	Amnesty International	1961	More than 3 million members and supporters.	London	Secretary-General: Salil Shetty	To conduct research and generate action to prevent and end grave abuses of human rights, and to demand justice for those whose rights have been violated. *Motto*: It is better to light a candle than to curse the darkness.
12	Group of Seven (G7)	1975	7 Members 1 Suspended (Russia)	No permanent secretariat	Rotating annually (Barack Obama President of the G8 for 2012)	Discuss global issues relating to health, law enforcement, labor, economic and social development, energy, environment, foreign affairs, justice and interior, terrorism, and trade.
13	Arab League	1945	21 Members; 1 Suspended	Cairo	Arab League Secretariat: Nabil Elaraby; Arab Parliament: Ali Al-Duqbasi	To draw closer the relations between member States and co-ordinate collaboration between them, to safeguard their independence and sovereignty, and to consider in a general way the affairs and interests of the Arab countries.
14	World Trade Organization (WTO)	1995	160	Geneva, Switzerland	Director-General: Roberto Azevedo	Regulation of trade between participating countries.
15	North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	1949	28	Brussels, Belgium	Secretary General: Jens Stoltenberg	Mutual defense in response to an attack by any external party.
16	Red Cross International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC)	1863	97 million volunteers	Geneva, Switzerland	President: Peter Maurer	To protect human life and health, to ensure respect for all human beings, and to prevent and alleviate human suffering, without any discrimination based on nationality, race, sex, religious beliefs, class or political opinions.
17	International Criminal Police Organization – INTERPOL	1923	190	Lyon, France	President: Mireille Balestrazzi Secretary General: Jurgen Stock	Mutual assistance between all criminal police authorities.
18	African Union (AU)	2002	54	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Chairman: Mohammad Ould Abdel Aziz	To accelerate the political and socio-economic integration of the continent.
19	G-20	1999	20	None	Current Chair Turkey (2014)	Promotion of international financial stability.
20	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	1961	34	Paris, France	Secretary General: José Ángel Gurría	To stimulate economic progress and world trade.
21	Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)	1997	190	Hague Netherlands	Director General: Ahmet Uzumcu	The organisation promotes and verifies the adherence to the Chemical Weapons Convention which prohibits the use of chemical weapons and requires their destruction.

MCQs

1. The name United Nations was adopted at the suggestion of
   (a) Stalin (b) Roosevelt
   (c) Chrchill (d) George Degual
2. When did UNO formally come into existence?
   (a) October 24, 1945 (b) September 15, 1945
   (c) August 20, 1945 (d) July 20, 1945
3. Montenigro joined UNO on 28th June 2006 thus the membership of UNO has risen to ___.
   (a) 185 members (b) 195 members
   (c) 192 members (d) 197 members
4. Security Council comprises of how many members?
   (a) 20 (b) 25
   (c) 18 (d) 15
5. Security Council comprises of 15 members out of which how many non-permanent members Security Council has?
   (a) 8 (b) 10
   (c) 9 (d) 7
6. Headquarters of UNO is located in
   (a) Geneva (b) New York
   (c) Washington (d) Rome
7. With the addition of South Sudan on 14 July 2011, there are currently _________ United Nations member states.
   (a) 191 (b) 193
   (c) 192 (d) 194
8. Head office of Commonwealth is in
   (a) Paris (b) Geneva
   (c) London (d) Oslo
9. Name the Secretary-General of Commonwealth who is holding office since April 2008.
   (a) Lord George Byron
   (b) Dag Hammar Skjold
   (c) Roger Smith
   (d) Kamalesh Sharma
10. The European Union was established with its headquarters at Brussels in
    (a) 1954 (b) 1957
    (c) 1956 (d) 1955
11. In July 2013 Croatia joined EU, bringing the total number to
    (a) 20 (b) 19
    (c) 28 (d) 23
12. Who is the present Chairman of G-77 for 2013.
    (a) Algeria (b) India
    (c) China (d) Iran
13. First NAM Conference was held in Belgrade (Yugoslavia) in
    (a) October 1960 (b) September 1961
    (c) November 1962 (d) December 1959
14. SAARC was formed in Dhaka on
    (a) November 7, 1984 (b) October 8, 1985
    (c) September 5, 1984 (d) December 8, 1985
15. Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established on August 9, 1967 with its headquarters in
    (a) Jakarta (b) Singapore
    (c) Delhi (d) Geneva
16. Which of the organization was replaced with Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)
    (a) Arab League (b) RCD
    (c) NAM (d) None of them
17. When Organisation of the Islamic Cooperation (OIC) was established
    (a) May 1970 (b) May 1971
    (c) May 1969 (d) May 1972
18. How many members does OIC has
    (a) 55 (b) 52
    (c) 53 (d) 57
19. The Headquarter of Organization of Islamic Cooperation is located in
    (a) Kuwait (b) Jeddah
    (c) Cairo (d) Tehran
20. When Red Cross was established by Jean Henri Durant?
    (a) 1860 (b) 1861
    (c) 1864 (d) 1867
21. Where is the headquarters of the Amnesty International?
    (a) New York (b) London
    (c) Paris (d) Geneva
22. Arab League was established on March 22, 1945 with its headquarter at
    (a) Riyad (b) Tunisia
    (c) Egypt (d) Damascus
23. Arab League is comprised of how many member countries
    (a) 22 (b) 25
    (c) 21 (d) 24

24. Headquarters of World Trade Organisation (WTO) is situated at
    (a) Paris (b) New York
    (c) Geneva (d) Madrid

25. The headquarters of the International Red Cross is situated in:
    (a) Paris (b) Hague
    (c) Geneva (d) Vienna

26. Who is the current Secretary General of UNO?
    (a) Jo Sim Kim (b) Ban Ki Moon
    (c) Kim Ell Dong (d) Kim Jong Dun

27. Which international organization upgraded the status of Palestine to Observer State on 8 December 2014 at the opening session of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute in The Hague, the Netherlands?
    a) International Cricket Council (ICC)
    b) International Criminal Court (ICC)
    c) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
    d) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

28. Where was the 22nd Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Summit held, on 9th – 11th November 2014?
    a) Toronto, Canada
    b) Sydney, Australia
    c) Beijing, China
    d) Bangkok, Thailand

29. Where was the 25th ASEAN Summit held, bearing the theme of Moving forward in Unity to a Peaceful and Prosperous Community in 2014?
    a) Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar
    b) Begawan, Brunei
    c) Phnom Penh , Cambodia
    d) Vientiane , Laos

30. Where was the theme of the 83rd Interpol General Assembly held in on 3-7 November 2014, bearing the theme : Turn Back Crime: 100 Years of International Police Cooperation?
    a) Monaco, Monte Carlo
    b) Hague, Netherlands
    c) Glasgow, Scotland
    d) New York, USA

31. Where was the General Council meeting of the 160-member World Trade Organization (WTO) November 2014?
    a) Paris, France
    b) Monaco, Monte Carlo
    c) Geneva, Switzerland
    d) Brussels, Belgium

32. At which SAARC summit was an Energy pact signed to ensure electricity trading through grid connectivity?
    a) 18th
    b) 14th
    c) 16th
    d) 17th

33. When and where was the 6th BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) Summit held, in which a deal was signed to create a new 100 billion dollar development bank and emergency reserve fund?
    a) 15 July 2014, Fortaleza
    b) 23 August 2014, Delhi
    c) 5 April 2014, Sochi
    d) 28 September 2014, Moscow

34. Who was elected as President for the 69th Session of General Assembly of the United Nations (UNGA)?
    a) Vuk Jeremi of Serbia
    b) Nassir Al-Nasser of Qatar
    c) Sam Kahamba Kutesa of Uganda
    d) John William Ashe of Antigua and Barbuda

35. Where was the NATO summit 2014 held on 4th -5th September?
    a) New York, USA (b) Toronto, Canada
    c) Wales, UK (d) Paris, France

36. Where was the 18th SAARC summit held on 26th – 27th November 2014, bearing the theme of Deeper Integration for Peace and Prosperity?
    a) Kathmandu Nepal
    b) Delhi, India
    c) Colombo, Srilanka
    d) Male, Maldives

37. Where will the 19th SAARC summit held according to the Kathmandu Declaration issued in 18th SAARC Summit?
    a) Male, Maldives
    b) Colombo, Srilanka
    c) Islamabad, Pakistan
    d) Thimphu, Bhutan

38. Where and when was the 9th G-20 Summit of Major emerging economies held, focused on promoting economic growth and other important issues?
    a) 2/7/14, Delhi
    b) 16/11/14, Brisbane
    c) 23/5/14, Cannes
    d) 29/10/14, Toronto

39. What was the final communiqué of the 9th G-20 summit known as?
   (a) Melbourne Action Plan
   (b) Brisbane Action Plan
   (c) Sydney Action Plan
   (d) Perth Action Plan

40. Which countries supported candidature of G4 nation (India, Brazil, Germany and Japan) as a permanent member of a reformed UNSC on 13 November 2014?
   (a) UK, France and China
   (b) UK, France, Nepal
   (c) UK, Canada and Spain
   (d) China, France and Australia

41. In which city was the 40th G-7 summit 2014 held?
   (a) Brussels (b) Sochi
   (c) Davos (d) Berlin

42. Where was the 3rd Nuclear Security Summit held on the 24th – 25th March 2014?
   (a) Paris, France (b) New York, USA
   (c) London, UK (d) Hague, Netherlands

ANSWERS

1. b	2. a	3. c	4. d	5. b
6. b	7. b	8. c	9. d	10. b
11. c	12. a	13. b	14. d	15. a
16. b	17. b	18. d	19. b	20. c
21. b	22. b	23. a	24. c	25. c
26. b	27. b	28. c	29. a	30 a
31. c	32. a	33. a	34. c	35. c
36. a	37. a	38. b	39. b	40. b
41. a	42. d			

ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS AND TERMS

AAA Agricultural Adjustment Act
AAA Amateur Athletics Association
ABA Amateur Boxing Association
ABAD Agency for Barani Area Development
ABC Agri Business Cell, American Broadcasting Company, Asia Badminton Confederation, Asian Boxing Council, Audit Bureau of Circulation
ABL Allied Bank of Pakistan
ABM Anti Ballistic Missiles
ABN Asia Business News
ABU Asian Broadcasting Union
AC Alternating Current, Assistant Commissioner, Ante Christum (before Christ), Accountability Court
AC, ac Air Conditioning
ACA Association of the Chartered Accountants
ACC Arab Cooperation Council
ACR Annual Confidential Report
Ad (Ads) Advertisement (Advertisements)
AD Anno Domini (in the year of our Lord)
ADA Air Port Development Authority
ADB Asian Development Bank
ADBP Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan
ADC Aide-de-Camp, Agricultural Development Corporation, Additional Deputy Commissioner
ADF Arab Detterent Force, Asian Development Fund
ADFIMI Association of National Development Finance Institution in Member countries of Islamic Development Bank
Adm. Admiral
ADP Annual Development Programme
AEC Army Education Corps, Atomic Energy Commission
AEDB Alternate National Electric Energy
AEUC Arab Economic Unity Council
AFC Asian Football Confederation
AFESD Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development
AFP Agency France Press, Archery Federation of Pakistan
AFTA Asian Free Trade Area
AG Accountant General, Advocate General
AGM Annual General Meeting
AGPR Accountant General of Pakistan Revenues
AH,A.H. Anno Hegirae
AHF Asian Hockey Federation
AI Air India, Amnesty International
AI Artificial Insemination
AIC Arab Investment Company
AID Agency for International Development
AIDS Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (Disease)
AIMC Allama Iqbal Medical College
AIOU Allama Iqbal Open University
AIP Afghan Islamic Press
AJK Azad Jammu & Kashmir
AKDN Aga Khan Development Network
AKF Agha Khan Foundation
AL Arab League, (original name League of Arab States)
ALESCO Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
A level Advance Level
Alt. Altitude
AM Air Marshal, Artium Magister
am Ante maridiem: (before noon) before midday.

am	Ante meridiam (before noon)
AMF	Arab Monetary Fund
amp.	Ampere(s)
AMU	Arab Magherb Union
ANC	African National Congress
ANF	Anti Narcotics Force
ANN	Asian News Network
ANTF	Anti-Narcotics Task Force (formerly PNCB)
ANZUS	Australian, New Zealand, United States of America (Security treaty)
AP	Associated Press, Assistant Professor
APC	Agricultural Prices Commission, All Parties Conference
APCA	All Pakistan Cotton Power Looms Association, All Pakistan Clerks Association
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
APFTU	All-Pakistan Federation of Trade Unions
APHC	All Parties Hurriyat Conference
API	Associated Press of India
APIBD	Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development
APNEC	All Pakistan Newspaper Employees Federation
APNS	All Pakistan Newspaper Society
APOSTCI	All Pakistan Organization of Small Traders and Cottage Industry
APP	Associated Press of Pakistan
APPCED	Asia Pacific Parliamentarian Conference on Environment and Development
APPRF	Anti privatization and Public Rights Forum
APRC	Asia Pacific Regional Committee
APTEC	All Pakistan Technology Engineers Council
APTMA	All Pakistan Textile Mills Association
APWA	All Pakistan Women's Association
Arabsat	Arb Satellite Communications Organizations
ARD	Alliance for Restoration of Democracy
ARF	ASEAN Regional Forum
ARI	Agricultural Research Institute
ASCE	Area Study Centre for Europe, Unity of Karachi
AsDB	Asian Development Bank
ASEAN	Association of South East Asia Nations
ASF	Airport Security Force
ASIP	Agriculture Sector Investment Project
ATA	Anti Terrorist Act
ATM	Automated Teller Machine (Banking)
ATP	Alternate TO Practical
AW	Asia Watch, Atomic Weight
AWACS	Airborne Warning and Control System
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts, British Academy, British Airways
B.Com.	Bachelor of Commerce
B.Ed.	Bachelor of Education
B.Sc.	Bachelor of Science
Bar-at-Law	Barrister-at Law
BASATA	British and South Asian Trade Association
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
BBQ	Barbecu
BDS	Bachelor of Dental Surgery, Bomb Disposal Squad
BE	Bill of Entry, Bill of Exchange, Bachelor of Engineering
BEL	Bankers Equity Limited
BENELUX	Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg
BIS	British Information Service, Bank for International Settlements
BISE	Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education
BOP	Bank of Punjab,
BP	Blood Pressure, Boiling Point, Blue Print
BPS	Basic Pay Scale
BSF	Boarder Society Force (India)
BTU	British Thermal Unit
C - in - C	Commonder-in-Chief
C/A	Current Account
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CABB	Centre of Agricultural Biochemistry & Biotechnology (Pakistan)
CAC	Cash and Carry and
CAD	Computer-aided Design
Cal.	Calorei
Cantab	Cambridge University
CAR	Central African Republic
CARICOM	Caribbean Community and Common Market
CARs	Central Asian Republics
CAS	Chief of the Air Staff, Country Assistance Strategy, Court of Arbitration for Sports
CBI	Central Bureau of Investigation
CBMs	Confidence Building Measures
CBS	Columbia Broadcasting System
CCI & E	Chief Controller of Imports and Exports
CCI	Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Council of Common Interest
CD	Civil Defence, Community Development, Compact Disc
CDA	Capital Development Authority, Call Deposit Account (Banking)
CDC	Commonwealth Development Corporation
CDFC	Commonwealth Development Finance Corporation
CDNS	Central Directorate of National Savings
CDP	Community Development Programme
CDR	Call Deposit Receipts
CD-ROM	Compact Disc Read-only
CDWP	Central Development Working Body
CE	Central European Initiative
CE	Chief Executive, Civil Engineer, Chief Engineer, Council of Europe
CEC	Chief Election Commissioner, Chief Ehtesb Commissioner
CECP	Cotton Export Corporation of Pakistan
CED	Central Excise Duty
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CHASNUPP	Chashma Nuclear Power Plant
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency (USA), Crimes Investigation Agency (Pakistan)
CID	Criminal Investigation Department

CIF Cost, Insurance and Freight
CIRC Corporated Industrial Renual Corporation
CIS Commonwealth of Independent States
CJ Chief Justice
CLA Corporate Law Authority (now SECP)
CLRC Corporate Laws Review Commission
CMCC China Mobile Communications Corporation
CND Compaign for Nuclear Disarmament
CNG Compressed Natural Gas
CNN Cable News Network
CNS Chief of the Naval Staff
CO Commanding Officer
COAS Chief of the Army Staff
COC Carry Over Charge (Stock exchange)
Col. Colonel, Column
COM Carry Over Market (Stock exchange) Computer aided manufacturing
COMSAT Communications Satellite Corporation
COMSTECH Council of Scientifc and Technology Co-operation of Islamic Conference
COT Carry Over Transaction (Stock exchange)
CP Colombo plan
CPC Civil Procedure Code
CPI Consumer Price Index
CPI Corruption Perception Index
CPWB Child Protection Welfare Bureau
CRCP Consumer Rights Commission of Pakistan
CSIRO Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
CSP Civil Services of Pakistan
CSS Central Superior Services, Centre of Excellence in Solid State Physics (Lahore)
CTBT Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
CTC Cotton Trading Corporation
CT-Scan Computerised axial Tomography Scanning (also abbreviated CT-Scan)
CTV Closed Circuit Television
CVT Capital Value Tax
D Litt. Doctor of Letters, Doctor of Literature
DA,D.A. District Attorney
DBA Diploma in Business Administration
DCO District Coordination Officer
DEO District Education Officer
DFIs Development Finance Institutions
DG Director General
DGPR Director General Public Relation
DHA District Hockey Association
DICTO Development of Islamic Countries Transport Organisation
DIG Deputy Inspector General (Police)
distt. District
DLL Diploma in Labour Laws
DMG District Management Group
DPA Deutsche Press Agency
D-phil (Ph.D) Doctor of Philosophy
DPI Director of Public Instruction
DPO District Police Officer
DPR Defence of Pakistan Rules, Director Public Relations
DSP Deputy Superintendent of Police
DTRE Duty and Tax Remission for Export
DUHS Dow University of Health Services
DVD Dynamic Versatile Disc
E & OE Errors and Ommissions Excepted
E East
EAPC Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council
EBRD European Bank for Reconstruction and Develoopment
EC European Community
EC European community, Election Commission, Electricity Council
ECA Economic Commission for Africa
ECA Economic Commission for Asia (UN)
ECAT Engineering Colleges Admission Test
ECE Economic Commission for Europe
ECG Electro-Cardio Gram
ECL Exit Control List
ECLAC Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECM European Common Market
ECNR European Centre for Nuclear Research
ECO Economic Cooperation Organistion
ECOSOC Economic and Social Council (UN)
ECSC European Conference on Security and Co-operation
ECU European Currency Unit (now replaced by Euro)
EDB Engineering Development Board
EDB Engineering Development Board
EDO Executive district officer
EEC European Economic Community
EEG Electroencephalogram
EFA Education for all
EFTA Europan Free Trade Association
EIB European Investment Bank
ELT English Language Teaching
EMS European Monetary System
EMU European Monetary Union
ENERCON Energy Conservation Centre
ENT Ear, Nose and Throat
EOABS Empolyees Old Age Benefit Scheme
EPA Environmental Protection Agency
EPB Export Promotion Bureau
EPD Environment Protection Department
EPI Expanded Programme on Immunisation
EPI Extended Programme of Immunisation
EPZA Export Processing Zones Authority
ERM Exchange rate Mechanism
ESA European Space Agency
ESCAP Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific
ESCWA Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
ESP Extra Sensory Perception
ESRO European Space Research Organisation
ETO Excise & Taxation Officer
ETPB Evueued Trust Properties Board
EU European Union

FANA	Federal Administered Northern Areas
FATA	Federal Administered Tribal Areas
FAX	Fascimile
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation (US)
FBS	Federal Bureau of Statistics
FCA	Federal Committee on Agriculture, Foreign Currency Account
FCBC	Foreign Currency Bearer Certificate
FCPS	Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians & Surgeons
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment, Fixed Direct Investment
FIA	Federal Investigation Agency
FIFA	Federation Internationale
FIR	First Information Report
FJMC	Fatima Jinnah Medical College (Lahore)
FJWA	Fatima Jinnah Women University
FLS	Front Line States
FM	Frequency Modulation
FMCT	Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty
FOB	free on board
FOR	free on rail
FPCCI	Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce & Industry
FPSC	Federal Public Service Commission
FRCS	Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons
FSC	Federal Shariat Court
FSU	former Soviet Union
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
FWB	First Women Bank
FWO	Frontier Works Organization
FY	Fiscal year
FYMA	Filament Yarn Manufacturers Association
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (now WTO since January 1995)
GB	Great Britain
GCC	Global Cricket Council
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GCSE	General Certificate of
GDA	Grand Democratic Alliance
GDI	Gross Domestic Income
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDR	German Democratic Republic
GHz	Gigahertz
GMAT	Graduate Management Admission Test
GMT	Greenwhich Mean Time
GNA	Gulf News Agency
GNP	Gross National Product
GOC	General Officer Commanding
GP	General Practitioner
GRE	Graduate Record Examination
GSP	Gender Support Programme
GST	General Sales Tax
GST	General Sales Tax
GWP	gross world product
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point
HAMAS	Harkat al-Muqawama al-Islamiyya (Islamic Resistance Movement)
HBFC	House Building Finance Corporation
HBL	Habib Bank Limited
HC	High Court
HCF	Highest Common Factor
HCP	Hockey Club of Pakistan
HIPS	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
Hit	Heavy Industries Taxila
HIV	Hired Immunal Virus
HJ	Hilal-i-Jur'at
HRCP	Human Rights Commission of Pakistan
HTML	Hypertext Mark-up-Language
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol
HTV	Heavy Transport Vehicle
HUBCO	Hub Power Company Ltd.
IAAF	International Amateur Athletics Federation
IACP	Investment Advisory Centre of Pakistan
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency (UN)
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IB	Intelligence Bureau
IBA	Institute of Business Administration
IBB	Islamic Bank of Britain
IBEC	International Bank for Economic Cooperation
IBM	International Business Machines
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (commonly known as World Bank)
IC	Integrated Circuit, Intelligence Corps
ICAP	Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan
ICBM	Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce, International Cricket Council
ICE & E	Institute of Containing Education and Extension
ICFM	Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers
ICIS	International Centre for Islamic Studies
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ICMAP	Institute of Cost and Management Accountants of Pakistan
ICP	Investment Corporation of Pakistan
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross/Crescent
ICRM	Internaitonal Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement
ICS	International College of Surgeons, Indian Civil Services, International Chamber of Shipping
ICSID	International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes.
ICTY	International Criminal Tribunal for the fromer yogoslavia
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
IDA	International Development Association
IDA	International Development Association.
IDB	Islamic Development Bank (Jeddah)
IDBP	Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan
IEA	International Energy Agency
IELTS	International English
IEP	Institute of Engineers Pakistan
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFF	International Football Federation

IFJ International Federation of Journalists
IFRCS International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IFTU International Federation of Trade Unions
IG Inspector General
IGAD Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
IGADD Inter-Governmental Authority on Droughst and Development
IHF International Hockey Federation
IIB International Investment Bank
IIC Islamic Ideology Council
IIRO Islamic International Relief Organisation
IIU International Islamic University
IIU International Islamic University
ILC Internationl Law Commission
ILO International Labour Organisaton
IMF International Monetary Fund
IMO International Maritime Organization
INA Iraq News Agency
INSTRAW International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of women
INTELSAC International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium
Intelsat international Telecommunications satellite organization
INTERPOL International Criminal Police Organization
Intersputnik International Organization of Space Communiations
IOC International Olympic Committee
IOU I Owe You
IPIG Iran-Pakistan-India Gas Pipeline
IPP Independent Power Producers
IQ Intelligence Quotient
IRA Irish Republic Army
IRBM Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile
IRF Islamic Research Foundation
IRNA Islamic Republic News Agency (Iran)
IRSA Indus River System Authority
ISBN International Standard
ISI Inter Services Intelligence
ISO International Standardisation Organisation
ISP Internet Service Provider
ISPR Inter Services Public Relations
ISRP Irrigation System Reform Programme
ISSB Inter Services Selection Board
IT Information Technology
ITB Information Technology Board
ITO International Trade Organisation, Income Tax Officer
IV Intravenous; Intravenously
JAL Japan Airlines
JAXA Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency
JCO Junior Commissioned Officer
JETRO Japanese External Trade Organisation
JICA Japan International Cooperation Agency
JKLF Jamu & Kashmir Liberation Front
JPMC Jinah Post Graduate Medical College
KANUPP Karachi Nuclear Power Plant
KAPCO Kot Adu Power Company
KCNA Korean Central News Agency
KCNA Korean Central News Agency
KDA Karachi Development Authority
KEMC King Edward Medical College (Lahore)
KESC Karachi Electric Supply Corporation
KGB Komitet Gosudarstvennony Bizopasnosty (Committee for State Security; former Russian Intelligence Agency)
kHz Kilohertz
km Kilometer
KMC Karachi Metropolitan Corporation
KPT Karachi Port Trust
KRL A.Q. Khan Research Laboratories
KSE Karachi Stock Exchange
KUNA Kuwait News Agency
KV Kilo Volt
kW Kilowatt
L/C Letter of Credit
LAIA Latin American Integration Association
LAN Local Area Network (Computer)
LBW Leg Before Wicket
LC Letter of Credit
LCD Liquid Crystal Display
LCM Lowest Common Multiple
LDA Lahore Development Authority
LDC Less developed country
LFO Legal Framework Order
LG Letter of Guarantee
LHCBA Lahore High Court Bar Association
LIBOR London Inter Bank Offer Rate
LLB Bachelor of Laws (Legnm Baccalaureus)
LLD Doctor of Law (Legum doctor)
LLDC least developed Dumpting
LLM Master of Law (Legum Magister)
LoC Line of Control
LPDI Leather Product Development Institute
LPG Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LSE Lahore Stock Exchange
LTTE Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (the largest group of Tamils fighting for a separate state against Sri Lankan forces).
M.Com. Master of Commerce
M.Ed. Master of Education
M.Phil. Master of Philosophy
M.Sc. Master of Science
MAD Mutually Assured Destruction
MCAT Medical Colleges Admission Test
MCL Metropolitan Corporation Lahore
MCQs Multiple Choice Questions
MDA Multan Development Authority
MDS Master in Dental Surgery
MEA Middle East Airlines
MENA Middle East News Agency
MEPCO Manpower Export of Placement Corporation
MFA Multi Fiber Agreement (Agreement of Textile Quota)
MFB Micro Finance Bank
MFN Most Favoured Nation

MI	Military Intelligence
MILF	Morocco Islamic Liberation Front
Minfal	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
MLA	Member of Legislature Assembly, Martial Law Administrator
MLF	Multilateral (nuclear) Force
MLO	Martial Law Order
MMA	Muthidda Majlis-e-Amal
MNA	Member of National Assembly
MNLF	Moro National Liberation Front (Philippines)
MNP	Mobile Number Probability
MO	Money Order, Medical Officer
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Member of Parliament, Military Police
MPA	Member of Provincial Assembly
MQM	Muthida Quami Movement
MRBM	Medium Range Ballistic Missile
MRCP	Member of Royal College of Physicians
MRCS	Member of Royal College of Surgeons
MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
MS	Medical Superintendent
MSN	Microsoft Network
MTV	Music Television
MVE	Motor Vehicle Examination
MW	Megawatt
NAB	National Accountability Bureau
NACC	North Atlantic Cooperation Council, National Advisory Credit Committee
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NAFEN	North and Far East News (Agency)
NALC	Northern Areas Legislative Council
NAM	Non-aligned Movement
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration (USA)
NATC	North Atlantic Treaty Council
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NBC	National Broadcasting
NBCP	National Book Council of Pakistan
NBF	National Book Foundation
NBP	National Bank of Pakistan
NC	Nordic Council
NCA	National College of Arts (Lahore), Nuclear Commercial Authority
NCC	National Cadet Corps
NCCC	National Credit—Consultative Council
NCGR	National Commission on Govt. Reforms
NCL	National Control Laboratory
NCMC	National Crisis Management Cell
NCNA	New China News Agency
NDC	National Defence Council, National Development Complex, National Documentation Centre
NDFC	National Development Finance Corporation
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NEA	Nuclear Energy Agency (OECD)
NEFA	North East Frontier Agency
NEGL	negligible
NEPRA	National Electric Power Regulatory Authority
NESPAK	National Engineering Services of Pakistan
NETCOM	National Education and Training Commission
News	North East West South
NFC	National Fertilizer Corporation
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization(s)
NH	Nishan-i-Haider
NHA	National Highway Authority
NHC	National Hijra Council
NIA	Nuclear Institute of Agriculture
NIAB	Nuclear Institute for Agriculture and Biology (Faisalabad)
NIC	National Identity Card
NIC	Newly Industrializing country.
NICH	National Institute of Child Health
NICVD	National Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases
NIE	Newly industrializing economy
NIH	National Institute of Health (Islamabad)
NIPA	National Institute of Public Administration
NIPS	National Institute for Population Studies
NIRC	National Industrial Relations Commission
NIS	New independent states
NISC	National Institute of Sports and Culture
NIST	National Institute of Silicon Technology (Islamabad)
NIT	National Investment Trust
NLC	National Logistic Cell, Network Leasing Corporation
NM	Nautical mile
NMD	National Missile Defence
NMT	Nordic Mobile Telephone
NPT	Non Proliferation Treaty, National Press Trust
NRA	Nuclear Regulatory Authority
NRB	National Reconstruction Bureau
NRB	National Reconstruction Burpeau
NSC	National Saving Centre, National Security Council, National Shipping Committee, National Sports Committee/Corporation
NTC	National Tariff Commission, National Telecommunication Corporation
NTM	Network Marketing Television
NTN	National Tax Number
NTS	National Testing Service
NUJ	National Union of Journalists (U.K.)
NUST	National University of Science and Technology
NWD	Nation Wide Dialing
O Level	Ordinary Level
OAPEC	Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
OAPEC	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organisation of African Unity
OBE	Order of the British Empire
OCA	Olymipic Council of Asia
OCA	Olympic Council of Asia
OD	Over Draft (Banking)
ODECA	Organization of Central American States
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States

OGDC Oil and Gas Development Corporation
OIC Organisation of Islamic Conference
OPCW Drganization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
OPEC Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OPF Overseas Pakistan Federation
OPF Dverseas Pakistani's Foundation
OPIC Oversees Private Investment Corporation
OSCE Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OSD Officer on Special Duty
OXon Oxford University
PA & AS Pakistan Audit and Accounts Services
PAA Pakistan Advertisers Association
PAC Pakistan Aeronautical Complex
PACO Pakistan Automobile Corporation
PAEC Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission
PAF Pakistan Air Force
PAI Press Asia International
PAL Pakistan Academy of Letters
PAMA Pakistan Automobile Manufacturing Association
PAP Poverty Alleviation Programme
PARCO Pak-Arb Refinery Company
PARK Pakistan Agricultural and Research Council
PAS Pakistan Academy of Sciences
PASC Pakistan Administrative Staff College
PASMIC Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation
PASSCO Pakistan Agricultural Storage and Services Corporation
PATA Provincially Administrated Tribal Areas
PAVC Punjab Administrative Vigilance Commission
PBC Pakistan Banking Council, Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation
PBC Punjab Bar Council
PBM Pakistan Baitul Mal
PBSA Pakistan Boy Scouts Association
PBUH Peace Be Upon Him
PC Privatization Commission, Personal Computer, Paris Club, Pearl Continental, per cent
PCB Pakistan Cricket Board (formerly BCCP), Punjab Cooperative Bank
PCCW Pacific Century Cyberworks
PCO Provisional Constitutional Order, Public Call Office
PCP Printing Corporation of Pakistan Limited
PCRWR Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources
PCS Provincial Civil Services
PCSIR Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
PDBI Pakistan Development Banking Institute
PDP Pakistan Democratic Party
PDWCP Pakistan Deep Water Container Port
PEAC Pakistan Atom Energy Commission
PECC Pakistan Energy Conservation Council
PEMRA Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority
PEPA Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency
PETD Punjab Excise and Taxation Department
PFF Pakistan Football Federation
PFUJ Pakistan Federal Union of Journalists
PGMEA Pakistan Gloves Manufacturers and Exporters Association
PGMI Post Graduate Medical Institute
Ph.D Philosophiate Doctor, Doctor of Philosophy
PHF Pakistan Hockey Federation
PIAC Pakistan International Airlines Corporation
PICIC Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation
PID Press Information Department
PIDB Punjab Industrial Development Board
PIDC Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation
PIEEMC Punjab Industrial Estate Development and Management Company
PIIAF Pakistan Institute of International Affairs
PIM Pakistan Institute of Management
PIMS Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences
PIN Personal Identification Number
PINA Pakistan Institute of National Affairs
PINSTECH Pakistan Institute of Nuclear, Science and Technology
PIPS Pakistan Institute for Peace Students
PITB Punjab Information Technology Board
PLA Palestine Liberation Army
PLC Pakistan Law Commission
PLD Pakistan Legal Decisions
PLO Palestine Liberation Organisation
pm post meridiem (Afternoon); post mortem
PMAP Pakhtoonkhawa Milli Awami Party
PMDC Pakistan Medical and Dental Council
PMS Punjab Management Service
PNCA Pakistan National Council of Arts
PNCB Pakistan Narcotics Control Board
PNEA Pakistan News Editor's Association
PNRA Pakistan Nuclear Regulatory Authority
PNSC Pakistan National Shipping Corporation
PO Post Office, Postal Order, Pilot Officer
POA Pakistan Olympic Association
POF Pakistan Ordnance Factory
PPA Political Parties Act, Pakistan Press Association
PPC Pakistan Penal Code
PPI Pakistan Press International
PPIB Private Power and Infrastructure Board
PPL Pakistan Petroleum Ltd.
PPP Pakistan Paper Products, Pakistan People's Party, Puncharing Power Parity
PPSC Punjab Public Service Commission
PQA Port Qasim Authority
PR Pakistan Railways, Press Release, Proportional Representation, Public Relations
PRA Petroleum Regulatory Authority
PRCS Pakistan Red Crescent Society
PRO Public Relations Officer
PRODA Public Representative Officers Disqualification Act
PSCAC Private Sector Credit Advisory Council
PSIA Pakistan Seafood Industries Association
PSM Pakistan Steel Mills (Karachi)
PSMA Pakistan Sugar Mills Association
PSO Pakistan State Oil
PSPP Pakistan Security Printing Press
PST Pakistan Standard Time
PTA Pakistan Telecommunication Authority

PTBB	Punjab Textbook Board, Partial Test Ban Treaty
PTC	Pakistan Television Corporation, Pakistan Tobacco Company
PTCL	Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited (formerly PTC)
PTDC	Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation
PTI	Press Trust of India
PU	Punjab University (University of the Punjab)
PWD	Public Works Department
PWG	Pakistan Writers' Guild
QNA	Qatar News Agency
RAB	Regional Accountability Bureau
RADAR	Radio Detecting and Ranging
RAW	Research And Analysis Wing (India)
RC	Red Cross, Red Crescent, Roman Catholic
RCBW	Review Conference of Biological Weapons
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RCD	Regional Cooperation for Development
RIP, R.I.P.	Rest in Peace
RISEAP	Regional Islamic Organisation of South East Asia and the Pacific
RSVP	Please Reply (from French)
S&TD	Short and Term Deposits
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAFE	South Asian Federation Exchange
SAFMA	South Asia Free Media Association
SAFTA	South Asia Free Trade Agreement
SAFTA	South Asia Free Trade Agreement
SALT	Strategic Arms Limitation Talks
SANA	Syrian News Agency
SAP	Social Action Programme
SAPC	South Asia Press Commission
SAPP	South Asia Partnership Pakistan
SAPTA	SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement
SARIE	South Asian Regional Institute on Energy
SARMF	South Asia Regional Material Fund
SAS	Self Assessment Scheme, Scandinavian Airlines System
SAT	Scholastic Assessment Test
SAUT	Sindh Agriculture University Tandojam
SBFC	Small Business Finance Corporation
SBP	State Bank of Pakistan
SCCI	Saarc Chamber of Commerce and Industry
SDP	Sost Dry Port – Joint Venture of China and Pakistan.
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SEADO	South East Asia Defence Organization
SEATO	South East Asia Treaty Organization
SECP	Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan
SHO	Station House Officer
SIMS	Suscriber Indentity Modules (SIMS)
SKMCH	Shaukat Khanam Memorial Cancer Hospital
SLV	Satellite Launch Vehicle
SMEDA	Small and Medium Enterprise Development Authority
SMEDA	Small and Medium Size Enterprises Development Authority
SMEs	Small and Medium size Enterprises
SMS	Short Message Service
SNGPL	Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited
SNSC	Supreme National Security Council
SO	Staff Officer, Section Officer, State Officer
SONAR	Sound Navigation and Ranging
SPA	Saudi Press Agency
Sparteca	South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement
SPC	South Pacific Commission
SPF	South Pacific Forum
SPI	Sensitive Price Index
Sq km	Square kilometer
SRBM	Short Range Ballistic Missile
SROs	Statutory Rules and Orders
SSGPL	Sui Southern Gas Pipeline Limited
SSP	Senior Superintendent of Police
STAR	Satellites for Telecommunication Applications and Research (European Consortium)
STD	Subscriber's Trunk Dialing
STM	Subscriber Identification
STN	Shalimar Television Network
SUNA	Sudan News Agency
SUPARCO	Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Committee (Pakistan)
SWAPO	South West Africa People's Organisation
SWM	Solid State Management
TAB	Technical Assistance Board (of UN)
TADA	Terrorist & Disruptive Activities Act
TAS	Tax Amnesty Scheme
TB	Tubercle Bacillus, Tuberculosis
TC	Trusteeship Council (UN), Travelers Cheque
TCA	Trans-Canada Airlines
TDAP	Trade Development Authority of Pakistan
TDCP	Tourism Development Corporation of Pakistan
TEPA	Traffic Engineering and Town Planning
TEVTA	Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority
TIFA	Transit Transport Framework Agreement
TIFF	Tagged Image File Format
TIP	Telephone Industries of Pakistan (Haripur), Tehrik-i-Istiqlal Pakistan (a political party)
TNT	Tri-Nitro-Toluene (High Explosive)
TOEFL	Test of English as a Foreign Language
ToR	Terms of Reference
TUSDEC	Technology Upgradation and Skill Development Company
TWA	Trans-World Airlines (US)
TWTF	Third World Tennis Federation
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UAF	University of Agricultural Faisalabad
UAR	United Arab Republic
UBL	United Bank Limited
UCAS	Union of Central Africa States
UDEAC	Central Africa Economic and Custom Union
UDI	Unilateral Declaration of Independence
UEFA	Union of European Football
UFO	Unidentified Flying Objects
UGC	University Grants Commission
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
UK	United Kingdom
UMS	Urgent Mail Service
UN	United Nations
UNAEC	United Nations Atomic Energy Commission

UNCC United Nations Compensation Commission
UNCIP United Nations Commission of India and Pakistan
UNCLOS United Nations Conference on the Law of Seas
UNCOD United Nations Conference on Desertification
UNCSTD United Nations Conference on Science and Technology Development
UNCTD United Nation Conference on Trade and Development
UNCURK United Nations Committee for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea
UNDCP United Nation Drug Control Programme
UNDOF United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNDP United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO United Nations Disaster Relief Organisation
UNECAFE United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
UNEDA United Nations Economic Development Administration
UNEEC United Nations Economic and Employment Commission
UNEF United Nations Emergency Force
UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFAD United Nations Fund for Agricultural Development
UNFICYP United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus
UNHCR United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNHCRHR United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNI United News of India
UNIC United Nations Information Centre
UNICEF United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNICRI United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Insitute
UNIDIR United Nations Disarmament Research
UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIKOM United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission
UNIPOM United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission
UNITAR United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNITAR United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNMOGIP United Nations Military Observers Group for India and Pakistan
UNMOT United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan
UNMOVIC United Nations Monitoring and Verification Commission
UNO United Nations Organisation
UNOC United Nations Operations in Congo
UNOCHA United Nations Coordinator for Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan
UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNPA United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNPFCYP United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
UNRISD United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
UNRRA United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
UNRWA United Nations Relief and Works Agency (for Palestine Refugees)
UNTSO United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation (in the Middle East)
UPA United Press of America
UPI United Press International
UPU Universal Postal Union
URL Uniform/Universal Resource
USAID U.S Agency for International Development
USIS United States Information Service
USSR Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (former)
UVAS University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences
UVAS University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences
VAT Value-added Tax
VC Victoria Cross, Vice Chancellor
VCD Video Compact Disc
VD Venereal Disease
VHF Very High Frequency
VSAT Very small aperture terminal
WADA World Anti Doping Agency
WAN Wide Area Network (Computer)
WAP Wireless Application Protocol
WAPDA Water and Power Development Authority
WASA Water and Sanitation Agency
WB World Bank
WEF World Economic Forum
WEU Western European Union
WFC World Food Council
WFP World Food Programme
WHO World Health Organisation
WICCA World Islamic Council of Culture and Arts
WM Wafaqi Mohtashib
WMD Weapons of Mass Destruction
WP Warsaw Pact
WTO World Tourism Organization
WTO World Trade Organization
WWF World Wildlife Fund
WWW World Wide Web
YMCA Young Men's Christian Association
YMMA Young Men's Muslims Association
YWCA Young Women's Christian Association
ZANU Zimbabwe African National Union
ZAPU Zimbabwe African People's Union
ZC Zakat Council, Zial Council
ZETA Zero Energy Thermo-Nuclear Assembly
ZIPA Zimbabwe People's Army
ZPG Zero Population Growth
ZTBL Zarai Taraqiati Bank, Ltd.

SPORTS

1. The only Olympic game where men and women can simultaneously compete with each other is ———.
   (a) Equestrian (b) Tennis
   (c) Weightlifting (d) Chess
2. 'Davis Cup' is associated with which of the following games/sports?
   (a) Cricket (b) Volleyball
   (c) Badminton (d) Tennis
3. To which country the famous football player Pele is related?
   (a) Philippines (b) Brazil
   (c) Argentina (d) Peru
4. By what name is the boxer Cassius Marcellus Clay popularly known?
   (a) Muhammad Ali (b) George Foreman
   (c) Leon Spinks (d) Larry Holmes
5. How many balls are used in play in the game of snooker?
   (a) 18 (b) 20
   (c) 22 (d) 24
6. Who among the following is responsible for the revival of the Olympic games?
   (a) Juan Smaranch (b) Dimitrios Vikelas
   (c) Count Henri de Baillet-Latour
   (d) Baron Pierre de Coubertin
7. What is the height of the wickets used in the game of cricket?
   (a) 26 inches (66.0 cm)
   (b) 27 inches (68.6 cm)
   (c) 28 inches (71.10 cm)
   (d) 29 inches (73.7 cm)
8. How many players does a hockey team have?
   (a) 11 (b) 12
   (c) 13 (d) 14
9. 'Dribbling' is a term associated with all of the except ———.
   (a) Basketball (b) Baseball
   (c) Football (d) Hockey
10. The term 'Smash' is associated with ———.
    (a) Badminton (b) Billiards
    (c) Lawn Tennis (d) Volleyball
11. The term 'Ground Stroke' is associated with which of the following games?
    (a) Cricket (b) Badminton
    (c) Tennis (d) Hockey
12. 'Cannon, Cue and Pot' are three terms associated with ———.
    (a) Billiards only (b) Golf only
    (c) Both Billiards and Golf
    (d) Billiards, Golf and Shooting
13. 'Bunker and Chukker' are the two terms associated with ———.
    (a) Rowing (b) Polo
    (c) Skiing (d) Draughts
14. The term "Butterfly" is associated with ———.
    (a) Kabaddi (b) Swimming
    (c) Boxing (d) Wrestling
15. Rafael Nadal of Spain defeated Canada's ____ in the final of the men's Rogers Cup on 11 August 2013 in Montreal, Canada.
    (a) Martin Laurendeau
    (b) Sébastien Leblanc
    (c) Milos Raonic
    (d) Patricia Hy-Boulais
16. Who started the ancient Olympic Games?
    (a) The Egyptians (b) The Greeks
    (c) The Jews (d) The Romans
17. The Olympic Symbol (Summer Games) comprises five rings or circles linked together to represent ———.
    (a) The sporting friendship of all people
    (b) The five continents
    (c) Both (a) and (b)
    (d) None of these
18. The Summer Olympic Games are formally held at intervals of ———.
    (a) Two years (b) Three years
    (c) Four years (d) Five years
19. Which of the following games is not included in the Olympic Games?
    (a) Archery (b) Cycling
    (c) Skiing (d) Cricket
20. The revival work of Olympic Games was undertaken by Baron Pierre de Coubertin after a lapse of 15 centuries. The first modern Games were held in 1896 at ———.
    (a) Athens (b) London
    (c) Paris (d) St. Louis
21. The weight of the ball used in Test cricket matches is ———.
    (a) 4.57 ounces (130 g)
    (b) 5.00 ounces (142 g)
    (c) 5.25 ounces (149 g)
    (d) 5.50 ounces (156 g)
22. The name of Ronaldinho is associated with the game of ———.
    (a) Football (b) Hockey
    (c) Gymnastics (d) Badminton
23. Among the following terms pick out the one associated with hockey?
    (a) Short Corner (b) Dribble
    (c) Bully (d) Hat Trick
24. How many players are there in each side in a Basketball match?
    (a) 11 (b) 7
    (c) 5 (d) 4
25. The duration of a normal one-half of a Hockey match is
    (a) 45 min (b) 40 min
    (c) 35 min (d) 30 min
26. Chris Froome from Britain on 21 July 2013 has won the ____ edition of the Tour de France.
    (a) 50th (b) 60th
    (c) 90th (d) 100th
27. To win a Grand-Slam in Tennis, a player has to win:
    (a) Australian Open, Wimbeldon, French Open, US Open
    (b) Wimbledon, French Open, US Open

(c) Wimbledon, French Open, Pegas Czeck Open, US Open
(d) Davis Cup, Wimbledon, French Open

28. Which of these international tennis events is played on a grass court?
(a) US Open (b) French Open
(c) Wimbeldon (d) Australian Open

29. "Corbillion Cup" is given in the game of —— ?
(a) Lawn Tennis (b) Table Tennis
(c) Golf (d) Archery

30. The term 'double fault' is associated with:
(a) Baseball (b) Golf
(c) Tennis (d) Bridge

31. The first Asian Games were held in:
(a) China (b) India
(c) Pakistan (d) Iran

32. Who is the youngest player to score a century in test cricket?
(a) Haneef Mohammad
(b) Mohd. Azharuddin
(c) Mohd. Ashraful
(d) Hanif Muhammad

33. XV World Police & Fire Games 2013 held from 1 August 2013 to 10 August 2013 at ____ , Northern Ireland.
(a) Belfast (b) Armagh
(c) Lisburn (d) Derry

34. When did Pakistan win the Cricket World Cup?
(a) 1987 (b) 1996
(c) 1999 (d) 1992

35. In football how many players does each team have?
(a) 10 (b) 11
(c) 12 (d) 9

36. What is the width and height of hockey goals?
(a) 3.66 m and 2.14 m
(b) 3.85 m and 2.41 m
(c) 3.25 m and 2.05 m
(d) 4.10 m and 2.56 m

37. Kick off, Corner kick, throw in, free kick heading and dribble are sports term associated with ———.
(a) Hockey (b) Football
(c) Baseball (d) Valley ball

38. What is the length and breath of badminton court?
(a) 13.41 m × 6 m (b) 15 m × 8 m
(c) 12.10 m × 7 m (d) 13.8 m × 65 m

39. In the sport of cricket distance between wickets is ———.
(a) 21.5 m (23.5 yards)
(b) 20.10 m (22 yards
(c) 21.9 m (24 yards)
(d) 21.00 m (23 yards)

40. What is the dimensions of squash court
(a) 1.70 × 6.10 m (35 × 20 f)
(b) 12.20 m × 6.70 m (40 × 22f)
(c) 8.50 m × 5.5 m (28 × 18f)
(d) 9 3/4 m × 5 1/2 m (32 × 18 f)

41. What of the following are the dimensions of Tennis Court
(a) 24.35 × 9.15 m (80 × 30 f)
(b) 2.133 × 7.67 m (70 × 25 f)
(c) 23.78 m × 8.20 m) (78 × 27 f)

42. When was the first Wimbledon championship held?
(a) 1920 (b) 1877
(c) 1913 (d) 1884

43. Name the tennis player who has won US open for the maximum number i.e. five times
(a) Petc Sampras (b) Connors
(c) McEnroe (d) Roddick

44. Which of the following teams holds the record of highest team totals of 443 batting against Netherlands in the one day cricket match
(a) Sri Lanka (b) Australia
(c) New Zealand (d) South Africa

45. Test Career highest individual score record is held by
(a) ST Jaysuria (b) DG Bradman
(c) M. Hayden (d) Sachin Tendulkar

46. Who made the fastest test century just in 56 balls
(a) IVA Richards (b) Chender Pual
(c) Shahid Afridi (d) B. Lara

47. USA topped in the medal tally of Barcelona 2013 15th FINA World Championship at Barcelona. The games were held from 19 July to ____ 2013.
(a) 30 July (b) 2 August
(c) 4 August (d) 8 August

48 Name the bowler who is the highest wicket taker in the test as well as one day cricket.
(a) Wasim Akram (b) Muttiah Muralitharan
(c) Shahid Afridi (d) Muhammad Yousuf

49 Name the bowler who broke the record of 502 wickets in one day cricket.
(a) Muralitharan (b) Wasim Akram
(c) Shahid Afridi (d) Muhammad Yousuf

50. Serena Williams on 8 June 2013 won the Women's Singles title of French Open Tennis tournament.
(a) Wimbledon (b) US
(c) UK (d) French

51. Rafael Nadal on 9 June 2013 won his 8th Men's Singles Tittle of the ___ Open Tennis Tournament.
(a) Wimbledon (b) US
(c) French (d) Australia

52. Roger Federer on 16 June 2013 won Gerry Weber Open Halle ATP final after defeating _____ of Russia.
(a) Kirill Ivanov-Smolensky
(b) Mikhail Youzhny
(c) Nikolay Davydenko
(d) Andrei Chesnokov

53. Jamaican sprinter _____ won the 100 metre sprint title at the 14th IAAF World Championships 2013, Moscow on 11 August 2013.
(a) Tyson Gay (b) Yohan Blake
(c) Usain Bolt (d) Asafa Powell

54. Serena Williams defeated Romania's _____ in the final match of women's Rogers Cup on 11 August 2013.
(a) Betsy Abbas (b) Sorana Cirstea
(c) Katrina Adams (d) Lauren Albanese

55 Russian tennis player Maria Sharapova topped the Forbes list of highest-paid female athletes for the ____ straight year in 2013.
(a) ninth (b) eighth
(c) seventh (d) sixth

56. The World Games 2013 took place in___, Colombia from 25 July 2013 to 4 August 2013.
(a) Montreal (b) Helsinki
(c) Antwerp (d) Cali

57. Pakistan Blind Cricket Team made a world record by scoring 517 runs against -------- in the second ODI of the series in Cape Town on 7 December 2010.
(a) India (b) Sri Lanka
(c) England (d) South Africa

58 Rafael Nadal beat Roger Federar in the final match played on 19 May 2013 to lift his seventh ___ Open title.
(a) US (b) French
(c) Italian (d) Wimbledon

59 Who won the 2012 Australian Open Men's Single Championship Tennis Cup Tournament?
(a) Rafael Nadal (b) Novak Djokovic
(c) Radek Stepanek (d) Leander Paes

60 Who won the 2012 Australian Open Women's Single Championship Tennis Cup Tournament?
(a) Victoia Azarenka (b) Rafael Nadal
(c) Márton Fucsovics (d) Tom Farquharson

61. Who won the 2012 US Open Men's Single Championship Tennis Cup Tournament?
(a) Rafael Nadal (b) Andy Murray
(c) Radek Stepanek (d) Leander Paes

62. Who won the 2012 US Open women's Single Championship Tennis Cup Tournament?
(a) Serena Williams (b) Samantha Stosur
(c) Melanie Oudin (d) Alexandra Panova

63 Who won the 2012 Wimbledon Women's Single Championship Tennis Cup Tournament?
(a) Květa Peschke (b) Katarina Srebotnik
(c) Williams (d) Grace Min

64 Who won the 2012 Wimbledon Men's Single Championship Tennis Cup Tournament?
(a) Mike Bryan (b) Roger Federer
(c) Bob Bryan (d) Mate Pavić

65 Who won the 2012 French Open Men's Single Championship Tennis Cup Tournament?
(a) Novak Djokovic (b) Rafael Nadal
(c) Márton Fucsovics (d) Tom Farquharson

66 Who won French Open 2012 women's title?
(a) Venus Williams (b) Maria Sharapova
(c) Samantha Stosur (d) Petra Kvitová

67. Serena Williams defeated Victoria Azarenka 6–1 6–3 to win Italian Open on 19 May 2013. With this win, Serena Williams conquered ____ title of her career.
(a) 51st (b) 41st
(c) 31st (d) 21st

68. The 2012 Winter Youth Olympic Games were an international multi-sport event for youths that took place in_________. Austria from 13 to 22 January 2012.
(a) Salzburg (b) Basilica of Mariazell
(c) Vienna (d) Innsbruck

69. The Asia Cup final was won by ________who defeated Bangladesh in Dhaka, on 22 March, 2012.
(a) India (b) Sri Lanka
(c) Pakistan (d) Nepal

70. India beat ______ in the 2012 ICC Under-19 Cricket World Cup which was held in August 2012 in Australia.
(a) South Africa (b) Pakistan
(c) Australia (d) Sri Lanka

71. The _____ Women Football team on 17 September 2012 defeated Nepal in the final of SAF Football Championship 2012 in Colombo.
(a) Pakistani (b) Indian
(c) Australian (d) Brazilian

72. Which country, on 7 October 2012 won the finals of ICC World Twenty20 Championship after defeating the Sri Lankan team by 36 runs at R. Premadasa Stadium, Colombo, Sri Lanka?
(a) Bangladesh (b) West Indies
(c) Australia (d) India

73. The Australian Women Cricket team on 7 October 2012 defeated ____ by four runs to retain the T-20 world cup title.
(a) Pakistan (b) India
(c) Bangladesh (d) England

74. Former India cricketer and captain _____ on 11 October 2012 was named the new head of the International Cricket Council's (ICC) cricket committee, replacing former West Indies skipper Clive Lloyd.
(a) Sourav Ganguly
(b) Anil Kumble
(c) Mohammad Azharuddin
(d) Krishnamachari Srikkanth

75. Sachin Tendulkar announced retirement from _____ format on 26 May 2013.
(a) Test match (b) Twenty20 cricket
(c) one day match (d) five days innings

76. Which country won the second largest number of medals(Gold, silver and Bronze) at Beijing Olympics?
(A) China (B) USA
(C) Russia (D) England

77. Which of the following was the mascot of the 2012 London Olympic games ?
(A) The Fuwa (B) Lyo and Merly
(C) Wenlock (d) Athena and Phevos

78. Why was Lance Armstrong, an international cyclist ripped off his seven tour de France titles won during 1999 and 2005, on August 24, 2012 ?
Which of the following teams is the highest Olympic gold medal holder of 2012
(a) China (b) Russia
(c) USA (d) South Korea

79. Who was awarded 2013 FIFA Ballon d'Or award ?
(a) Lionel Messi (b) Cristiano Ronaldo
(c) Andrés Iniesta (d) Xavi

80. The FIFA confederation cup was won by _____ by defeating Spain in the Final held at Estádio do Maracanã stadium, Rio de Janeiro on 30th june 2013?
(a) Brazil (b) Spain
(c) Italy (d) Germany

81. Which among these players has scored the fatest century on test debut against Australia in Mohali ?
(a) Abdul Hassan (b) Matt prior
(c) ShikharDhawan (d) Dawayne smith

82. Which state of USA hosted the PGA Championship 2013, won by Jason Dufner of
(a) South Carolina (b) New York
(c) Georgia (d) Illinois

83. The SAFF championship 2013 held in Nepal was won by _______ defeating India, 2-0
(a) Afghanistan (b) Nepal
(c) India (d) Maldives

84. Who has won the ODI player of the year 2012 during the ICC awards ceremony in Colombo?
(a) Kumar Sangakara (b) AB de Villiers
(c) Eion Morgan (d) Virat Kholi

85 Who is the player to win the Cricketer of the Year, Test player of the year and LG people's choice award during the ICC award ceremony in 2012 held at Colombo ?
(a) Kumar Sangakara (b) Kevin Peterson
(c) Michael Clark (d) Sachin Tendulkar

86. Kumar Dharmasena, the ______ Umpire been awarded the ICC's Umpire of the year at the ICC award ceremony of 2012 held in Colombo
(a) Indian (b) West Indian
(c) Sri Lankan (d) Bangladeshi

87. West Indies all rounder _________ has been named the ICC women's cricketer of the year for 2012, at the annual awards ceremony in Colombo
(a) Shelley Nitschke (b) Stafanie Taylor
(c) Claire Taylor (d) Charlotte Edwards

Which Batsman holds the record of the fastest century in T20 cricket?
(a) Richard Levi (b) Aaron Finch
(c) Chris Gayle (d) Brendon McCullum

89. Who won the 2013 Masters Toumament held in Georgia USA?
(a) Adam Scott (b) Bubba Watson
(c) Phil Mickelson (d) Tiger Woods

90. Which Hockey world cup did Team Pakistan fail to qualify for?
(a) 2014 (b) 1990
(c) 1994 (d) 2002

91. Which team did Pakistan defeat to win the third Asian Champions Trophy field hockey tournament in 2013?
(a) Japan (b) India
(c) Malaysia (d) China

92. Former Indian cricketer and captain ——— on 11 October 2012 was named the new head of the International Cricket Council's (ICC) cricket committee, replacing former West Indies skipper Clive Lloyd.
(a) Sourav Ganguly
(b) Anil Kumble
(c) Mohammad Azharuddin
(d) Krishnamachari Srikkanth

93. Pakistan won the Asian Champions Trophy hockey tournament in Doha on 27 December 2012 by beating ——— in final.
(a) Bangladesh (b) India
(c) Brazil (d) Zimbabwe

94. Andy Murray won ——— Tennis Title on 6 Jan. 2012 after defeating Grigor Dimitrov.
(a) Wimbledon
(b) US Open
(c) Brisbane International
(d) French Open

95. Who won Australian Open 2013 men's single title final held in Melbourne.
(a) Andy Murray (b) Novak Djokovic
(c) Claire Feuerstein (d) Roger Federer

96. Lionel Messi on 7 January 2013 won the FIFA Ballon d'Or Award for ——— time.
(a) fourth (b) third
(c) second (d) fifth

97. Victoria Azarenka of ——— on 26 January 2013 won the Women's Singles title of the Australian Open Tennis tournament at Melbourne.
(a) USA (b) Russia
(c) Australia (d) Belarus

98. Rafael Nadal defeated David Nalbandian in straight sets to win the ——— Open on 17 February 2013 at Sao Paolo.
(a) Brazil (b) French
(c) US (d) Switzerland

99. England defeated host ——— in the third and last Twenty20 Cricket match played at Wellington on 15 Feb 2013 to win the series 2-1.
(a) New Zealand (b) India
(c) Pakistan (d) Sri Lanka

100. The 11th Special Olympics World Winter Games was a multi-sports event that was held in Pyeongchang, ——— from January 29 through February 5, 2013.
(a) Japan (b) China
(c) North Korea (d) South Korea

101. India's Sania Mirza and her American partner Bethanie-Mattek Sands won the ——— Tennis Championship on 23 February 2013.
(a) Dubai (b) Qatar
(c) Doha (d) Delhi

102. Sachin Tendulkar announced retirement from ——— format on 26 May 2013.
(a) Test Match (b) Twenty 20 Cricket
(c) One day match (d) Five days innings

103. Serena Williams defeated Victoria Azarenka 6-1 6-3 to win Italian Open on 19 May 2013. With this win Serena Williams conquered ______ Open title.
(a) 51st (b) 41st
(c) 31st (d) 21st

104. Rafael Nadal beat Roger Federer in the final match played on 19 May 2013 to lift his seventh ______ Open title.
(a) US (b) French
(c) Italian (d) Wimbledon

105. Serena Williams on 8 June 2013 won the Women's Singles title of French Open Tennis tournament.
(a) Wimbledon (b) US
(c) UK (d) French

106. Rafael Nadal on 9 June 2013 won his 8th Men's Singles Tittle of the ——— Open Tennis Tournament.
(a) Wimbledon (b) US
(c) French (d) Australia

107. Roger Federer on 16 June 2013 won Gerry Weber Open Halle ATP final after defeating ——— of Russia.
(a) Kirill Ivanov-Smolensky
(b) Mikhail Youzhny
(c) Nikolay Davydenko
(d) Andrei Chesnokov

108. Which Batsman holds the record of the fastest century in T20 cricket?
(a) Richard Levi (b) Aaron Finch
(c) Chris Gayle (d) Brendon McCullum

109. Who won the 2013 Masters Tournament held in Georgia USA?
(a) Bubba Watson (b) Adam Scott
(c) Phil Mickelson (d) Tiger Woods

110. Which Hockey world cup did Team Pakistan fail to qualify for?
(a) 1994 (b) 1990
(c) 2014 (d) 2002

111. Usain Bolt and Shelly-Ann Fraser-Pryce were crowned World Athletes of the Year of
(a) 2011 (b) 2012
(c) 2013 (d) 2014

112. Which Pakistani player became the 5th Pakistani and 70th world who was included in Hall of fame in 2013?
(a) Shahid Afridi (b) Waqar Younis
(c) Misbah ul Haq (d) None of these

113. Sachin Tendulkar was appointed as UNICEF's first brand ambassador for ________ Asia.
(a) South Asia (b) East Asia
(c) South Europe (d) North Asia

114. Who won the Ashes 2013-14 by white washing its opponent?
(a) Australia (b) England
(c) South Africa (d) New Zealand

115. Who won the US Tennis Open Women's Single title in 2013?
(a) Maria Sharapova (b) Victoria Azarenka
(c) Serena Williams (d) Na Li

116. Who won the US Tennis Open Men's Single title in 2013?
(a) Rafael Nadal (b) Andy Murray
(c) Dan Evans (d) Novak Djokovic

117. Who won the 127th Wimbledon Mens Tennis title beating Novak Djokovic (6-4 7-5 6-4) on 6 July 2013?
(a) Rafael Nadal (b) Roger Fedrer
(c) Del Porto (d) Andy Murray

118. Who is the first British man to win a Wimbledon tennis title since 1936 ?
(a) Andy Murray (b) Dan Evans
(c) James Ward (d) Dan Cox

119. ______ defeated England to win the 2013 ICC Champions Trophy in cricket?
(a) Australia (b) South Africa
(c) India (d) Sri Lanka

120. Who won the golf US Open in 2013?
(a) Tiger Woods (b) Adam Scott
(c) Henrik Stenson (d) Justin Rose

121. Where was the 2015 ICC Cricket World cup held?
(a) South Africa (b) New Zealand
(c) Australia (d) Both a & b

122. Where was the 2014 FIFA football Worldcup held
(a) South Korea (b) Brazil
(c) USA (d) Germany

123. Who won the 2014 FIFA Ballon d'Or Award?
(a) Cristiano Ronaldo (b) Lionel Messi
(c) Frank Riebery (d) Mesut Ozil

124. Which is the first Asian cricket team to beat South Africa in South Africa, in 2013?
(a) Srilanka (b) Pakistan
(c) India (d) Bangladesh

125. Who broke the record of the fastest hundred in One day cricket by achieving a centaury in 36 balls on 1 January 2014, Previously held by Shahid Afridi?
(a) Virat Kholi (India)
(b) JD Ryder (New Zealand)
(c) JP Faulkner (Australia)
(d) CJ Andreson (New Zealand)

126. Who was the third Batsman in the world to achieve a double century in one day cricket in 2013 ?
(a) Virat Kholi (b) Michael Clark
(c) Ross Taylor (d) Rohit Sharma

127. When did Sachin Tendulkar, a well known Indian batsman retire from International Cricket?
(a) 16/11/2013 (b) 3/12/2013
(c) 20/11/2013 (d) 18/6/2013

128. When did Sachin Tendulkar, a well known Indian batsman retire from International Cricket?
(a) 16/11/2013 (b) 3/12/2013
(c) 20/11/2013 (d) 18/6/2013

129. Who was the only athlete to represent Pakistan in the Sochi 2014 winter games?
(a) Ghulam Abbas (b) Abdul Khaliq
(c) Liaquat Ali (d) Mohammad Karim

130. When and where was the 144^{th} horse and cattle show held in Pakistan?
(a) 1/2/2014, Lahore (b) 15/2/2014, Multan
(c) 6/1/2014, Faisalabad (d) 6/2/2014, Jacobabad

131. Who is the first woman umpire to be elected on the Official ICC umpire's Panel?
(a) Pam Postema (b) Kathy Cross
(c) Doris Turner (d) Courtney Young

132. Due to what reason Pakistan Hockey Team will no be able to participate in the Azlan Shah Hockey Tournament held in March 2014.
(a) Lack of Funds (b) Protest
(c) Disqualification (d) None of the above

133. Name the bowler who without bowling a single legitimate delivery gave eight runs in a one day international cricket match.
(a) Sri Santt (b) Abdur Rehman
(c) Mushfiqur Rahman (d) Ajantha Mendis

134. Name the bowler who made a world record by bowling three consecutive no balls of his three first balls and was disqualified from bowling rest of the over.
(a) Abdur Rehman (b) Ajantha Mendis
(c) Umer Gul (d) Rohit Sharma

135. Who won the Wimbledon men's singles championship in 2014 by beating Roger Federer of Switzerland ?
(a) Andy Murray
(b) Novak Djokovic
(c) Andy Roddick
(d) Rafael Nadal

136. Who won the Wimbledon women's singles title in 2014 by beating Eugenie Bouchard of Canada?
(a) Petra Kvitova
(b) Maria Sharapova
(c) Victoria Azarenka
(d) Serena Williams

137. What is the Slogan of the Asian games held in 2014?
(a) The Games of Your Life
(b) Diversity shines here
(c) Thrilling Games, Harmonious Asia
(d) Friendship Beyond Frontiers

138. Who won the ICC 20twenty Worldcup in 2014
(a) India (b) England
(c) Srilanka (d) Australia

139. Which country Hosted the 2014 ICC T20 Worldcup in 2014
(a) Bangladesh (b) India
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Australia

140. The best run chase by Pakistan in one day international was against
(a) India (b) Bangladesh
(c) Sri Lanka (d) England

141. Who won the men's French Open title in 2014?
(a) Andy Murray (b) Roger Federer
(c) Novak Djokovic (d) Rafael Nadal

142. Who won the women's French Open title in 2014?
(a) Ana Ivanovic
(b) Serena Williams
(c) Maria Sharapova
(d) Victoria Azarenka

143. Which country won the 2014 Men's Hockey World Cup, held in Hague, Netherlands?
(a) India (b) Pakistan
(c) Australia (d) Germany

144. Which country won the 2014 Women's Hockey World Cup, held in Hague, Netherlands?
(a) Netherlands (b) Australia
(c) England (d) Spain

145. Who won the 101st Tour de France (Road cycling) title in 2014?
(a) Alberto Contador (b) Vincenzo Nibali
(c) Carlos Sastre (d) Chris Froome

146. Which country was the winner of the Commonwealth Games in 2014, held at Scotland?
(a) England (b) Australia
(c) Jamaica (d) Pakistan

147. Who won the 2014 US Open (Tennis) Men's Title?
(a) Marin ili
(b) Roger Federer
(c) Juan Martin del Portro
(d) Novak Djokovic

148. Who won the 2014 US Open (Tennis) Women's Title?
(a) Lindsay Daveport
(b) Serena Williams
(c) Maria Sharapova
(d) Victoria Azarenka

149. Which countries are a part of ICC Big 4 in?
(a) England, Australia, India and Pakistan
(b) England, Australia, India and South Africa
(c) England, Australia, India and West Indies
(d) New Zealand, England, India and Australia

150. Where was the 17th Asian Games Hosted in from 19th September to 4th October 2014?
(a) Muscat, Oman
(b) Delhi, India
(c) Colombo, Sri Lanka
(d) Incheon, South Korea

151. How many nations participated in the 17th Asian Games 2014?
(a) 8 (b) 36
(c) 18 (d) 45

152. Which country won the most medals in the 17th Asian Games 2014?
(a) Thailand (b) China
(c) India (d) South Korea

153. Which titles was Pakistan defending the 17th Asian Games 2014?
(a) Hockey (men), Squash(men) & Cricket (woman)
(b) Shooting (men), Karate(men) & Judo (men)
(c) Rugby (men), Tennis (woman) & Wushu (woman)
(d) Baseball (men), Kabbadi(men) & Vollyball(woman)

154. In how many sports did Pakistan's 182 Athletes Compete in the 17th Asian Games 2014?
(a) 6 (b) 15
(c) 23 (d) 10

155. In which sports did Pakistan receive a Gold medal in the 17th Asian Games 2014?
(a) Cricket (women)
(b) Squash (men)
(c) Kabbadi (men)
(d) Boxing (men)

156. Which batsman has scored the fastest fifty in the history of test cricket, with only 21 balls faced against Australia 2014?
(a) Misbah-UL-Haq (Pak)
(b) Aaron Finch (Aus)
(c) Matthew Hayden (Aus)
(d) MS Dhoni (Ind)

157. Which batsman has equaled the record for the fastest centurary in the history of test cricket, with only 56 balls faced against Australia in 2014?
(a) Chris Gayle
(b) David Warner
(c) M S Dhoni
(d) Misbah-UL-Haq (Pak)

158. Who won the the 2014 FIFA Ballon d'Or, an award that goes to the player with the best performance that year?
(a) Cristiano Ronaldo
(b) Zlatan Ibramovich
(c) Lionel Messi
(d) Manuel Neur

159. Who holds the record for the highest individual score made in the history of ODI cricket, by scoring 264 runs against Srilanka in 2014?
(a) Rohit Sharma
(b) AB de Villiers
(c) David Warner
(d) Aron Finch

160. Who is the only player to have made two double centuries in the history of ODI cricket?
(a) Sachin Tendulkar
(b) Rickey Pointing
(c) Rohit Sharma
(d) Kumar Sangakara

161. Which international team holds the record for the highest successful run chase in the history of T-20 Cricket, against South Africa in 2015?
(a) India
(b) Australia
(c) New Zealand
(d) West Indies

162. Who holds the record for the fastest centaury made in the history of ODI Cricket, with facing only 31 balls against Westindies on 18th January 2015?
(a) CJ Anderson
(b) Shahid Khan Afridi
(c) AB de Villiers
(d) Rohit Sharma

163. Which team defeated Pakistan at the 2014 Men's Hockey Champions Trophy final, held in Bhubaneswar (India)?
(a) Netherlands (b) Argentine
(b) Spain (d) Germany

164. Which Australian player announced his retirement from all forms of cricket after a 20 year career on 14th January 2015?
(a) Brett Lee (b) Shane Watson
(b) Ryan Harris (d) Mitchell Johnson

165. Who won the men's Brisbane International Tennis title by defeating Milos Raonic of Canada in 2015 ?
(a) Andy Roddick
(b) Andy Murray
(c) Rafael Nadal
(d) Roger Federer

166. Who became the fastest cricketer to reach 12000 runs in Test cricket History?
(a) Kumar Sangakkara
(b) M S Dhoni
(c) Micheal Clark
(d) Hashim Amla

167. Which Australian cricket player died after being struck on the head by a bouncer during a match between South Australia and New South Wales on 27th November 2014?
(a) Phillips Hughes (b) James Pattison
(b) Michael Hussey (d) Shaun Marsh

168. Which country won their first ever ODI series against Pakistan in 2015?
a) Scotland
b) Kenya
c) Bangladesh
d) Ireland

169. Which country agreed to tour Pakistan for One day and T20 cricket series, ending the 7 years draught of cricket in Pakistan?
a) Australia b) Bangladesh
c) New Zealand d) Zimbabwe

170. Which Pakistani became the fourth Cricket Player in the history of Pakistan cricket to make 8,000 one-day runs in 2015?
(a) Shahid Khan Afridi
(b) Misbah Ul Haq
(c) Younis Khan
(d) Shoaib Malik

171. Who is the only Pakistani Player to hit a fifty and take four or more wickets in a World-Cup match?
(a) Wahab Riaz (b) Majid Khan
(c) Imran Khan (d) Abdur Razzaq

172. Who was voted as the greatest One-day International cricketer in the history of cricket in 2015 according to an exercise conducted by ESPNcricinfo's magazine 'Cricket Monthly?
(a) Viv Richards
(b) Sachin Tendulkar
(c) Wasim Akram
(d) Rickey Pointing

173. Holds the record for the highest individual score made in the history of ODI cricket, by scoring 264 runs against Srilanka in 2014?
(a) Aron Finch (b) AB de Villiers
(c) David Warner (d) Rohit Sharma

174. Which batsman has scored the fastest fifty in the history of test cricket, with only 21 balls faced against Australia in 2014?
(a) Misbah-UL-Haq (Pak)
(b) Aaron Finch (Aus)
(c) Matthew Hayden (Aus)
(d) MS Dhoni (Ind)

175. Which batsman has equaled the record for the fastest centaury in the history of test cricket, with only 56 balls faced against Australia in 2014?
(a) Chris Gayle (b) David Warner
(c) M S Dhoni (d) Misbah-UL-Haq

176. Who holds the record for the fastest centaury made in the history of ODI Cricket, with facing only 31 balls against West Indies on 18th January 2015?
(a) CJ Anderson (b) Shahid Khan Afridi
(c) AB de Villiers (d) Rohit Sharma

177. Which two Pakistani cricketers, retired from the One Day International (ODI) format of cricket on 20 March 2015?
(a) Misbah-ul-Haq & Shaid Afridi.
(b) Abdur Razzak & Shoaib Malik
(c) Younis Khan & Saeed Ajmal
(d) Muhammad Hafeez & Umar Gul

178. Which Batsman holds the record for the highest-ever score of 237 not out in Cricket World Cup history?
(a) Adam Gilchrist (b) Martin Guptill
(c) Brian Lara (d) Chris Gayle

179. Which batsman became the first cricketer to score four consecutive centuries in a Cricket World Cup on 11th March 2015?
a) Kumar Sangakkara b) Aaron Finch
c) Rohit Sharma d) Hashim Amla

180. Which cricketer holds the record for scoring the fastest-ever 150 runs in one-day internationals, feat attained in only 64 balls on 26 February 2015?
(a) Justin Lagar (b) Rohit Sharma
(c) Brendon McCullum (d) AB de Villiers

181. Who became the first cricketer to make a double century in the Cricket World Cup history, a feat achieved off only 138 balls on 24 February 2015?
(a) Aaron Finch (b) Brendon McCullum
(c) Chris Gayle (d) Virat Kohli

182. Who became the first Indian cricketer to score a century against Pakistan in the ICC World Cup, scoring 107 runs off 126-balls on 15 February 2015?
(a) M S Dhoni (b) Virat Kohli
(c) Shikhar Dhawan (d) Suresh Raina

183. Which country won the Cricket World Cup 2015, defeating New Zealand by seven wickets at Melbourne Cricket Ground on 29 March 2015?
a) South Africa b) India
c) Australia d) Sri Lanka

184. Who became the first Pakistani Wicket Keeper and 9th in the world to score a World Cup century?
(a) Sarfraz Ahmed (b) Kamran Akmal
(c) Umar Akmal (d) Adnan Akmal

185 Against which team did Pakistan achieve their highest successful run chase in a test match, chasing a total of 382 runs in 2015?
(a) Bangladesh (b) Zimbabwe
(c) Srilanka (d) New Zealand

186 Who is the Batsman to score the highest number of runs 171, in the fourth innings of a test match for Pakistan?
(a) Inzamam ul Haq (b) Younis Khan
(c) Javed Miadad (d) Muhammad Yousef

187. Which team holds the record for posting the highest Team total at ICC World Cup event?
(a) Australia (b) South Africa
(c) India (d) Sri Lanka

188. Which team won the first season of the Pakistan Super League (PSL) in 2016?
(a) Islamabad United (b) Peshawar Zalmi
(c) Quetta Gladiators

189. Who became the first female boxers from Pakistan to feature in an international sporting event, South Asian Games on 13th Feb 2016?
(a) Khoushleem Bano, Rukhsana Parveen and Sofia Javed
(b) Bashira Anwar and Nida Khan
(c) Qausar Khalid, Samia Khan and Zahra Jamshed

190. Which player announced on 24th March 2016 that he would retire after the 2016 World T20 tournament?
(a) David Warner (b) Shakib Ul Hassan
(c) Chris Gayle (d) Shane Watson

191. Where were the 2016 South Asian Games held?
(a) India (b) China
(c) Bhutan (d) Nepal

192. Who is the first person to score a double century in the ICC World Cup history, with scoring 215 off 147 deliveries?
(a) Chris Gayle (b) Brendon McCullum
(c) Virat Kholi (d) David Warner

193. What is the name of professional Twenty20 cricket league of Pakistan?
(a) Pakistan Super League (PSL)
(b) Pakistan Premier League (PPL)
(c) Pakistan Cricket League (PCL)
(d) Pakistan Supreme League (PSL)

194. The Pakistan Super League (PSL) consists of how many teams?
(a) 7 (b) 3
(c) 5 (d) 10

195. Where was the Pakistan Super League (PSL) held, from 4th to 23rd Feb 2016?
(a) Qatar (b) UAE
(c) Pakistan (d) England

196. Who are the ambassadors of the Pakistan Super League (PSL)?
(a) Saqlain Mushtaq and Mushtaq Ahmad
(b) Saleem Malik and Javed Miadad
(c) Wasim Akram and Rameez Raja
(d) Shoiab Akhtar and Aqib Javed

197. Which team won the first ever T20I format Asia Cup held in Bangladesh from 24th Feb to 6th Mar 2016?
(a) Pakistan (b) India
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Bangladesh

198. Which team won gold medal in the Hockey event at the 12th South Asian Games on 12th Feb 2016?
(a) India (b) Bhutan
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Pakistan

199. How many Pakistani swimmers will participate in the FINA World Swimming Championship which would be held in Kazan, Russia from 1-9 August 2015, this event is the qualifying round for Rio Olympics 2016?
(a) 2 (b) 4
(c) 8 (d) None

200 Who is the Batsman to score the highest number of runs 171, in the fourth innings of a test match for Pakistan?
(a) Inzamam ul Haq (b) Younis Khan
(c) Javed Miadad (d) Muhammad Yousef

201 Which Pakistani Batsman holds the record for scoring 150 plus runs the highest number of times, with a tally of 11?
a) Saeed Anwar b) Younis Khan
c) Javed Miadad d) Imzamam ul Haq

202. Who was selected as the new captain of the Pakistan national T20 team in 5th April 2016?
(a) Sarfraz Ahmad (b) Shoaib Malik
(c) Muhammad Amir (d) Haris Sohail
327. Who became the oldest batsman in the history of test cricket to score a century, aged 42 years?
(a) MS Dhoni (b) Misbah Ul Haq
(c) Bob Simson (d) A B Devilliers
328. Who holds the record for the most Test centuries by a Pakistani Captain, with a tally of 8?
(a) Inzimam ul Haq (b) Imran Khan
(c) Javed Miadad (d) Misbah-Ul-Haq
328. After how many years did Pakistan win their fourth test match against England at Lords stadium?
(a) 20 years (b) 15 years
(c) 8 years (d) 13 years

ANSWERS

1. b	2. d	3. b	4. a	5. c
6. d	7. c	8. a	9. b	10. a
11. c	12. a	13. b	14. b	15. c
16. b	17. c	18. c	19. d	20. a
21 c	22. a	23. c	24. c	25. c
26. d	27. a	28. c	29. b	30. c
31. b	32. c	33. a	34. d	35. b
36. a	37. b	38. a	39. b	40. d
41. c	42. b	43. a	44. a	45. d
46. a	47. c	48. b	49. a	50 d
51 c	52 b	53 c	54 b	55 a
56 d	57 d	58 c	59 b	60 a
61 b	62 a	63 c	64 b	65 b
66 b	67 a	68. d	69. c	70. c
71. b	72. b	73. d	74. b	75. b
76. a	77. c	78. c	79. a	80. a
81. c	82. b	83. a	84. d	85. a
86. c	87. b	88. a	89. a	90. a
91. a	92. b	93. b	94. c	95. b
96. a	97. d	98. a	99. a	100. d
101. a	102. b	103. a	104. c	105. d
106. c	107. b	108. a	109. b	110. c
111. c	112. b	113. a	114. a	115. c
116. a	117. d	118. a	119. c	120. d
121. d	122. b	123. a	124. b	125. d
126. d	127. a	128. a	129. d	130. d
131. b	132. a	133. b	134. a	135. b
136. a	137. b	138. c	139. a	140. b
141. d	142. c	143. c	144. a	145. b
146. a	147. a	148. b	149. a	150. d
151. d	152. b	153. a	154. c	155. a
156. a	157. d	158. a	159. a	160. c
161. c	162. d	163. c	164. a	165. d
166. a	167. a	168. c	169. d	170. a
171. a	172. a	173. d	174. a	175. d
176. c	177. a	178. b	179. a	180. d
181. c	182. b	183. c	184. a	185. c
186. b	187. a	188. a	189. a	190. d
191. a	192. a	193. a	194. c	195. b
196. c	197. b	198. d	199. b	200. b
201. b	202. a			

EVERYDAY SCIENCE

1. Approximately, how many times each day do our heart valves open and close normally?
(a) 10,000 (b) 1,00,000
(c) 1,50,000 (d) 2,00,000
2. A nuclear reactor harnesses nuclear energy by
(a) Nuclear fusion
(b) Spontaneous fission
(c) Uncontrolled chain reaction
(d) Controlled chain reaction
3. Where is blood formed in the human body?
(a) Heart (b) Spleen
(c) Bone marrow (d) Liver
4. Which of the following is the name of the smallest part of the matter discovered by the scientists?
(a) Proton (b) Neutron
(c) Positron (d) Quark
5. The heart of a normal adult human being weighs about
(a) 200 grams (b) 300 grams
(c) 400 grams (d) 500 grams
6. What is the average adult pulse rate?
(a) 140-150 (b) 115-125
(c) 72-80 (d) 60
7. The cow's milk contains how much amount of water in terms of percentage?
(a) 60% (b) 65%
(c) 72% (d) 80%
8. The Green House Effect is caused by an excess of
(a) Carbon dioxide (b) Carbon monoxide
(c) Carbon tetrachloride (d) None of the above
9. Water has maximum density at
(a) 0°C (b) 4°C
(c) 4°K (d) 4.8°C
10. An instrument to detect the purity of milk is
(a) Lactometer (b) Hygrometer
(c) Manometer (d) Sonometer
11. The working principle of a washing machine is
(a) Centrifugation (b) Dialysis
(c) Reverse osmosis (d) Diffusion
12. Radioactivity was first discovered by
(a) Pasteur (b) Newton
(c) Watson (d) Madam

13. Which gas is commonly used in balloons and airships?
    (a) Hydrogen (b) Helium
    (c) Carbon (d) Hydrogen Sulphide
14. The sky appears blue because the earth's atmosphere
    (a) Scatters blue light
    (b) Reflects blue light
    (c) Transmits blue light
    (d) Has actual blue cover
15. The most abundant element in Earth's crust is
    (a) Silicon (b) Iron
    (c) Aluminum (d) Oxygen
16. Heating element of an electric heater is made up of
    (a) Tungsten (b) Graphite
    (c) Chromium (d) Nichrome
17. Which one of the following units represents the largest amount of energy?
    (a) Calorie (b) Joule
    (c) Erg (d) Electron volt
18. Which gas is used in the preparation of soft drinks?
    (a) Oxygen (b) Carbon dioxide
    (c) Nitrogen (d) Halogens
19. In blood, the percentage of water is
    (a) 75% (b) 85%
    (c) 90% (d) 95%
20. The volume percentage of nitrogen in air is
    (a) 60% (b) 67%
    (c) 74% (d) 78%
21. Air contains volume of carbon dioxide approximately:
    (a) 3 % (b) 33%
    (c) 0.3 % (d) 0.03%
22. Which of the following is involved in blood clotting.
    (a) Sodium (b) Magnecium
    (c) Calcium (d) Potassium
23. For water purification, we use
    (a) Chiorine (b) Bromine
    (c) Flourine (d) Iodine
24. The human blood is divided into
    (a) Two groups (b) Three groups
    (c) Four groups (d) Five groups
25. Which type of blood of individuals are known as universal donor.
    (a) Type A (b) Type B
    (c) Type AB (d) Type O
26. Which type of blood of individuals are universal recipients.
    (a) Type A (b) Type A, B
    (c) Type B (d) Type O
27. A man can survive without food for at least
    (a) One month (b) Two months
    (c) Three months (d) Four months
28. The muscles, tissues and blood all are made up of
    (a) Carbohydrates (b) Proteins
    (c) Vitamins (d) Fats
29. The major part of natural gas, petroleum and coal consist of
    (a) Carbon dioxide (b) Chlorin
    (c) CFC (d) Methane
30. Which type of Uranium is used in the fission process
    (a) Uranium – 234 (b) Uranium – 235
    (c) Uranium – 236 (d) Uranium – 237
31. The speed of sound is ————.
    (a) 300 meter per second
    (b) 315 meter per second
    (c) 340 meter per second
    (d) 362 meter per second
32. A mobile phone sends and receives messages through
    (a) Sound waves (b) Micro waves
    (c) Ultraviolet waves (d) Radio waves
33. The ray with high penetrating power is
    (a) α-rays (b) β-rays
    (c) γ-rays (d) x-rays
34. Steel is more elastic than rubber because
    (a) Its density is high
    (b) It is a metal
    (c) Ratio of stress to strain is more
    (d) Ratio of stress to strain is less
35. What does make the blood look red?
    (a) Red corpuscles (b) Haemoglobin
    (c) Plasma (d) Certain secretions
36. The acid used in a car battery is
    (a) Hydrochloric acid (b) Nitric acid
    (c) Sulphuric acid (d) Carbonic acid
37. The shortest bone in the human body is
    (a) Vertebrae (b) Stapes
    (c) Phalages (d) Metacarpals
38. A balanced diet contains
    (a) Animal protein
    (b) Macro and micro nutrients
    (c) Food nutrients for growth and maintenance
    (d) Butter and ghee
39. Wisdom teeth normally grow between the age of
    (a) 34-40 (b) 17-30
    (c) 45-55 (d) 10-17
40. Pituitary gland is located just below the
    (a) Brain (b) Heart
    (c) Liver (d) Kidney

41. During sleep a man's blood pressure:
(a) Increase (b) Decrease
(c) Remains constant (d) Fluctuates

42. There are approximately muscles in human body.
(a) 200 (b) 350
(c) 500 (d) 700

43 The saliva helps in the digestion of:
(a) Proteins (b) Fats
(c) Fibres (d) Starch

44. Life of RBC in human blood is of:
(a) 30 days (b) 60 days
(c) 120 days (d) 15 hours

45. The largest living bird is
(a) Duck (b) Ostrich
(c) Peacock (d) Dodo

46. Which of the following is known as 'graveyard of RBCs'?
(a) Liver (b) Bone marrow
(c) Spleen (d) Appendix

47. The normal temperature of the human body is:
(a) 90°F (b) 98°F
(c) 98.6°F (d0 96.4°F

48. ________ muscle is the strongest of all in the human body.
(a) Jaw (b) Thigh
(c) Calf (d) Upper arm

49. Sweat glands occur in greatest number in the skin of the:
(a) Forehead (b) Armpits
(c) Back (d) Palm of hand

50. The total number of bones in human skull are:
(a) 8 (b) 12
(c) 30 (d) 32

51. The plant part rich in carbohydrates is
(a) Potato tuber (b) Spinach leaf
(c) Onion (d) Orange fruit

52. Green colour of plants is due to the presence of
(a) Sodium (b) Phosphorus
(c) Chlorophyll (d) Iron

53. The organ that filters blood in human body is
(a) Heart (b) Spleen
(c) Liver (d) Kidney

54. Penicillin, an antibiotic, is obtained from a
(a) Flowering plant (b) Fungus
(c) Virus (d) Bacterium

55. Which one of the following is heredity disease?
(a) Polio (b) Cholera
(c) Typhoid (d) Heamophilia

56. Colourblind person cannot distinguish red from
(a) Yellow (b) Blue
(c) Green (d) White

57. In the eye, colour vision is affected by the presence of
(a) Choroid coat (b) Sclerotic coat
(c) Rods (d) Cones

58. Which of the following is a mammal?
(a) Ostrich (b) Crocodile
(c) Platypus (d) Duck

59. The smallest plants on the earth are the
(a) Ferns (b) Algae
(c) Fungi (d) Bacteria
(e) None of these

60. Who invented the Polio vaccine (Oral)?
(a) Janas Salk (b) Burk Holder
(c) Robert Koch (d) Albert Sabin

61. Total volume of blood in a normal human being is
(a) 5-6 liters (b) 3-4 liters
(c) 8-10 liters (d) 10-12 liters

62. Red blood corpuscles are formed in the
(a) Liver (b) Bone marrow
(c) Kidneys (d) Heart

63. The number of bones in the human body of an adult is approximately
(a) 210 (b) 250
(c) 206 (d) Not fixed

64. The strongest muscle in the human body is found in
(a) Hands (b) Buttocks
(c) Neck (d) Legs

65. The main function of the kidney is
(a) To control blood pressure
(b) To control body temperature
(c) To remove waste products from the body
(d) To help in digestion of food

66 Dengue is transmitted by the female mosquito namely ————
(a) Aedes aegypti
(b) Wyeomyia smithii
(c) Ochlerotatus notoscriptus
(d) Anopheles albimanus

67 Which of the following is the approved vaccine for the Dengue virus?
(a) Encephalitis vaccine
(b) Rotavirus vaccine
(c) Caries vaccine
(d) There are no approved vaccines for the dengue virus

ANSWERS

1. b	2. d	3. a	4. d	5. b
6. c	7. d	8. a	9. b	10. a
11. a	12. d	13. b	14. b	15. d
16. d	17. a	18. b	19. c	20. d
21. d	22. c	23. a	24. c	25. d
26. b	27. a	28. b	29. d	30. b
31. c	32. d	33. a	34. c	35. b
36. c	37. b	38. c	39. a	40. a

41. d	42. d	43. d	44. c	45. b
46. c	47. c	48. b	49. b	50. c
51. b	52. c	53. a	54. b	55. d
56. c	57. c	58. c	59. b	60. d
61. a	62. b	63. c	64. b	65. c
66. a	67. d			

DISEASES

1. Deficiency of iron in human diet causes ______
   (a) Goitre (b) Scurvy
   (c) Anaemia (d) Rickets
2. ECG is used for the diagnosis of ailment of the
   (a) Brain (b) Heart
   (c) Kidneys (d) Lungs
3. Dialysis is used for the treatment of
   (a) Kidney failure (b) Heart weakness
   (c) Brain diseases (d) None of these
4. BCG vaccine is used to produce immunity against
   (a) Whooping cough (b) Tubreculosis
   (c) Virus fever (d) Smallpox
5. Hepatitis B is a disease of
   (a) Lungs (b) Heart
   (c) Liver (d) Kidney
6. The secretion of insulin causes
   (a) Beri beri (b) Rickets
   (c) Anemia (d) Diabetes
7. The AIDS virus is called.
   (a) A.I.B (b) B.I.H
   (c) H.I.V (d) V.I.H
8. Which of the following is caused by bacterial infection?
   (a) Malaria (b) Tetanus
   (c) Cancer (d) Rabies
9. Jaundice affects the
   (a) Lungs (b) Liver
   (c) Kidneys (d) Heart
10. Which of the following is skin disease?
    (a) Anaemia (b) Pellagra
    (c) Osteomalacia (D) Rickets
11. In which of the following diseases do the germs enter through open wounds?
    (a) Malaria (b) Tuberculosis
    (c) Typhoid (d) Tetanus
12. Diabetes is caused due to the malfunctioning of:
    (a) Liver (b) Kidneys
    (c) Pancreas (d) Spleen
13. Heart attack is caused due to
    (a) Blood sugar (b) Cholesterol
    (c) Blood protein (d) Blood urea
14. Malaria is a disease which affects the
    (a) Heart (b) Lungs
    (c) Spleen (d) Kidney

ANSWERS

1. c	2. b	3. a	4. b	5. c
6. d	7. c	8. b	9. b	10. b
11. d	12. c	13. b	14. c	

VITAMINS

1. Which of the following helps in clotting of blood?
   (a) Vitamin B_1 (b) Vitamin B_2
   (c) Vitamin D (d) Vitamin K
2. Night blindness is due to lack of
   (a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin B
   (c) Vitamin C (d) Vitamin D
3. Rickets in childhood due to lack of
   (a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin B
   (c) Vitamin C (d) Vitamin D
4. Muscular and nervous disorders is due to lack of
   (a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin C
   (c) Vitamin D (d) Vitamin E
5. Deficiency of Vitamin B1 causes
   (a) Rickets (b) Skin disease
   (c) Beri beri (d) Infertility
6. Deficiency of Vitamin C leads to a disease known as
   (a) Scurvy (b) Infertility
   (c) Rickets (d) Beri beri
   (e) Vitamin E
7. The vitamin which can be most easily synthesised in human body is
   (a) Vitamin D (b) Vitamin C
   (c) Vitamin B (d) Vitamin K
8. Which Vitamin is known as Ascorbic Acid?
   (a) A (b) B
   (c) K (d) C
9. The vitamin capable of formation of blood is
   (a) A (b) B
   (c) C (d) D
10. Which vitamin is provided by sunlight to the body?
    (a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin B
    (c) Vitamin C (d) Vitamin D
11. Vitamin 'D' prevents
    (a) Tooth diseases (b) Bone diseases
    (c) Eye diseases (d) Skin diseases

ANSWERS

1. d	2. a	3. d	4. d	5. c
6. a	7. a	8. d	9. b	10. d
11. b				

DISCOVERIES & INVENTIONS

1. Who invented motor cycle?
   (a) G. Dajmler of Cannstatt
   (b) Percy L. Spencer
   (c) Sir George Cayley
   (d) E. H. Armstrong
2. The wonder drug Pencillin was discovered by
   (a) Louis Pasteur (b) Alexander Fleming
   (c) Edward Jenner (d) Jonas Salk
3. Who invented the hydrogen bomb?
   (a) J. Robert Oppenheimer
   (b) Albert Einstein
   (c) Samuel Cohen (d) Edward Teller
4. Who invented the Microprocessor?
   (a) Robert Noyce and Gordon Moore
   (b) Georges Claude
   (c) Gregory Pincus
   (d) Michael de Bakey
5. Who was the inventor of jet engine?
   (a) James Watt
   (b) Charles Parsons
   (c) Orville and Wilbur Wright
   (d) Frank Whittle
6. Radioactivity was discovered by
   (a) Henry Bequerel (b) Marie Curie
   (c) Newton (d) Einstein
7. Mercury thermometer was invented by
   (a) Galileo (b) Fahrenheit
   (c) Newton (d) Priestly
8. For which invention is Alessandro Volta famous?
   (a) Light bulb (b) Telephone
   (c) Battery (d) Camera
9. Who was the first person to televise pictures of moving objects?
   (a) John Logie Baird (b) George Carey
   (c) C.F. Jenkins (d) Paul Nipkow
10. Who built the first fully practical airplane?
    (a) Henry Ford (b) Wilbur and Orville Wright
    (c) Albert Einstein (d) Thomas Edison
11. Who built the first steam railway locomotive?
    (a) Richard Trevithick (b) James Watt
    (c) Thomas Newcomen (d) Robert Fulton
12. Who invented dynamite?
    (a) Graham Bell (b) Thomas Alva Edison
    (c) Alfred Nobel (d) Marie Curie
13. Where was gunpowder first invented?
    (a) China (b) Japan
    (c) India (d) Russia
14. What device was invented in 1973 by Dr Martin Cooper at Motorola?
    (a) Pager
    (b) Cordless phone
    (c) Cellular phone (Mobile)
    (d) Satellite phone
15. Alexander Fleming discovered
    (a) Penicillin (b) X-Ray
    (c) Streptomycene (d) Telephone
16. Who invented the laser?
    (a) Sir Frank Whittle (b) Fred Morrisson
    (c) Charles H. Townes (d) Symour Cray

ANSWERS

1. a 2. d 3. c 4. a 5. d
6. a 7. a 8. c 9. a 10. b
11. a 12. c 13. a 14. c 15. a
16. C

DIFFERENT SCIENCES

1. Study of earthquakes is known as
   (a) Ecology (b) Seismology
   (c) Numismatics (d) None of these
2. Ecology deals with
   (a) Birds
   (b) Cell formation
   (c) Relation between organisms and their environment
   (d) Tissues
3. Meteorology is the science of
   (a) Weather (b) Meteors
   (c) Metals (d) Earthquakes
4. Oncology is the study of
   (a) Birds (b) Cancer
   (c) Mammals (d) Soil
5. Entomology deals with
   (a) Plants (b) Animals
   (c) Insects (d) Chemicals
6. The science of heavenly bodies is called
   (a) Astrophysics (b) Astronomy
   (c) Astroneuties (d) Cosmology
7. A branch of biology dealing with structure and function of cells is called
   (a) Semiology (b) Orology
   (c) Cytology (d) Oncology
8. A biological study of external form and structure of living organisms and their parts is called
   (a) Nephrology (b) Morphology
   (c) Oncology (d) Pharmacology

ANSWERS

1. b 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. c
6. b 7. c 8. b

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS

1. Name the instrument used to measure relative humidity
   (a) Hydrometer (b) Hygrometer
   (c) Barometer (d) Mercury thermometer

2. What is the S.I. unit of temperature?
 (a) Kelvin (b) Celsius
 (c) Centigrade (d) Fahrenheit
3. Density of milk is measured by
 (a) Lactometer (b) Hydrometer
 (c) Barometer (d) Hygrometer
4. Decibel is a unit of
 (a) Sound (b) Light
 (c) Heat (d) Electricity
5. The instrument used to measure electric current is
 (a) Ammeter (b) Electrometer
 (c) Galvanometer (d) Spectrometer
6. Richter scale is used for measuring
 (a) Density of liquid
 (b) Intensity of earthquakes
 (c) Velocity of wind
 (d) Humidity of air
7. Velocity of wind is measured by
 (a) Speedmeter (b) Tachometer
 (c) Anemometer (d) Audiometer
8. Which of the following is used for the measurement of pressure?
 (a) Saccharimeter (b) Ammeter
 (c) Manometer (d) Lactometer
9. Which of the following instruments is used to measure pressure of gases?
 (a) Barometer (b) Manometer
 (c) Ammeter (d) None of these
10. The unit of current is
 (a) Ohm (b) Watt
 (c) Ampere (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1. b	2. a	3. a	4. a	5. a
6. b	7. c	8. c	9. a	10. c

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1. One metre is equal to how many yards
 (a) 1.094 y (b) 1.105 g
 (c) 1.012 y (d) 1.214 y
2. One mile is equal to how many kilometres
 (a) 1.725 (b) 1.108
 (c) 1.609 (d) 1.475
3. One square yard is equal to how many square metres
 (a) 0.836 sq. m (b) 0.912 sq. m
 (c) 0.812 sq. m (d) 0.875 sq. m
4. One kilometre is equal to how many metres
 (a) 900 m (b)1000 m
 (c) 990 m (d) 950 m
5. One metre is equal to how many feet
 (a) 3.014 f (b) 3.314 f
 (c) 3.281 f (d) 3.146 f
6. One square kilometre is equal to how many square mile
 (a) 0.3899 (b) 0.3126
 (c) 0.3861 (d) 0.3714
7. One square metre is equal to how many square centimetres
 (a) 10000 sq cm (b) 1000 sq. cm
 (c) 100 sq cm (d) 100000 sq cm
8. One nautical mile is equal to how many kilometre
 (a) 1.614 (b) 1.921
 (c) 1.853 (d) 1.756
9. One pound is equal to how many kilogram
 (a) 0.482 (b) 0.454
 (c) 0.445 (d) 0.431
10. One ounce is equal to how many grams
 (a) 28.65 (b) 27.95
 (c) 28.35 (d) 28.85
11. How many kilogram are there in one metric ton
 (a) 100 kg (b) 1000 kg
 (c) 10 kg (d) 1000 kg
12. How many pounds are there in one kilogram
 (a) 2.3046 (b) 2.2046
 (c) 2.1046 (d) 2.2146
13. One gallon is equal to how many litres
 (a) 4.55 l (b) 4.45 l
 (c) 4.65 l (d) 4.35 l

ANSWERS

1. a	2. c	3. b	4. b	
5. c	6. c	7. a	8. c	
9. b	10. c	11. d	12. b	13. a

SECTION V

ISLAMIC STUDIES

1. Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) went to Syria with Abu-Talib at the age of
   (a) 12 years (b) 15 years
   (c) 24 years (d) 35 years
2. The Holy Prophet was born in the month of ———.
   (a) Jamadi-ul-Awwal (b) Rabi-us-Sani
   (c) Jamadi-us-Sani (d) Rabi-ul-Awwal
3. Name the foster mother(s) of the Holy Prophet (SAW)?
   (a) Hazrat Halema (RA) (b) Hazrat Sobia (RA)
   (c) Hazrat Khola (RA) (d) All of them
4. How many months prior to the birth of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW), Hazrat Abdullah Ibn-e-Abdul Matalib died?
   (a) Two months (b) Four months
   (c) Six months (d) One months
5. How many years after the birth of Holy Prophet (SAW), Hazrat Aamina died?
   (a) Six years (b) Eight years
   (c) Ten years (d) Two years
6. The Holy Prophet was a direct descendant of ———.
   (a) Hazrat Ismaeel (AS) (b) Hazrat Eesaa (AS)
   (c) Hazrat Da'ood (AS) (d) Hazrat Saleh (AS)
7. Name the person whose house became the centre of preaching of Islam?
   (a) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) (b) Hazrat Usman (RA)
   (c) Hazrat Arqam (RA) (d) Hazrat Talha (RA)
8. When did the second migration to Habshah take place?
   (a) 605 AD (b) 615 AD
   (c) 630 AD (d) 620 AD
9. When did the event of the social boycott of Banu Hashim take place?
   (a) 8th year of Nabvi (b) 5th year of Nabvi
   (c) 6th year of Nabvi (d) 7th year of Nabvi
10. Where did Muslims take refuge near the Makkah in 7th year of Prophethood?
    (a) Shi'b-e-Abi Talib (b) Ghar-e-Soar
    (c) Ghar-e-Hira (d) Plain of Arafat
11. What was the significant event of 27 Rajab of 11th year of Prophethood?
    (a) Miraj (b) Migration
    (c) Boycott (d) Pledge of Aqaba
12. Who did accompany the Holy Prophet (SAW) in the migration to Madina?
    (a) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) (b) Hazrat Ali (RA)
    (c) Hazrat Usman (RA) (d) Hazrat Umar (RA)
13. What is the name of the camel which the Holy Prophet (SAW) was riding in the migration of Madina?
    (a) Buldul (b) Anza
    (c) Qaswa (d) Zulifqar
14. When did Hazrat Hamza (RA) embrace Islam?
    (a) Fifth Nabvi (b) Sixth Nabvi
    (c) Seventh Nabvi (d) Fourth Nabvi
15. When five prayers became *Farz*?
    (a) 12th Nabvi (b) 10th Nabvi
    (c) 13th Nabvi (d) 11th Nabvi
16. At which occasion Salat (Prayers) became obligation (*Farz*)?
    (a) Miraj (b) Migration
    (c) Boycott (d) Visit to Taaif
17. What was the important event in the month of 13th Nabvi?
    (a) Hijrah Habahah (b) Hijrah Madina
    (c) Miraj (d) Visit to Taaif
18. In which night the Qur'an was revealed?
    (a) Shab-e-Miraj (b) Lailat-ul-Qadr
    (c) Lail-tul-Aroos (d) Shab-e-Braat
19. Which year is called the Year of Sorrow?
    (a) 9th Nabvi (b) 13th Nabvi
    (c) 6th Nabvi (d) 10th Nabvi
20. Which incident took place on 24th September 622 AD in the life of Prophet Muhammad (SAW)?
    (a) He migrated to Madina
    (b) He fell ill
    (c) He was attacked
    (d) He was stopped to travel
21. When Hijra started?
    (a) 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal of 13th year of Nabawat
    (b) 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal of 12th year of Nabawat
    (c) 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal of 14th year of Nabawat
    (d) 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal of 10th year of Nabawat
22. After Hijrat to Madina, what first important thing Holy Prophet (SAW) did?
    (a) Built a mosque for prayers
    (b) Built his house
    (c) Created Bait-ul-Mal
    (d) Raised a Army
23. What is the literal meaning of Islam?
    (a) To bow down the neck
    (b) to have safety (c) To obey
    (d) All of them
24. How many fundamental pillars (Arkan-e-Islam) of Islam are there?
    (a) Three (b) Five
    (c) Two (d) Four
25. Kalimah Tayyaba, Salat, Zakat, Hajj and Soam are the fundamentals ——— of Islam.
    (a) Beliefs (b) Faiths
    (c) Pillars (d) Corners
26. Name the pillars of Islam in proper order?
    (a) Shahadateen, Salt, Zakat, Soam and Hajj
    (b) Salat, Zakat, Soam, Hajj, Zakat and Hajj
    (c) Shahadateen, Salat, Soam, Zakat and Hajj

(d) Shahadateen, Salat, Zakat, Hajj and Soam

27. Which pillar of Islam is declared as an armour?
(a) Salat (b) Soam
(c) Zakat (d) Hajj

28. What is first practical manifestation of faith?
(a) Prayer (b) Zakat
(c) Soam (d) Hajj

29. What is the most important event of sixth Hijrah?
(a) the prohibition of wine
(b) The treaty of Huddaibiah
(c) The Battle of Ahzab
(d) The Meesaq-e-Madina

30. How many "Sahifay" were revealed to Hazrat Idrees (AS)?
(a) 10 (b) 20
(c) 30 (d) 40

31. When did Holy Prophet (SAW) go to perform Hajj?
(a) 10th Hijri (b) 9th Hijri
(c) 11th Hijri (d) 8th Hijri

32. When was Hajj made compulsory?
(a) 9th Hijri (b) 10th Hijri
(c) 11th Hijri (d) 8th Hijri

33. When was the Qiblah changed?
(a) 2nd Hijri (b) 3rd Hijri
(c) 4th Hijri (d) 1st Hijri

34. Name the Mosque which was famous for the change of Qiblah?
(a) Masjid-e-Qiblatain (b) Masjid-e-Nabvi
(c) Masjid-e-Quba (d) None of them

35. When Zakat became *Farz*?
(a) 4th Hijri (b) 2nd Hijri
(c) 5th Hijri (d) 1st Hijri

36. Who were Ashaab-e-Sufah?
(a) Ansaar (RA) who stayed near the Masjid-e-Nabvi
(b) Mahajirs (RA) who stayed near the Masjid-e-Nabvi
(c) Mahajirs (RA) who stayed near the Masjid-e-Quba
(d) Ansaar (RA) who stayed near the Masjid-e-Quba

37. When the truce of Hudaibiya took place?
(a) 6th Hijri (b) 7th Hijri
(c) 5th Hijri (d) 4th Hijri

38. Name the first written constitution of the world?
(a) The treaty of Hudaibiya
(b) Meesaq-e-Madina
(c) The Khutaba-e-Hajja-tul-Widah
(d) None of them

39. What was written on the Holy Prophet's (SAW) seal?
(a) Muhammad Allah Rasool
(b) Muhammad Rasool-Ullah
(c) Allah Muhammad Rasool
(d) Allah Rasool Muhammad

40. Which was the first capital of Islamic Commonwealth?
(a) Makkah (b) Madina
(c) Taaif (d) Khyber

41. Who are called *Umm-ul-Momineen*?
(a) The Holy Mothers of the Muslims
(b) The sisters of the Holy Prophet (SAW)
(c) The Holy Wives of the Prophet (SAW)
(d) None of them

42. Name the wife of the Holy Prophet (SAW) who was titled as *Umm-ul-Masakeen*?
(a) Hazrat Ummay Habiba (RA)
(b) Hazrat Ummay Salma (RA)
(c) Hazrat Zainab (RA)
(d) Hazrat Zainab Bint-t-Jahsh

43. What was the title of Hazrat Ayesha (RA)?
(a) Tahira (b) Siddiqa
(c) Umm-ul-Masakeen (d) All of them

44. Which Umm-ul-Momineen died last?
(a) Hazrat Safia (RA)
(b) Hazrat Ayesha (RA)
(c) Hazrat Umm-e-Salma (RA)
(d) Hazrat Javeria (RA)

45. What is the meaning of *Aqeeda*?
(a) Belief (b) Pillar
(c) Nikah (d) Relief

46. What is the meaning of *Iman-e-Mujammal*?
(a) The belief in detail (b) The belief in known things
(c) The belief in brief (d) The belief in unknown things

47. What is the meaning of *Iman-e-Mufassal*?
(a) The belief in brief
(b) The belief in detail
(c) The belief in all things
(d) The belief in uncertain things

48. How many essential beliefs are there in *Iman-e-Mafassal*?
(a) 5 (b) 9
(c) 7 (d) 11

49. What is the first belief in *Iman-e-Mufassal*?
(a) No deity except Allah (b) Prophethood
(c) The Hereafter life (d) Angels

50. What is the second belief in *Iman-e-Mufassal*?
(a) The Hereafter life (b) The Angels of Allah
(c) The Divine Books (d) The Prophets of Allah

51. What is the third belief in *Iman-e-Mufassal*?
(a) The Angles of Allah (b) The Divine of Allah
(c) The Prophets (d) The Hereafter life

52. What is the fourth belief in *Iman-e-Mufassal?*
 (a) The Prophets
 (b) The Holy Books
 (c) The Day of Judgement
 (d) The Day of Resurrection

53. What is the fifth belief in *Iman-e-Mufassal?*
 (a) The Day of Judgement
 (b) The Divine Books
 (c) The Day of Resurrection
 (d) None of them

54. What is the sixth belief in *Iman-e-Mufassal?*
 (a) The Holy Books
 (b) The Day of Resurrection
 (c) Good and Bad is Predetermined by Allah
 (d) The Day of Resurrection

55. What is the seventh belief in *Iman-e-Mufassal?*
 (a) The Holy Books
 (b) Good and Bad is predetermined by Allah
 (c) The Day of Judgement
 (d) The Day of Resurrection

56. Give the fundamental beliefs of Islam in the proper order?
 (a) Tauheed, Risalat, Maika, Alhami Kutub and Akhirat
 (b) Tauheen, Malaika, Risalat, Alhami Kutub and Akhirat
 (c) Tauhed, Risalat, Alhami Kutub, Akhirat and Malaika
 (d) Malaika, Risalat, Akhirat, Alhami Kutub and Tauheed

57. What is the first belief in Islam?
 (a) Tauheed
 (b) Prophethood
 (c) The Hereafter Life
 (d) The Day of Judgement

58. What is the second belief in Islam?
 (a) Tauheed (b) Risalat
 (c) The Hereafter Life (d) The Day of Judgement

59. What is the third belief in Islam?
 (a) Tauheed (b) Risalat
 (c) Alhami Kutub (d) Akhirat

60. Which is the last belief in Islam?
 (a) Belief in Holy Books
 (b) Belief in Angels
 (c) Belief in Aakhirat
 (d) Belief in Allah

61. What is the primary emphasis of the Qur'an upon?
 (a) The Prophethood of Prophets
 (b) The Doctrine of Tauheed
 (c) The Hereafter Life
 (d) None of them

62. Which of the following the Qur'an considers as an unpardonable sin?
 (a) Lie (b) Jealousy
 (c) Shirk (d) Hypocrisy

63. Which is the greatest of all sins according to the Holy Prophet (SAW)?
 (a) Lie (b) Shirk
 (c) Backbiting (d) Flattering

64. Which is the most important belief in Islam after Tauheed?
 (a) Belief in the Holy Prophet (SAW)
 (b) Belief in Aakhirat
 (c) Prophethood
 (d) Belief in Angels

65. Give the total number of Prophets (AS)?
 (a) 125,000 (b) 225,000
 (c) 124,000 (d) 224,000

66. What is the literal meaning of Nabi?
 (a) A person who behaves nicely
 (b) A person who acts according to Shariah
 (c) A person who conveys the message of Allah
 (d) A person who believes in the unity of Allah

67. The function of Hazrat Mekael (AS) is to ————.
 (a) Make rain and supply of food to Allah's creatures
 (b) Take out souls of life bearing creatures
 (c) Brings Allah's messages and commands to His Prophets
 (d) Blow the trumpet on the day of judgement

68. The function of Hazrat Jibra'eel (AS) is to ————.
 (a) Make rain and supply of food to Allah's creatures
 (b) Take out souls of life bearing creatures
 (c) Brings Allah's messages and commands to His Prophets
 (d) Blow the trumpet on the Day of Judgement

69. The Angel who will blow the trumpet on the Day of Resurrection is
 (a) Hazrat Israfeel (AS) (b) Hazrat Jibra'eel (AS)
 (c) Hazrat Izraeel (AS) (d) None of them

70. Name the Angel who takes out souls of life bearing creatures.
 (a) Hazrat Izraeel (AS) (b) Hazrat Jibra'eel (AS)
 (c) Hazrat Israfeel (AS) (d) None of them

71. Name the Angels who are appointed to put questions to the deads in their graves.
 (a) Munkar & Nakeer (AS) (b) Hazrat Jibra'eel(AS)
 (c) Hazrat Izraeel (AS) (d) Hazrat Mekael (AS)

72. Two Angels are appointed on each person. One of them maintains the good deeds and the other one records evil deeds. These two angels are known as ————.
 (a) Kiraman Katibeen (AS) (b) Farishtain (AS)
 (c) Mankar and Nakeer (AS) (d) None of them

73. Who is the greatest angel according to the teachings of Islam?
 (a) Hazrat Mekael (AS) (b) Hazrat Izraeel (AS)
 (c) Hazrat Jibra'eel (AS) (d) Hazrat Israfeel (AS)

74. In which category Iblees lies?
(a) Angel (b) Jinn
(c) Human being (d) Animal

75. Who is referred in the Qur'an as Ar-Rooh?
(a) Hazrat Mekael (AS) (b) Hazrat Izraeel (AS)
(c) Hazrat Isra'feel (AS) (d) Hazrat Jibra'eel (AS)

76. Who is referred in the Qur'an as Roh-al-Qudus?
(a) Hazrat Mekael (AS) (b) Hazrat Isra'feel (AS)
(c) Hazrat Izraeel (AS) (d) Hazrat Jibra'eel (AS)

77. Who is referred in the Qur'an as Rooh-al-Ameen?
(a) Hazrat Isra'feel (AS) (b) Hazrat Jibra'eel (AS)
(c) Hazrat Mekael (AS) (d) Hazrat Izraeel (AS)

78. Who was called Abul Bashir Sani?
(a) Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) (b) Hazrat Nuh (AS)
(c) Hazrat Adam (AS) (d) Hazrat Musa (AS)

79. How many Holy Books are there?
(a) Four (b) Six
(c) Two (d) Eight

80. Which is the oldest Holy Book?
(a) The Torait (b) The Zuboor
(c) The Injeel (d) The Qur'an

81. Which Holy Book is called the Old Testament?
(a) The Torait (b) The Zuboor
(c) The Injeel (d) The Qur'an

82. Which Holy Book is called the New Testament?
(a) The Torait (b) The Zuboor
(c) The Injeel (d) The Qur'an

83. Which Holy Book is called the Gospel?
(a) The Torait (b) The Zuboor
(c) The Injeel (d) The Qur'an

84. Which is the last Holy Book?
(a) The Qur'an (b) The Injeel
(c) The Zuboor (d) The Torait

85. On which Prophet(s) was/were scrolls (Sahifahs) revealed?
(a) Hazrat Aadam (AS) (b) Hazrat Shees (AS)
(c) Hazrat Ibraheem (AS) (d) All of them

86. To whom the Zuboor was revealed?
(a) Hazrat Muhammad (SAW)
(b) Hazrat Moosaa (AS)
(c) Hazrat Da'ood (AS)
(d) Hazrat Eessaa (AS)

87. To whom the Torait was revealed?
(a) Hazrat Moosaa (AS) (b) Hazrat Da'ood (AS)
(c) Hazrat Kessaa (AS) (d) Hazrat Muhammad (SAW)

88. To whom the Injeel was revealed?
(a) Hazrat Moosaa (AS) (b) Hazrat Muhammad (SAW)
(c) Hazrat Eessaa (AS) (d) Hazrat Da'ood (AS)

89. The nation of Samood was preached by
(a) Hazrat Yaqoob (AS) (b) Hazrat Salih (AS)
(c) Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) (d) Hazrat Uzair (AS)

90. The Ten Commandments were revealed to ———.
(a) Hazrat Moosaa (AS) (b) Hazrat Eeessaa (AS)
(c) Hazrat Noah (AS) (d) Hazrat Ibraheem (AS)

91. "There is no god but Allah, Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) is the Messenger of Allah." It is translation of ———.
(a) Kalima-eShahadat (b) Kalima-e-Tayyaba
(c) Iman-e-Mufassal (d) Iman-e-Mujammal

92. How many Kilamahs are in Islam?
(a) 6 (b) 7
(c) 5 (d) 4

93. Name the first Kalimah?
(a) Kalimah-e-Tauba (b) Kalimah-e-Tayyaba
(c) Kalimah-e-Tamjeed (d) Kalimah-e-Shahadat

94. Name the second Kalimah?
(a) Kalimah-e-Tamjeed (b) Kalimah-e-Tauba
(c) Kalimah Shahada (d) Kalimah-e-Tayyaba

95. Name the third Kalimah.
(a) Kalimah-e-Tayyaba (b) Kalimah-e-Saalis
(c) Kalimah Tamjeed (d) Kalimah-e-Shahadat

96. Name the fourth Kalimah.
(a) Kalimah-e-Tauheed (b) Kalimah-e-Shahadat
(c) Kalimah-e-Tauba (d) Kalimah-e-Tamjeed

97. Name the fifth Kalimah?
(a) Kalimah-e-Tauheed (b) Kalimah-e-Tamjeed
(c) Kalimah-e-Shahadat (d) Kalimah-e-Astaghfaar

98. Name the sixth Kalimah?
(a) Kalimah-e-Astaghfaar (b) Kalmiah-e-Rad-i-Kufr
(c) Kalimah-e-Tamjeed (d) Kalimah-e-Tauheed

99. Name the Kalimah which is recited during Hajj on way to Mina.
(a) Tauheed (b) Shahadat
(c) Tahleel (d) Astaghfaar

100. Name the Kalimah which is recited in a funeral procession?
(a) Shahadat (b) Tamjeed
(c) Tauheed (d) Tayyaba

101. Which Kalimah should be recited after the Wuzu?
(a) Kalimah-e-Shahadat (b) Kalimah-e-Tamjeed
(c) Kalimah-e-Tayyaba (d) Bismillah

102. At what occasion all the Kalimahs are recited by a Muslim?
(a) Birth (b) Death
(c) Migration (d) Nikah

103. What is the meaning of Wuzu?
(a) Purification (b) Ablution
(c) Cleanliness (d) Perfection

104. How many obligations or Farz in Wuzu are?
(a) Three (b) Five
(c) Six (d) Four

105. How many Sunan-e-Wuzu are?
(a) 12 (b) 14
(c) 15 (d) 13

106. How many Mustahab in Wuzu are?
(a) Six (b) Four
(c) Five (d) Seven

107. How many Makruhat in Wuzu?
(a) Five (b) Four
(c) Two (d) Seven

108. What is the object of Salat?
(a) To provide benefits to whole humanity
(b) To circulate wealth equal among Muslims
(c) To define those acts which are related only to man and Allah
(d) To develop solidarity and unity among Muslims

109. Salat-e-Khisoof is performed at the occasion
(a) Drought (b) Luner eclipse
(c) Solar eclipse (d) Earthquake

110. Salat-e-Kisoof is performed at the occasion of ————.
(a) Solar eclipse (b) Luner eclipse
(c) Famine (d) Death

111. Salat-e-Istasqa is performed at the occasion of ————.
(a) Shortage of rain (b) Solar eclipse
(c) Fear (d) War

112. Salat-e-Istakhara is offered for
(a) Rain (b) Fear
(c) Commin Hajat (d) Death

113. How many Farz Raka'at does a Muslim offer on journey instead of four of Zuhr, Asr and Isha prayers?
(a) 3 (b) 2
(c) 5 (d) 6

114. Name the prayers in which there is no change in Farz Raka'ats in case of Qasr?
(a) Fajr (b) Maghrib
(c) Witr (d) All of them

115. Every prayer is preceded by an Azaan with the exception of
(a) Eid-ul-Fitr (b) Eid-ul-Ashaa
(c) Funeral prayer (d) All of them

116. A person who performs prayer alone is called ————.
(a) Maqtadi (b) Munfarid
(c) Mosbooq (d) Iman

117. Standing straight for a short while after Rukah is called ————.
(a) Qa'ada (b) Jalsa
(c) Qiyam (d) Qauma

118. How many persons should be in Ba-Jamat-Salat?
(a) Three (b) Two
(c) Four (d) One

119. Which pillar of Islam is the Key of Paradise?
(a) Hajj (b) Salat
(c) Zakat (d) Soam

120. When Siyyam of Ramazan was ordered?
(a) 5 AH (b) 7 AH
(c) 4 AH (d) 2 AH

121. Ramazan is the ———— month of Islamic calendar.
(a) 9th (b) 11th
(c) 10th (d) 12th

122. What is the meaning of Ai'tekaf?
(a) Ablution (b) Prostration
(c) Seclusion (d) None of them

123. In which month of the Islamic calendar the first revelation of the Qur'an came to the Holy Prophet (SAW)?
(a) Safar (b) Ramazan
(c) Shawal (d) Zil Hajj

124. Which Rukn-e-Islam is called a shield?
(a) Salat (b) Fasting
(c) Zakat (d) Hajj

125. What is the key note of fasting?
(a) Self-control (b) Self-discipline
(c) a and b (d) Selflessness

126. What is called the first Ashra of Ramazan?
(a) Ashra-e-Maghfirat
(b) Ashra-e-Rehmat
(c) Ashra-e-Najat-e-Naar-e-Jahannam
(d) All of them

127. What is called the second Ashra of Ramazan?
(a) Ashra-e-Rehmat
(b) Ashra-e-Maghfirat
(c) Ashra-e-Najat-e-Naar-e-Jahannam
(d) All of them

128. What is called the third Ashra of Ramazan?
(a) Ashra-e-Najat-e-Naar-e-Jahannam
(b) Ashra-e-Maghfirat
(c) Ashra-e-Rehmat
(d) All of them

129. Who was the wife of Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) and the daughter of the pharaoh of Egypt?
(a) Hazrat Sara (b) Hazrat Hajira
(c) Hazrat Safia (d) Hazrat Mamoona

130. What is the backbone of the economic system of Islam?
(a) Tax (b) Jehad
(c) Zakat (d) Ushr

131. Hazrat Sara (RA) the wife of Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) and the mother of Hazrat Ishaq (AS) was the sister of Prophet
(a) Hazrat Hood (AS) (b) Hazrat Loot (AS)
(c) Hazrat Uzalr (AS) (d) Hazrat Ibrahim (AS)

132. How many times the word Zakat appears with Salat in the Holy Qur'an?
(a) 30 (b) 31
(c) 32 (d) 33

133. When the rate and method of distribution was determined of Madina?
(a) 2nd AH (b) 3rd AH
(c) 4th AH (d) 5th AH

134. The Nisaab of Zakat is ———.
(a) 52½ tolas silver or 7½ tolas gold
(b) 53½ tolas silver or 10 tolas gold
(c) 52½ tolas silver or 7 tolas gold
(d) None of these

135. What is the rate of Zakat on silver, gold and currency?
(a) 2% (b) 1½%
(c) 2½% (d) 2.25½

136. What is Ushr?
(a) 1/10th produce of agriculture
(b) 1/5th of precious stones
(c) 1/10th of the whole property
(d) None of them

137. What is the meaning of Khums?
(a) One sixth (b) One fifth
(c) One fourth (d) One seventh

138. What is the compulsory tax on the produce of agricultural lands?
(a) Ushr (b) Poll tax
(c) Zakat (d) Poor tax

139. How much is the rate of Ushr on the produce of artificially irrigated land?
(a) 1/20 (b) 1/10
(c) 1/11 (d) 1/15

140. How much is the rate of Ushr on the produce of land benefited by rain or some natural spring?
(a) 1/15 (b) 1/20
(c) 1/10 (d) 1/26

141. From where the word "Zakat" is derived?
(a) Zakariya
(b) Tazkiya
(c) Zaka
(d) None of them

142. Name the fundamental pillar of Islam which is often mentioned in the Holy Qur'an alongwith Salat?
(a) Jehad (b) Hajj
(c) Salat (d) Zakat

143. What is the literal meaning of the word Hajj?
(a) The will to visit (b) To wald briskly
(c) The holy journey (d) To go round Ka'ba

144. Who built the first structure of the Holy Ka'ba?
(a) Hazrat Adam (AS) (b) Hazrat Ismaeel (AS)
(c) Hazrat Ibraheem (AS) (d) Hazrat Moosaa (AS)

145. The places from which the Hajjaj to Makkah assume the state of Ihraam.
(a) Meeqat (b) Mina
(c) Arafat (d) Muzdalfa

146. The running between two hills Safa and Marwah seven times is called
(a) Rami (b) Waqaf
(c) Say'ee (d) Tawaf

147. The most important step of Hajj after assuming Ahram is
(a) Tawaf (b) Waquf
(c) Rami (d) Jamarat

148. The upright stones at some distance from one another called ———.
(a) Jamarat (b) Rami
(c) Waquf (d) Say'ee

149. The second important step of Hajj after Waquf is ———.
(a) Say'ee (b) Tawaf
(c) Rami (d) Sacrifice

150. How many obligations (Farz) are there in the Hajj?
(a) Three (b) Two
(c) Four (d) Five

151. Hujjaj stay at Mina for one day, the second day at Arafat and the final day, encampment is done for a night at Mazdalfah; it is called ———.
(a) Jamarat (b) Waquf
(c) Say'ee (d) Tawaf

152. In which month Hajj is performed?
(a) Zil-Hajj (b) Zi-Qa'ada
(c) Safar (d) Muharram

153. Name the sacred area around Makkah?
(a) The Haram (b) Jamarat
(c) Ihraam (d) Arafat

154. Where does the Hajji go after completing the seven rounds?
(a) Arafat (b) Al-Maltazim
(c) Say'ee (d) Tawaf-e-Rukh

155. The portion of the wall of Ka'ba which is between its door and Hajr-e-Aswad is called ———.
(a) Al Multazim (b) Hateem
(c) Haram (d) Safar

156. How many times Hajji runs between the Safa and Marwah hills?
(a) Six (b) Nine
(c) Seven (d) Eight

157. Where does Hajji go after performing Say'ee?
(a) Safa (b) Mina
(c) Arafat (d) Muzdalfa

158. Mina lies between ———.
(a) Arafat and Makkah (b) Arafat and Madina
(c) Jadah and Taaif (d) Makkah and Jaddah

159. When does Hajji travel to Mina?
(a) 2nd Zil-Hajj (b) 5th Zil-Hajj
(c) 8th Zil-Hajj (d) 9th Zil-Hajj

160. What is Arafat?
(a) Plain (b) Mountain
(c) Forest (d) Desert

161. Name the plain where Hazrat Adam (AS) and his wife were re-united after years of wanderings?
(a) Arafat (b) Muzdalfa
(c) Mina (d) Hateem

162. What is Waquf-e-Arafat?
(a) The stay in the plain of Arafat
(b) Offering of prayers
(c) The stay at Mina
(d) The stay at Haram

163. What is Muzdalfa?
(a) Forest (b) Stream
(c) Desert (d) Plain

164. Muzdalfa is located between
(a) Mina and Arafat (b) Arafat and Makkah
(c) Muzdalfa and Hijaz (d) Makkah and Madina

165. From where pebbles for throwing at Shaitan are picked up?
(a) Mina (b) Hateem
(c) Arafat (d) Muzdalfa

166. Name the fundamental pillar of Islam which was made Farz in 9 AH.
(a) Salat (b) Soam
(c) Zakat (d) Hajj

167. The meaning of Jehad fi Sabil Allah is ———.
(a) Fighting for the country
(b) Fighting in the way of Allah
(c) Fighting for honour
(d) Fighting with enemy

168. One who tries to struggle against his self i.e. evil self is called ———.
(a) Mujahid (b) Shaheed
(c) Chazi (d) Mujtahid

169. What is the meaning of Quran?
(a) He read (b) He collected together
(c) He recited (d) All of them

170. In how much time the Holy Qur'an was revealed?
(a) 22 years 5 months and 14 days
(b) 23 years 5 months and 12 days
(c) 22 years 3 months and 22 days
(d) 21 years 5 months and 12 days

171. The Holy Qur'an was revealed from
(a) 607-630 AD (b) 610-632 AD
(c) 608-633 AD (d) 609-632 AD

172. Who preserved the verses and chapters of the Holy Qur'an under the instructions of the Holy Prophet (SAW)?
(a) Hazrat Zaid bin Sabit (RA)
(b) Hazrat Bilal bin Rubbah (RA)
(c) Hazrat Abu Hurrairah (RA)
(d) Hazrat Ali bin Abu Talib (RA)

173. How much of the Holy Qur'an, the longest surah comprises of?
(a) 1/20 (b) 1/10
(c) 1/12 (d) 1/15

174. Which is the shortest Surah in the Qur'an?
(a) Surah Kausar (b) Surah Falaq
(c) Surah Alaq (d) Surah Fateha

175. The smallest number of verses in a Surah is ———.
(a) Two (b) Six
(c) One (d) Three

176. Which is the longest Surah in the Qur'an?
(a) Surah Baqarah (b) Surah-i-Nissa
(c) Surah Al-Imran (d) Surah-i-Inaam

177. Which is the second longest Surah?
(a) Baqarah (b) Yaseen
(c) Aal-e-Amran (d) Rahman

178. In how many parts the Holy Qur'an is divided?
(a) Ten (b) Thirty
(c) Twenty Five (d) Twenty

179. How many Rukus are there in Qur'an?
(a) 358 (b) 558
(c) 458 (d) 658

180. How many Sahahif as were revealed to Hazrat Adam (AS)?
(a) 10 (b) 3
(c) 7 (d) 6

181. How many mosques are mentioned in the Qur'an?
(a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 10 (d) 15

182. How many Manazil are in the Holy Qur'an?
(a) 10 (b) 8
(c) 15 (d) 7

183. How many Ayat-e-Sujdah are in Holy Qur'an?
(a) 14 (b) 16
(c) 12 (d) 7

184. How many Surahs are in the Qur'an?
(a) 115 (b) 116
(c) 112 (d) 114

185. How many Makki Surahs are in the Qur'an?
(a) 86 (b) 92
(c) 82 (d) 72

186. How many Madani Surahs are in the Qur'an?
(a) 22 (b) 32
(c) 28 (d) 34

187. Name the Surah Which does not start with Bismillah?
(a) Al-Baqarah (b) Al-Alaq
(c) Al-Falaq (d) Al-Tauba

188. In which Surah, Bismillah is mentioned twice?
(a) Surah Tauba (b) Surah Namal
(c) Surah Baqarah (d) Surah Nabaa

189. From which surah the Holy Qur'an opens?
(a) The Baqarah (b) The Falaq
(c) The Fateha (d) The Nissa

190. What is the meaning of the Fateha?
(a) The opening (b) To conquer
(c) The expressive (d) Preface

191. How many Verses are in the Holy Qur'an?
(a) 6668 (b) 6666
(c) 6678 (d) 6650

192. Which is the most repeated verse, repeated 31 times, in the Holy Qur'an?
(a) *Fabiayyi-ala-i-Rabbikumatukazhiban*
(b) *Haaz e hi Min Fazle Rabbi*
(c) *Fasabhe Be Isme Rabbecal Azzem*
(d) None of them

193. How many Prophets are mentioned in the Holy Qur'an
(a) 25 (b) 26
(c) 27 (d) 30

194. Which Surah is called Umm-ul-Kitab?
(a) Yaseen (b) Rahman
(c) Fateha (d) Baqara

195. Which Surah is also known as Fasta-tul-Qur'an?
(a) Falaq (b) Yaseen
(c) Alaq (d) Fateha

196. The nation of Hazrat Nuh (AS) worshipped ——— idols.
(a) Five (b) Six
(c) Seven (d) Nine

197. Which Surah is known as Aroos-ul-Qur'an?
(a) Al-Rehman (b) Al-Alaq
(c) Al-Baqarah (d) Al-Asr

198. Which surah was recited by the Holy Prophet at the time of Hijrah?
(a) Rahman (b) Yaseen
(c) Akhlas (d) Fateha

199. Which Surah was the last revealed?
(a) Al-Nas (b) Al-Falaq
(c) Al-Alaq (d) Al-Nasr

200. Which Surah was the first revealed?
(a) Al-Alaq (b) Al-Feteha
(c) Al-Baqarah (d) None of them

201. Under whose guidance, the whole Qur'an was arranged by the Holy Prophet (SAW)?
(a) The Angel Jibra'eel (AS)
(b) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
(c) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(d) Hazrat Ali (RA)

202. At whose request, Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) entrusted the task of compilation of the Holy Qur'an to Zaid bin Sabit (RA)?
(a) Hazrat Ali (RA) (b) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(c) Hazrat Usman (RA) (d) Hazrat Abbas (RA)

203. Who firstly arranged and wrote the Qur'an on paper in book form?
(a) Hazrat Usman (RA) (b) Hazrat Zaid bin Sabit
(c) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) (d) Hazrat Hafsa (RA)

204. Who ordered for the preparation of a standard edition of the Qur'an?
(a) Hazrat Usman (RA) (b) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(c) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) (d) Hazrat Ali (RA)

205. Whose nation was exterminated through the scourge of floods?
(a) Hazrat Loot (AS) (b) Hazrat Nuh (AS)
(c) Hazrat Yaqoob (AS) (d) Hazrat Salih (AS)

206. Who was the principal scribe of the Holy Qur'an?
(a) Hazrat Abdulah bin Masud (RA)
(b) Hazrat Zaid bin Sabit (RA)
(c) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
(d) Hazrat Umar (RA)

207. Who was appointed by the Holy Prophet (SAW) to write down the revelation?
(a) Hazrat Abdullah bin Masud (RA)
(b) Hazrat Ali bin Abu Talib (RA)
(c) Hazrat Zaid bin Sabit (RA)
(d) Hazrat Saeed bin Zaid (RA)

208. Which Sahabi's (RA) name is given in the Qur'an?
(a) Hazrat Zaid bin Sabit (RA)
(b) Hazrat Zaid bin Haris (RA)
(c) Hazrat Abu bin Abu Talib (RA)
(d) Hazrat Abdullah bin Masood (RA)

209. Which words of the Holy Qur'an are not explained by a common person?
(a) Muqte'aat (b) Qamari
(c) Shamsi (d) All of them

210. In which language the Holy Qur'an was first translated?
(a) Arabic (b) Persian
(c) Latin (d) None of them

211. Name the member of Ashaab-e-Sufah who had narrated maximum Ahadis?
(a) Hazarat Abdullah bin Masood (RA)
(b) Hazrat Abu Harrairah (RA)
(c) Hazrat Abdullah bin Umar (RA)
(d) Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas (RA)

212. The book of narration which Abdullah bin Umar wrote is named as
(a) Sahifah-e-Saadiqah (b) Ahadis-e-Saadiqah
(c) Sahifah-e-Abdullah (d) Sahih Ahadis

213. What is Sunnah?
(a) Saying of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW)
(b) Interpretation of Qur'an
(c) Actions of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW)
(d) Path to be followed

214. Which is the most famous compilation in Masnad?
(a) Musnad of Imam Maalik
(b) Masnad of Imam Abu Haneefa
(c) Masnad of Imam Ahmad bin Hambal
(d) Masnad of Imam Shafee

215. How many Ahadis does Masnad of Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal contain?
(a) 30000 (b) 35000
(c) 40000 (d) 45000

216. How many Ahadis does Al-Mauta contain?
(a) 1720 (b) 1920
(c) 2370 (d) 1820

217. Who was the compiler of Al-Mauta?
(a) Imam Jaa'far Saadiq
(b) Imam Shafee
(c) Imam Maalik bin Anas
(d) Imam Abu Haneefa Bukhari

218. Name the first authority for the compilation of Ahadis?
(a) Imam Maalik
(b) Imam Bukhari
(c) Imam Ahmad
(d) Imam Abu Hanifa

219. What an authentic Hadis is called?
(a) Sahifah (b) Sahih
(c) Masnad (d) Saadiqah

220. What a lesser than authentic Hadis, although it is not false or a fabrication, is called?
(a) Mustanad (b) Zeef Hadis
(c) Sahih
(d) Ghair Mustanad

221. How many Ahadis does the Sahih Bukhari contain?
(a) 5636 (b) 6722
(c) 7821 (d) 7397

222. Which was the most authentic book on Hadis literature?
(a) Musnad (b) Sahih Bukhari
(c) Sahifah-e-Saadiqah (d) Mishqaat-Sharif

223. What is called a code of law for the Islamic way of life which Allah has revealed for the mankind and commanded us to follow?
(a) Qiyas (b) Shariah
(c) Ijma (d) Ijtehad

224. What is the literal meaning of Shariah?
(a) A clear straight path (b) Instructions to follow
(c) Making a new laws (d) Obeying the elders

225. What is Fiqh?
(a) The science of Islamic Law
(b) The science of Qur'an
(c) The science of Sunnah
(d) None of them

226. What is the meaning of Fiqh?
(a) Obeying (b) Following
(c) Understanding (d) Manipulation

227. Science of Islamic Law is called
(a) Prudence (b) Independence
(c) Jurisprudence (d) All of them

228. Which is the first source of Shariah?
(a) The Holy Qur'an
(b) The Sunnah of the Holy Prophet (SAW)
(c) Both of them
(d) None of them

229. What is the literal meaning of Ijtehad?
(a) Assessment (b) Feasibility
(c) Devotion (d) None of them

230. From where the word Ijthad is derived?
(a) Jehad (b) Mujtahid
(c) Hidayet (d) Judh

231. Ijma is one of the types of ———.
(a) Ijtehad (b) Sect
(c) Qiyaas (d) Law

232. What is the literal meaning of Qiyas?
(a) Thinking (b) Searching
(c) Judging (d) Independent decision

233. Hazrat Nuh (AS) remained in the boat for about six months. Where had his boat stopped?
(a) India (b) Turkey
(c) Syria (d) Saudia Arabia

234. What is literal meaning of Ijma?
(a) Cooperate one another
(b) Meeting occasionally
(c) Making new decisions
(d) Uniting in opinion

235. Ijma is the consensus of the Islamic community on some point of
(a) Difference (b) Law
(c) Reference (d) Opinion

236. Ijma can operate only where
(a) Qiyas is not possible
(b) Ulema have difference of opinion
(c) People are of the same opinion
(d) The Qur'an and the Hadis have not clarified a certain aspect of the law

237. Analogy is synonym of ———.
(a) Ijtehad (b) Qiyas
(c) Ijma (d) Sunnah

238. Name the person who got the status of Sahabi without having seen the Holy Prophet (SAW)?
(a) Hazrat Awais Qarni (R.A.)

(b) Hazrat Zaid bin Haris (R.A.)
(c) Hazrat Abu Haneefa (R.A.)
(d) None of these

239. How many Ghazwat are mentioned in Holy Quran?
(a) 10 (b) 12
(c) 15 (d) 16

240. What is the total numbers of Ghazwat?
(a) 17 (b) 25
(c) 27 (d) 29

241. Which was the first Ghazwa of Islam?
(a) Abwa (b) Badr
(c) Ohad (d) Mutah

242. Ghazwa Abwa is also known as
(a) Ghazwa Widdan (b) Ghazwa
(c) Ghazwa Ohad (d) Ghazwa Badr

243. What was the religion of the forefatners of the Holy Prophet (SAW)?
(a) Idolatry (b) Deen-e-Ibraheemi
(c) Hinduism (d) Buddhism

244. Name the mosque where almost seventy prophets are buried?
(a) Masjid-ul-Navbi (b) Masjid-ul-Hanif
(c) Masjid-ul-Aqsa (d) None of these

245. Name the prophet who is known as title of Israel?
(a) Hazrat Yaqoob (A.S.) (b) Hazrat Moosa (A.S.)
(c) Hazrat Fessa (d) None of these

246. Which Prophet's real name was Abar?
(a) Hazrat Ayyoob (A.S.) (b) Hazrat Younas (A.S.)
(c) Hazrat Daood (A.S.) (d) None of these

247. The fountain of metal ———— flowed for Hazrat Sulaiman (A.S.) as a miracle
(a) Copper (b) Gold
(c) Silver (d) Iron

248. Taloot was the father in law of
(a) Hazrat Dawood (AS) (b) Hazrat Yaqoob (AS)
(c) Hazrat Sulaiman (AS) (d) Hazrat Yousaf (AS)

249. The miracle of a pregnant female camel was sent to the nation of
(a) Aad (b) Israel
(c) Samood (d) Loot

250. Who knew the language of the birds?
(a) Hazrat Sulaiman (AS) (b) Hazrat Musa (AS)
(c) Hazrat Issa (AS) (d) Hazrat Yousaf (AS)

251. Hazrat Issa (AS) was the cousin of.
(a) Hazrat Zakariya (AS) (b) Hazrat Yahya (AS)
(c) Hazrat Younas (AS) (d) Hazrat Loot (AS)

252. Hazrat Zakariya (AS) was the contemporary of.
(a) Hazrat Uzari (AS) (b) Hazrat Younas (AS)
(c) Hazrat Issa (AS) (d) Hazrat Musa (AS)

253. Which Prophet (A.S.) was the carpenter by profession?
(a) Hazrat Musa (AS) (b) Hazrat Issa (AS)
(c) Hazrat Zakariya (AS) (d) Hazrat Yousaf (AS)

254. How long Hazrat Younas (AS) remained in the abdomen of the fish?
(a) 20 days (b) 40 days
(c) 45 days (d) 50 days

255. Which of the following birds conveyed the message of Hazrat Sulaiman (AS) to the Queen Saba?
(a) Dove (b) Pigeon
(c) Woodpecker (d) None of these

256. Which prophet earned his living by making wallets?
(a) Hazrat Dawood (AS) (b) Hazrat Hood (AS)
(c) Hazrat Sulaiman (AS) (d) Hazrat Yahya (AS)

257. Which prophet has been called as Zun-Noon in the Holy Quran?
(a) Hazrat Yousaf (AS) (b) Hazrat Younas (AS)
(c) Hazrat Issa (AS) (d) Hazrat Ibrahim (AS)

258. Name the first Muslim who recited the Quran loudly
(a) Hazrat Abdullah bin Masood (RA)
(b) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
(c) Hazrat Zaid bin Haris (RA)
(d) Hazrat Bilal bin Rubbah (RA)

259. Who was the first male Shaheed of Islam?
(a) Hazrat Shoaib Roomi (RA)
(b) Hazrat Hais bin Halla (RA)
(c) Hazrat Zaid bin Haris (RA)
(d) Hazrat Hamza (RA)

260. Who was the first female Shaheed of Islam?
(a) Hazrat Samiya (RA)
(b) Hazrat Nafeesa (RA)
(c) Hazrat Ummay Aimen (RA)
(d) None of these

261. Who met the Holy Prophet (SAW) at the first spiritual sky during Miraj?
(a) Hazrat Haroon (AS) (b) Hazrat Aadam (AS)
(c) Hazrat Eessa (AS) (d) Hazrat Sulymaan(AS)

262. Which first person of Madina embraced Islam?
(a) Hazrat Nafees (RA)
(b) Hazrat Sawad bin Al-Samat
(c) Hazrat Abu Ayyub (RA)
(d) Hazrat Abdullah (RA)

263. To whom the Holy Prophet (SAW) went after the revelation of first Wahi
(a) Hazrat Khadija (RA)
(b) Warqa bin Nofal
(c) Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA)
(d) Hazrat Ali bin Abu Talib (RA)

264. Name the first Sahabi (R.A.) who was martyred?
(a) Hazrat Haris Bin Abi Halla (RA)
(b) Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqqas (RA)
(c) Hazrat Hamza (RA)
(d) Hazrat Usamah bin Zaid (RA)

265. Name the Sahabia who was the first one to be martyred in the history of Islam?
(a) Hazrat Saffia (RA)
(b) Hazrat Ummay Kalsoom (RA)
(c) Hazrat Sumaiya (RA)
(d) Hazrat Javeria (RA)

266. Who was the first one key holder of Bait-ul-Muqaddas among the righteous Caliphs?
(a) Hazrat Usman (RA) (b) Hazrat Ali (RA)
(c) Hazrat Abbas (RA) (d) Hazrat Umar (RA)

267. Name the first Sahabi who murdered disbeliever in the way of Allah?
(a) Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqqas (RA)
(b) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(c) Hazrat Hamza (RA)
(d) Hazrat Ali (RA)

268. Who was the first one to embrace Islam in the land of Yemen?
(a) Hazrat Zoaib bin Kalaib (RA)
(b) Hazrat Awais Qarni (RA)
(c) Hazrat Abu Moosa Ashari (RA)
(d) None of them

269. Who was the first one to conquer Persia?
(a) Hazrat Abu Bakr bin Jarrah (RA)
(b) Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqqas (RA)
(c) Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (RA)
(d) Hazrat Usamah bin Zaid (RA)

270. Who was the first Commander in Chief of the Islamic Army?
(a) Hazrat Hamza bin Abdul Mutlib (RA)
(b) Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqqas (RA)
(c) Hazrat Ali bin Abu Talib (RA)
(d) None of these

271. Name the battle in which Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (RA) participated for the first time
(a) Badr (b) Khyber
(c) Mota (d) Khandaq

272. Name the first person among infidels of Arabia whose gift was accepted by the Holy Prophet (SAW)
(a) Abu Lahab (b) Abu Sufyan
(c) Abu Jehl
(d) Umar bin Hasham

273. Who first one gave royal gift to the Holy Prophet (SAW)?
(a) Ruler of Iran (b) Abul Hakam
(c) Najashi (d) Abu Sufyan

274. Name the first Muslim who was appointed as Hakam
(a) Saad bin Maaz (RA)
(b) Saad bin Abi Waqqas (RA)
(c) Khalid bin Waleed (RA)
(d) Abu Ubaidah (RA)

275. The Holy Book revealed to Hazrat Daud (AS) is
(a) Injeel (b) Taurat
(c) Zubur (d) None of these

276. The Holy Book of Jews is
(a) Injeel (b) Zabur
(c) Torah (d) None of these

277. Injeel (Bible) is the Holy Book of
(a) Hindus (b) Christians
(c) Parsis (d) Jews

278. 'Miraj Shareef', event occurred on
(a) 18 Rajab (b) 20 Ramadan
(c) 27 Rajab (d) 20 Shawl

279. How many verses of Surah Al-Alaq were first revealed on the Holy Prophet (PBUH)
(a) 3 (b) 5
(c) 8 (d) 12

280. When did the Holy Prophet (PBUH) perform "Hajjat-ul-Wada"?
(a) 630 AD (b) 632 AD
(c) 633 AD (d) 636 AD

281. Which is the seventh month of Islamic year?
(a) Muharram (b) Shawal
(c) Rajab (d) Shabaan

282. Name the first Jannati Shaheed who neither offered any prayer nor kept any fast
(a) Hazrat Saad bin Maaz (RA)
(b) Hazrat Swaid bin Samit (RA)
(c) Hazrat Aseeram Bani Abdul Ashal (RA)
(d) Hazrat Harram bin Malhan (RA)

283. Name the first person who received three blows of arrows during prayer but did not discontinue his prayer?
(a) Hazrat Harram bin Malhan (RA)
(b) Hazrat Abaad bin Bashar (RA)
(c) Hazrat Maaz bin Jabal (RA)
(d) Hazrat Saad bin Maaz (RA)

284. Who was the first Islamic Commando?
(a) Hazrat Talha bin Abdullah (RA)
(b) Hazrat Salma bin Alakoo (RA)
(c) Hazrat Harram bin Malhan (RA)
(d) Hazrat Saad bin Maaz (RA)

285. Name the first Muslim personality who accepted the challenge to fight in the battle of Ohad?
(a) Hazrat Abu Dajjana (RA)
(b) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(c) Hazrat Ali (RA)
(d) Hazrat Hamza (RA)

286. Who was said to be the first one to recite the Quran openly in Makkah?
(a) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(b) Hazrat Zaid bin Sabit (RA)
(c) Hazrat Abdullah bin Masood (RA)
(d) Hazrat Usman (RA)

287. Name the first Sahabi who died?
(a) Hazrat Talha (RA)
(b) Hazrat Asad bin Zarra (RA)
(c) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
(d) None of the above.

288. Identify the number of Surahs in the Holy Quran which are on the names of various prophets
(a) 4 (b) 6
(c) 8 (d) 9

289. Name the first person who declared his conversion to Islam emphatically
(a) Hazrat Umar (RA) (b) Hazrat Ali (RA)
(c) Hazrat Usman (RA) (d) Hazrat Abu Bakar(RA)

290. Identify the last Ghazwa in which the Holy Prophet (PBUH) participated
(a) Mutah (b) Tabuk
(c) Munain (d) Ahzab

291. The police force was set up during the Caliphate
(a) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) (b) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(c) Hazrat Usman (RA) (d) Hazrat Ali (RA)

292. What is meant by Allah's attribute Al-Bari?
(a) The generous (b) The Maker
(c) The Glorious (d) The Aware

293. Name the first male Muslim
(a) Hazrat Ali (RA)
(b) Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA)
(c) Hazrat Zaid bin Haris (RA)
(d) Hazrat Warqa bin Nofal

294. Who introduced the Jail system for detention of prisoners?
(a) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(b) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
(c) Hazrat Ali (RA)
(d) Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (RA)

295. Name the first female Muslim
(a) Hazrat Khadija (RA) (b) Hazrat Fatima (RA)
(c) Hazrat Ayesha (RA) (d) Hazrat Zainab (RA)

296. Which Prophet of Allah is dignified with special title "Khalilullah"?
(a) Hazrat Adam (AS) (b) Hazrat Nuh (AS)
(c) Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) (d) Hazrat Essa (AS)

297. Who was the commander of the Infidels in the battle of Badr?
(a) Abul Sufyan (b) Abu Jahl
(c) Utbah (d) Abu Lahb

298. What are the meanings of Sariyya?
(a) A poetess
(b) A famous Arabian saint
(c) A battle not attended by Holy Prophet (PBUH)
(d) None of these

299. Who added the words "Assalto-Kharum-Menun-Nom" in the Fajr Azan?
(a) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
(b) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(c) Hazrat Usman (RA)
(d) Hazrat Ali (RA)

300. Who added second Azan for Friday prayers?
(a) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
(b) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(c) Hazrat Usman (RA)
(d) Hazrat Ali (RA)

301. Who cured the victims of leprosy as a miracle?
(a) Hazrat Idrees (AS) (b) Hazrat Issa (AS)
(c) Hazrat Yahya (AS) (d) Hazrat Mosa (AS)

302. Which Roman governor ordered the execution of Hazrat Issa (AS)?
(a) Theodore (b) Politus
(c) Herodus (d) None of these

303. Who is called as Najeebullah?
(a) Hazrat Musa (AS) (b) Hazrat Issa (AS)
(c) Hazrat Yahya (AS) (d) None of these

304. Who wept too much over the destruction of his nation that he got blinded?
(a) Hazrat Loot (AS) (b) Hazrat Shoaib (AS)
(c) Hazrat Hood (AS)(d) Hazrat Uzair (AS)

305. Name the first Muslim among children
(a) Hazrat Zaid bin Sabit (RA)
(b) Hazrat Usamah bin Zaid (RA)
(c) Hazrat Ali (RA)
(d) Hazrat Qasim (RA)

306. When the army of Pharaoh was pursing the Israelites, Hazrat Musa (AS) crossed the following sea
(a) The Mediterranean Sea (b) Red Sea
(c) Dead Sea (d) Black Sea

307. At the time of Bait-ul-Maqdas destruction, all the copies of Torah were destroyed and scattered. Who reassembled Torah
(a) Hazrat Haroon (AS) (b) Hazrat Uzair (AS)
(c) Hazrat Zakariya (AS) (d) Hazrat Younas (AS)

308. Which prophet would ride a donkey?
(a) Hazrat ZulKiffil (AS) (b) Hazrat Uzair (AS)
(c) Hazrat Hood (AS) (d) Hazrat Yahya (AS)

309. Hazrat Sulaiman (AS) founded the following mosque
(a) Al-Aqsa (b) Al-Kartaba
(c) Blue Mosque (d) Masjid Hanifia

310. Who was the commander of the Infidels in the Battle of Uhd?
(a) Abu Lahb (b) Abu Sufyan
(c) Abu Jahl (d) Utba

311. Ghazwa Uhd was fought in the year
(a) 580 AD (b) 600 AD
(c) 625 AD (d) 630 AD

312. How many Infidels were killed in Ghazwa Badr?
(a) 50 (b) 60
(c) 70 (d) 80

313. How many Muslims martyred in Ghazwa Badr?
(a) 10 (b) 14
(c) 18 (d) 20

314. Total number of mujahideen in the army of Ghazwa Badr were
(a) 210 (b) 313
(c) 380 (d) 413

315. Holy Prophet (PBUH) died on the day of
(a) Friday (b) Saturday
(c) Monday (d) Tuesday

316. Warqa bin Naufel was
(a) Christian of Makka
(b) Later on embraced Islam
(c) Follower of religion of Hazrat Ibrahim (AS)
(d) A Jew of khyber

317. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) died on
(a) June 8, 632 AD (b) July 15, 630 AD
(c) August 20, 632 AD (d) May 25, 631 AD

318. Which of the following wives of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) gained the title of the 'Mother of the poor'?
(a) Hazrat Khadeeja (RA)
(b) Hazrat Zainab bint Khuzaymah (RA)
(c) Hazrat Ayesha (RA)
(d) Hazrat Mamoona (RA)

319. Who gave the idea to dig a ditch around the city of Medina?
(a) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(b) Hazrat Salman Farsi (RA)
(c) Hazrat Ali (RA)
(d) Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (RA)

320. Who was the Commander of Infidels in the battle of Ditch?
(a) Amr (b) Abu Sufyan
(c) Abu Jahl (d) Abu Lahb

321. Holy Prophet (PBUH) delivered his farewell sermon at Arafat on
(a) 8th Zulhajj (b) 10th Zulhajj
(c) 9th Zulhajj (d) 11th Zulhajj

322. Name the first Muslim among slaves
(a) Hazrat Usamah bin Zaid (RA)
(b) Hazrat Bilal Habshi (RA)
(c) Hazrat Zaid bin Haris (RA)
(d) None of these

323. The tragic incident of Karabala took place on Muharram, 10 ———.
(a) 55 AH (b) 61 AH
(c) 70 AH (d) 72 AH

324. She was alive at the time of Karbala tragedy
(a) Hazrat Ayesha (RA)
(b) Hazrat Hafsa (RA)
(c) Hazrat Mamona (RA)
(d) Hazrat Umme-e-Salma (RA)

325. Al-Azhar Mosque was completed in
(a) 920 AD (b) 972 AD
(c) 980 AD (d) 985 AD

326. The Badshahi Mosque of Lahore was built by
(a) Akbar (b) Shah Jahan
(c) Jehangir (d) Aurangzeb

327. The Mosque of the Prophet (PBUH) was damaged due to fire in the reign of
(a) Hazrat Amir Muawiyya (RA)
(b) Saleed bin Abdul Malik
(c) Motasim Billah
(d) Mamoon-ul-Rasheed

328. Who was Ammeen-ul-Ummat?
(a) Hazrat Usman (RA)
(b) Hazrat Ali (RA)
(c) Hazrat Abu Ubaidah bin Jarrah (RA)
(d) None of these

329. Hazrat Yousaf (AS) was put into the jail by the king of Egypt. He remained behind the bars for
(a) 2 years (b) 5 years
(c) 7 years (d) 12 years

330. Hazrat Yousaf (AS) and Hazrat Yaqoob (AS) met each other after a period of
(a) 20 years (b) 30 years
(c) 40 years (d) 50 years

331. The following prophet was the material grandfather of Hazrat Ayub (AS)
(a) Hazrat Haroon (AS) (b) Hazrat Loot (AS)
(c) Hazrat Musa (AS) (d) None of these

332. Hazrat Ayub (AS) was famous for his quality of
(a) Sympathy (b) Patience
(c) Generosity (d) None of these

333. He adopted the title of Ameer-ul-Momineen for the first time
(a) Hazrat Abu Babar (RA)
(b) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(c) Waleed bin Abdil Malik (RA)
(d) Hazrat Ali (RA)

334. Who is called as Sani Asnain?
(a) Hazrat Noah (b) Hazrat Abu Bakar
(c) Hazrat Yahya (d) Hazrat Ibrahim

335. Who had knowledge of the interpretation of dreams?
(a) Hazrat Issa (AS) (b) Hazrat Yousuf (AS)
(c) Hazrat Musa (AS) (d) Hazrat Yoonus (AS)

336. He would have been prophet. If I were not the last one, the prophet (PBUH) said this about
(a) Hazrat Abu Bakrr (RA) (b) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(c) Hazrat Usma (RA) (d) Hazrat Ali (RA)

337. Makkah was conquered in
(a) 8th Hijrah (b) 9th Hijrah
(c) 10th Hijrah (d) 12th Hijrah

338. Abdullah bin Ubay was a
(a) Hypocrite (b) Christian
(c) Jew (d) Great leader

339. The largest army that ever marched out of Medina was consisted of
(a) 10,000 men (b) 30,000 men
(c) 40,000 men (d) 45,000 men

340. The largest army that ever marched out of Medina was in
(a) Ghazwa Uhad (b) Ghazwa Tabuk
(c) Ghazwa Saweeq (d) Ghazwa Ahzab

341. Jizya means
(a) Religious tax
(b) Poll-tax on non Muslims
(c) Lands cultivated by non Muslims
(d) Income from the minorities

342. What do you understand by 'Al-Fay'
(a) Lands cultivated by Muslims
(b) Lands conquered by Muslims which became the property of Islamic state
(c) Lands cultivated by non Muslims
(d) All of above

343. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was poisoned by a Jewish hostess at that time of
(a) Ghazwa Uhad (b) Conquest of Khyber
(c) Ghazwa Badr (d) Ghazwa Hunain

344. Which Surah of the Holy Quran is called 'the heart of the Quran'
(a) Surah Al-Ikhlas (b) Surah Yasin
(c) Surah Al-Baqarah (d) Surah Ar-Rehman

345. Who was the first Katib-e-Wahi?
(a) Hazrat Ali (RA)
(b) Hazrat Sharjeel (RA)
(c) Hazrat Abu Hurairah (RA)
(d) Hazrat Umar (RA)

346. Which of the following has been called as 'Jehad-e-Akbar' by Holy Prophet (PBUH)
(a) Against the devil
(b) Against the visible enemy
(c) Against his self
(d) Uttering the word of truth in the face of a tyrannical ruler

347. After the battle of Yermuk, which was won by the Muslims, Khalid bin Waleed was removed by the Caliph Umar (RA) from his supreme command. The new Supreme Commander was
(a) Ameer bin Bl-Ass (RA)
(b) Abu Ubaydah (RA)
(c) Saad bin Abi Waqas (RA)
(d) Hazrat Bilal (RA)

348. Who has been titled as 'Saifullah'?
(a) Hazrat Ali (RA)
(b) Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed (RA)
(c) Hazrat Abu Ubedha (RA)
(d) None of these

349. Who firstly raised sword in the way of Islam?
(a) Hazrat Saad bin Maaz (RA)
(b) Hazrat Zubair bin Al-Awwam (RA)
(c) Hazrat Jaafar bin Abi Talib (RA)
(d) Hazrat Hamza (RA)

350. Who raised the flag in a Ghazwa for the first time?
(a) Hazrat Hamza (RA)
(b) Hazrat Abu Salam (RA)
(c) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(d) Hazrat Saad bin Maaz (RA)

351. Who recited the first Azaan in Kaba Tullah?
(a) Hazrat Zaid bin Haris (RA)
(b) Hazrat Usamah bin Zaid (RA)
(c) Hazrat Bilal (RA)
(d) Hazrat Umar (RA)

352. Name the first biggest liar who announced the false Prophethood?
(a) Abu Jehl (b) Musalima Kazaab
(c) Ibn-e-Muljim (d) Saraqa bin Maalik

353. Name the first person who embraced Islam on the occasion of Fatah-e-Makkah
(a) Abu Dajjana (b) Abu Dardaa
(c) Abu Umair (d) Abud Sufyan

354. Name the first ambassador of the Islamic state who was martyred in the way?
(a) Hazrat Saad bin Maaz (RA)
(b) Hazrat Mahja Maula Umar (RA)
(c) Hazrat Haris bin Umair (RA)
(d) Hazrat Zaid bin Haris (RA)

355. Name the first Sahabi of Islamic period who was made Hakam?
(a) Hazrat Saad bin Maaz (RA)
(b) Hazrat Swaid bin Samit (RA)
(c) Hazrat Zaid bin Haris (RA)
(d) Hazrat Saad bin Sabit (RA)

356. Sheikh Ahmad of Sirhand was given the title of Mujadid Alf Sani by
(a) Shah Waliullah
(b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Maulana Abdul Hakeem
(d) Abul-Fazal

357. Sulaiman bin Ashat is the name of Imam Abu Dawood. Who was Ahmad bin Shoaib?
(a) Imam Bukhari (b) Imam Nisai
(c) Ibne-Maja (d) None of these

358. The famous book of Fiqh "Kitab-ul-Kharaj" was written by
(a) Imam Abu Hanifa (b) Imam Shafi
(c) Imam Abu Yousaf (d) Imam Malik

359. Who was called as the kidnapper of the scholars?
(a) Haroon-ur-Rasheed (b) Mahmood Ghaznavi
(c) Abu Jafar Mansoor (d) Alamgir

360. Which of the following was mystic?
(a) Shah Jahan (b) Dara Shakoh
(c) Aurangzeb Alamgir (d) None of these

361. Who founded the school of Dars-e-Nizamia in Indo-Pak?
(a) Mulla Umar (b) Mulla Nizam-ud-din
(c) Fareed-ud-din Atar (d) None of these

362. He revolted against Akbar's Deen-e-Ilahi first of all
(a) Hazrat Mujadid Alf Sani
(b) Hazrat Shah Walliullah
(c) Khawja Baqi Billah
(d) None of these

363. When was Rabia Basry born?
(a) 80 AH (b) 85 AH
(c) 95 AH (d) 100 AH

364. Faisal Mosque of Islamabad is the biggest mosque in Pakistan. It was opened for the public in
(a) 1977 (b) 1983
(c) 1987 (d) 1992

365. Hazrat Imam Tirmazy was a student of
(a) Imam Bukhari (b) Imam Abu Dawood
(c) Imam Nisai (d) Imam Muslim bin Hajaj

366. Which of the following two books are called "Sahihalin"
(a) Bukhari Sharif, Ibne Maja
(b) Bukhari Sharif, Muslim Sharif
(c) Bukhari Sharif, Ibne Dawood
(d) Muta, Ibne Maja

367. It is the third source of Islamic Fiqh
(a) Quran (b) Ijma
(c) Hadith (d) Ijtehad

368. Which of the following book is called as Umm-us-Saheehain
(a) Bukhari Sharif (b) Muta Imam Malik
(c) Muslim Sharif (d) Ibne Maja

369. Imam Bukhari was born in
(a) 194 AH (b) 180 AH
(c) 190 AH (d) 210 AH

370. Who has been titled as the 'Saviour of Islam'?
(a) Caliph Umar (RA)
(b) Caliph Abu Bakar (RA)
(c) Khalid bin Waleed (RA)
(d) Hazrat Ali (RA)

371. Hazrat Abu Bakar reigned for about
(a) 2 years
(b) 3 years
(c) 2 years,3 months and 9 days
(d) 4 years

372. Hazrat Abu Bkar (RA) died in
(a) 10th Hijrah (b) 11th Hijrah
(c) 13th Hijrah (d) 15th Hijrah

373. A land tax imposed on the non-Muslims cultivators and landlords was known as
(a) Jizya (b) Kharaj
(c) Khums (d) None of these

374. The first Ummayed Caliph was
(a) Al-Mughira (b) Ameer Muawiya
(c) Yazid (d) None of these

375. Hazrat Ali (RA) martyred at the age of
(a) 55 years (b) 58 years
(c) 60 years (d) 67 years

376. Hazrat Ali (RA) martyred in
(a) 35 Hijrah (b) 40 Hijrah
(c) 45 Hijrah (d) 50 Hijrah

377. After the 'battle of the camel' Caliph Ali (RA) change his capital from Madina to
(a) Basra (b) Kufa
(c) Makkah (d) None of these

378. Hazrat Umar (RA) was killed by a Persian prisoner of war, named
(a) Mughira (b) Firoz
(c) Harmuzan (d) None of these

379. Hazrat Umar (RA) ruled for
(a) 8 years
(b) 9 years
(c) 10 years, 6 months and 4 days
(d) 12 years

380. During the Orthodox Caliphate, who had the longest tenure?
(a) Hazrat Ali (RA)
(b) Hazrat Usman (RA)
(c) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(d) Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (RA)

381. During the Orthodox Caliphate who had the shortest tenure
(a) Hazrat Umar (RA) (b) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
(c) Hazrat Usman (RA) (d) Hazrat Ali (RA)

382. During the migration from Makkah to Medina, Holy Prophet (PBUH) and Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (RA) took shelter in the
(a) Cave of Hira (b) Dar-e-Arqam
(c) Cave of Thaur (d) Holy Kaaba

383. The tragedy of Bagdad was happened in.
(a) 155 Hijrah (b) 1258 A.D.
(c) 315 Hijrah (d) 1260 A.D.

384. Who was the first Muhajir of Madina?
(a) Hazrat Abu Salam (RA)
(b) Hazrat Zaid bin Haris (RA)
(c) Hazrat Usamah bin Zaid (RA)
(d) Hazrat Abu Hurrairah (RA)

385. Name the Sahabi who was the first one to die in the history of Islam?
(a) Hazrat Hasan bin Sabit (RA)
(b) Hazrat Zaid bin Haris (RA)
(c) Hazrat Asad bin Zarra (RA)
(d) Hazrat Saeed bin Zaid (RA)

386. Name the first ever Muslim family.
(a) Hazrat Ali's (RA) family
(b) Hazrat Khadija's (RA) family
(c) Hazrat Abu Bakr's (RA) family
(d) Hazrat Umar's (RA) family

387. Name the first women who brought up in an Islamic manner from childhood under the care of her Muslim parents?
(a) Hazrat Ayesha (RA)
(b) Hazrat Khakija's (RA)
(c) Hazrat Fatima (RA)
(d) Hazrat Zainab (RA)

388. Who committed the first ever incidental murder in the way of Allah?
(a) Hazrat Ai bin Abu Talib (RA)
(b) Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqqas (RA)
(c) Hazrat Hamza (RA)
(d) Hazrat Umar bin Khatab (RA)

ANSWERS

1. a 2. d 3. d 4. c 5. a
6. a 7. c 8. b 9. d 10. a
11. a 12. a 13. c 14. a 15. d
16. a 17. b 18. b 19. d 20. a
21. a 22. a 23. d 24. b 25. c
26. a 27. b 28. a 29. b 30. c
31. a 32. a 33. a 34. a 35. b
36. b 37. a 38. b 39. d 40. b
41. c 42. c 43. b 44. c 45. a
46. c 47. b 48. c 49. a 50. d
51. a 52. b 53. a 54. b 55. b
56. a 57. a 58. b 59. c 60. c
61. b 62. c 63. b 64. c 65. c
66. c 67. a 68. c 69. a 70. a
71. a 72. a 73. c 74. b 75. d
76. d 77. b 78. b 79. a 80. a
81. a 82. c 83. c 84. a 85. d
86. c 87. a 88. c 89. b 90. a
91. b 92. a 93. b 94. c 95. c
96. a 97. d 98. b 99. a 100. a
101. a 102. d 103. b 104. d 105. b
106. c 107. b 108. c 109. b 110. a
111. a 112. c 113. b 114. b 115. d
116. b 117. d 118. b 119. b 120. d
121. a 122. c 123. b 124. b 125. c
126. b 127. b 128. a 129. b 130. c
131. b 132. c 133. a 134. a 135. c
136. a 137. b 138. a 139. a 140. c
141. b 142. d 143. a 144. a 145. a
146. c 147. b 148. b 149. b 150. a
151. b 152. a 153. a 154. b 155. a
156. c 157. b 158. a 159. c 160. a
161. a 162. a 163. d 164. a 165. d
166. d 167. b 168. a 169. d 170. a
171. d 172. b 173. c 174. a 175. d
176. a 177. c 178. b 179. b 180. a
181. b 182. d 183. a 184. d 185. a
186. c 187. d 188. b 189. c 190. a
191. b 192. a 193. b 194. c 195. d
196. a 197. a 198. b 199. d 200. a
201. a 202. b 203. b 204. a 205. b
206. b 207. c 208. b 209. a 210. c
211. b 212. a 213. c 214. c 215. b
216. a 217. c 218. a 219. b 220. b
221. d 222. b 223. b 224. a 225. a
226. c 227. c 228. a 229. b 230. d
231. a 232. c 233. b 234. d 235. b
236. d 237. b 238. a 239. b 240. c
241. a 242. a 243. b 244. b 245. a
246. c 247. a 248. a 249. c 250. a
251. b 252. c 253. c 254. b 255. c
256. c 257. b 258. a 259. b 260. a
261. b 262. b 263. a 264. a 265. c
266. d 267. a 268. a 269. b 270. a
271. c 272. b 273. c 274. a 275. c
276. c 277. b 278. c 279. b 280. b
281. c 282. c 283. b 284. b 285. c
286. c 287. b 288. b 289. a 290. b
291. b 292. b 293. b 294. a 295. a
296. c 297. b 298. c 299. b 300. b
301. b 302. b 303. c 304. b 305. c
306. b 307. b 308. b 309. a 310. b
311. c 312. c 313. b 314. b 315. c
316. c 317. a 318. a 319. b 320. b
321. b 322. c 323. b 324. d 325. b
326. d 327. c 328. c 329. b 330. c
331. b 332. b 333. b 334. b 335. b
336. b 337. a 338. a 339. b 340. b
341. b 342. b 343. b 344. b 345. b
346. b 437. b 348. b 349. b 350. a
351. c 352. b 353. d 354. c 355. a
356. c 357. b 358. c 359. b 360. b
361. b 362. c 363. c 364. c 365. b
366. b 367. b 368. b 369. a 370. b
371. c 372. c 373. b 374. b 375. c
376. b 377. b 378. b 379. c 380. b
381. b 382. b 383. b 384. a 385. c
386. c 387. a 388. b

SECTION VI

PAKISTAN STUDIES

HISTORY OF SUB-CONTINENT / FREEDOM STRUGGLE & IMPORTANT EVENTS FROM 712 TO 2013

712: Muhammad Bin Qasim, the first Muslim Commander entered India as conqueror
1000: First invasion of Sultan Muhammood of Ghazni in subcontinent
1026: 17th attack of Sultan Muhammood Ghazni on India.
1026: Somnat temple was destroyed by Muhammood Ghazni
1030: Death of Sultan Mahmood Ghazni
1035: Ali Makhdum Hajweri popularly known as Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh came to India with Sultan Masud of Gazni
1192: Sultan Mohammed Ghori defeated Prith Vi Raj at the second battle of Tarain and founded the Muslim rule in India.
1196: Death of Sultan Mohammad Ghori
1206: The slave Dynasty was found in India First Islamic state was established in India and Qatub-u-din Aibek became the first ruler of Islamic state of India.
1210: Death of Qatub-u-Din Aibek during playing polo.
1290: End of Slave Dynasty in India
1290: The Khilji Dynasty was founded in India
1320: End of Khilji Dynasty in India
1320: The Thughlaq Dynasty was founded in India.
1389: Timurlung invaded India
1414: End of Thughlaq Dynasty in India.
1414: Beginning of Saddat Dynasty in India.
1451: End of Saddat Dynasty in India
1451: The Lodhi Dynasty was founded in India
1494: Accession of Babur in Fraghana
1498: First voyage of Vasco da Gama to India (discovery of seas route to India via the Cape of Good Hope)
1526: First Battle of Panipat; Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi; foundation of Mughal dynasty by Babur
1527: Battle of Khanwa—Babur defeated Rana Sanga
1530: Death of Babur and accession of Humayun
1539: Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun and became India's emperor
1545: Death of Sher Shah Suri.
1555: Humayun recaptured the throne of Delhi
1556: Second Battle of Panipat was fought between Hemubikal and Akbar.
1564: Hazrat Mujadid Alf Sani whose real name was Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi was born
1576: Battle of Haldighati-Rana Partab defeated by Akbar
1582: Din-e-Ilahi founded by Akbar
1600: East India Company established
1605: Death of Akbar and accession of Jehangir
1616: First Ambassadar of England Sir Thomas Roe visits Jehangir
1628: Shah Jahan becomes emperor of India
1634: The English permitted to trade in India (in Bengal)
1642. Shalimar Bagh was constructed by Shahjhan
1647: Construction of Taj Mahal in Agra
1658: Accession of Aurangzeb, Shahjahan imprisoned
1666: Death of Shahjahan
1674: Construction of Badshahi Mosque in Lahore.
1703: Shah Waliullah was born
1707: Death of Aurangzeb
1739: Nadir Shah invades India
1757: Battle of Plassey, establishment of British political rule in Bangal at the hands of Lord Clive
1761: Third Battle of Panipat; Shah Alam-II becomes India's emperor
1763: Death of Shah Wali-ullah
1764: Battle of Buxar was fought between Britishers and Mir Qasim.
1765: Clive appointed Company's Governor in India
1767-69: First Mysore War was fought.
1768: Haji Shariat Ullah the founder of Faraizi Movement was born
1780-84: Second Mysore War was fought.
1784: Pitt's India Act
1786: Syed Ahmed Shaheed was born
1790-92: Third Mysore War was fought between English men and Tipu Sultan
1799: Fourth Mysore War — Death of Tipu Sultan
1800: Sikhs conquered the Punjab
1800: May. Fort William College eas established at Calcuta.
1817: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born
1818: Syed Ahmad Shaheed wrote Sirat-i-Mustaqim
1828: Fraizi Movement was started in Bangal.
1831: Syed Ahmad Shaheed was martyred at Balakot
1832: Urdu declared as official language
1839-42: First Afghan War
1845-46: First Anglo-Sikh War
1846: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan became Chief Judge
1846: British Governemnt sold Kashmir to Galab Singh.
1847: Sir Syed wrote his famous book 'Asar as Sanadid'
1848: Doctrine of Lapse under which adoption of son by rulers in the absence of their natural hairs was banned was introduced in Subcontinent.
1849: East India Company occupied Punjab.
1857: War of Independence was fought.
1858: The British ascended the Indian throne and the direct British rule was imposed on India
1858: British East India Company was abolished.
1859: Sir Syed Ahmed set up first school. at Muradabad
1861: Indian Legislative Councils Act was introduced which envisaged association of Indians with the administration at higher level
1861: Legislative Council Act, 1861 the first ever constitutional structure was formulated
1864: Sir Syed set up a Scientific Society in Gazipur which translated the modern works from English to Urdu and Persian
1867: Dar-ul-Uloom-i-Deoband began functioning in a small mosque at Deoband
1866: British Indian Association was founded by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
1867: Hindu-Urdu Controversy began when "Hindus demonstrated against Urdu and demanded its replacement with Hindi as official language in Banaras
1869: Mahatma Gandhi was born.
1869: Sir Syed Ahmad's journey to London with his son.
1870: Foundation of Socieity for the Educational Progress of Indian Muslims.
1870: Publication of Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
1872: Foundation of Muhammadan College Committee.
1875: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established M.A.O school at Aligarh
1876: 25th December-Quaidi-i-Azam was born at Karachi
1877: M.A.O school was upgraded to the status of college and was inaugurated by Lord Lytton
1877: National Muhammadan Association was founded by Syed Ameer Ali.
1877: 9th November Allama Iqbal was born in Sialkot.
1878: Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar was born.
1883: Ilbert Bill was introduced to bring Indian and European magistracy on equal footing
1884: Anjuman-i-Hamayat-i-Islam was established in subcontinent.
1885: Foundation of Indian National Congress by A.O. Hume.
1888: British Govt. gave the title of "Sir" to Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
1889: Ali Garh Trustyship Bill was passed..
1892: Indian Council Act enlarged the Membership of the Central Legislative Council
1894: Nadva-Tul-Ulema was established as a result of some religious minded Government servants, Sufis and Ulemas

1897: 9th March. Syed Jamal-ud-Din Afghani died.
1897: Choudhry Rahmat Ali was born.
1898: Sir Syed died after rendering invaluable service to Muslims
1901: Death of Queen Victoria.
1901: Formation of new province Khyber Pakhtunkwa.
1905: 16th October. First partition of Bangal under Lord Curzon
1906: 1st October. The Muslim delegation comprising 35 Muslim leaders known as Simla Deputation called on the Viceroy
1906: 30th December. Foundation of Muslim League at Dhaka.
1908: Sir Agha Khan became the first president of Muslim League.
1908: Syed Ameer Ali established Muslim League in London.
1909: Indian Council Act introduced
1909: Quaid-e-Azam became the member of Legislative Council from Bombay.
1911: Delhi Darbar. King and Queen of British visit India; Partition of Bengal is annulled
1911: 14th January. Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar issued Comrade English newspaper from Culcata.
1912: "Al-Halal" Urdu newspaper was issued by Maulana Abu-Kalam-Azad.
1913: Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim League
1913: Ancident of Kanpur occured 133 Muslims were killed in this ancident.
1913: Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar issued "Handard" Urdu newspaper.
1914: World War I begins
1914: 31st December. Death of Maulana Altaf Hussain Hali.
1914: Death of Maulana Shibli Nomani.
1916: December. Muslim League and Congress for the first time in the history of India hold their joint session in Lucknow
1916: Lucknow Pact signed by Muslim League and Congress
1917: 27th January. Death of Waqar-ul-Mulk.
1918: World War I ends
1919: Dyarchy system meaning dual system of Government was introduced
1919: Khilafat Movement launched in subcontinent
1919: Massacre at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar by General Dyer
1919: Montague-Chelmsford Reforms introduced in subcontinent.
1919: Rowlatt Act gave extraordinary power to government to suppress the freedom struggle
1920: 13th April. Quaid-e-Azam resigned from the Congress
1920: Jamia Milia Aligarh was established by Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar.
1920: M.A.O College of Aligarh got the status of University.
1921: Hindu Mahsahaba was established.
1927: Boycott of Simon Commission, broadcasting started in India
1928: Simmon Commission came to India to report working of the reforms
1928: Death of Syed Ameer Ali.
1928: Nehru Report was issued by Congress.
1929: After rejecting Nehru Report Quaid-e-Azam gave his famous fourteen points in a meeting held in Delhi
1929: 29th march. Ghazi Ilam-ud-Din killed Rajpal.
1930: Allama Iqbal gave his historical Presidential Address at Allahabad
1930: Civil Disobedience movement launched, Dandi March by Gandhi (April 6, 1930)
1931: Gandhi-Irwin Pact
1931: Under Gandhi-Irwin Pact Congress called off the agitation and agreed to participate in the second Round Table Conference
1931: Khaksar Movement was established by Maulana Anait-ullah Mashriqi.
1931; 4th January. Death of Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar.
1932: Communal Award envisaged communal representation for depressed classes besides Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs
1933: Chaudhri Rehmat Ali issued a Pamphlet "Now or Never"
1933: Pakistan National Movement was established by Ch. Rehmat Ali.
1934: Quaid-e-Azam became the permanent president of Muslim League.
1935: Government of India Act enacted
1935: Sindh separated from Bombay.
1937: Congress forms ministries in 7 provinces.
1938: 18th February. Death of Maulana Shaukat Ali by Muslim League.
1938: Pirpur Report was published.
1939: World War II begins (September)
1939: 22nd December, Muslims celebrated the "Day of Deliverence."
1940: 23rd March. The famous resolution, which came to be known as Pakistan Resolution was moved by Maulvi Fazal-ul-Haq and passed unanimously
1942: Arrival of Cripps Mission in India, Quit India Movement launched (August 8)
1942: Cripps Mission proposed Dominion status for India after the second world war
1942: Death of Sir Abdullah Haroon.
1945: Wavell Plan envisaged constitution of executive council in such a way as to give representation to all major communities in India and Quit India movement launched
1945: Simla Conference was held between all parties of subcontinent at Simla.
1946. 11th January. Muslims celebrated "Victory Day."
1946: British Cabinet Mission visit India; Interim government formed at the Centre
1946: 16th August. Muslim League celebrate "Direct Action Day."
1947: 16th June creation of Pakistan fund.
1947: 3rd June plan 1947 of partition of sub continent
1947: 10th August first meeting of constituent assembly of Pakistan.
1947: 11th August. Quaid-e-Azam elected as the first President of first Constituent Assembly
1947: 14th August. Division of India; India and Pakistan form separate independent-dominions
1947: 17th August declaration of RedCliffe Award.
1947: 30th September Pakistan became the 53rd member of UNO
1947: 24th October Azad Kashmir got independence.
1947: October. Bahawalpur was the first state which joined Pakistan.
1948: Gandhi assassinated (January 30).
1948: 1st April India stopped Rivers water of Pakistan.
1948: 11th September death of Quaid-i-Azam
1949: 12th March. Objective Resolution was passed by the first Constitution Assembly
1949: 1st January cease fire in Kashmir
1949: Pakistan became the member of ILO.
1950: Colombo plan issued
1950: Nawab Liaqaut Ali Khan's tours of USA
1951: 12th February. Choudhry Rehmat Ali died.
1951: 8th Sept. Liaqat-Nehru Pact was signed for dealing minorities problem
1951: 16, Oct. Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated
1951: Death of Maulana Hasrat Mohani.
1951: First census was held in Pakistan
1952. Pakistan became of nonpermanent member of Security Council of UNO first time.
1953: Marshal law was enforced in Lahore (6 March)
1954: 24th October first constituent assembly was dissolved.
1955: 10th August Ch. Muhammad Ali became Prime Minister.
1955: 14th October creation of one unit.
1956: 23rd March Pakistan became Islamic Republic
1956: 23rd March Sakindar Mirza became the first president of Pakistan
1956: 23rd March. The first constitution of the country was enforced
1956: 27th Novemebr Death of Maulana Zafar Ali Khan.
1958: 7th October. Sikandar Mirza abrogated the 1956 Constitution and dissolved Assemblies
1958: 8th October. Martial Law was imposed by Sikandar Mirza
1958: 27th October Ayub Khan became the president of Pakistan

1958: 30th December a education commission was created
1958: Death of Sardar Abdur Rub Nishtar
1958: Gwadar port was bought from Oman.
1959: Agricultural reforms was introduced
1960: Creation of commission for new constitution of Pakistan
1960: Death of I.I. Chandrigar.
1961: Family law ordinance was introduced
1962: Ayub Khan announced the second constitution of Pakistan
1962: Third constituent assembly came into existence
1963: 3rd March Pakistan China border treaty was signed.
1965: India and Pakistan fought a second war over Kashmir.
1965: January presidential election in Pakistan
1966: Fourth constitutent assembly is brought into existence by Ayub Khan.
1966: 10th January Tashqand Treaty was signed between Pakistan and India.
1966: Completion of construction of Islamabad
1966: January Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman introduced his six points
1966: P.D.M. (Pakistan Democratic Movement) was established.
1967: 1st December Pakistan People's Party was formed by Z.A. Bhutto.
1967: Mangla dam's construction completed.
1968: Ayub Khan stepped down under mounting public pressure
1968: Bhutto was arrested
1969: 25th March. Second Martial Law was imposed by General Yahya Khan
1969: Death of Sakandar Mirza and burried in Tehran (Iran).
1969: Swat and Chitral joined Pakistan.
1970: December. First General elections under the LFO were held
1970: 29th March Yahya Khan introduced LFO
1970: A new province Balochistan was established.
1970: Ist July dissolution of one unit.
1971: 16th December East Pakistan was separated from rest of the country
1971: 20th December. Bhutto stepped in as the president and civilian CMLA of Pakistan
1972: 1st March. Land reforms announced by PPP regime
1972: The first Phase of nationalization began when the government took over 31 Industrial Units
1973: 14th August. Third constitution was enforced by Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
1973: The second phase of nationalization began and culminated in the takeover of rice husking Units in 1976
1974: Feb. The 2nd summit of the OIC was held at Lahore
1974: 7th September. Qadianis declared non-Muslims
1974: First Amendment was took place in constitution of 1973.
1974: Pakistan became the Chairman of OIC.
1975: 9th December. Pakistan established diplomatic relations with Bangladesh.
1977: March The second general elections under 1973 Constitution were held which brought 6th constituent assembly into existence
1977: 5th July. Zia-ul-Haq, Chief of the army, took over the government.
1979: 10th December. Dr. Abdus Salam First Pakistani who got Nobel Prize in Physics.
1979: 22nd Septemebr. Death of Maulana Abu-Alla Maududi.
1979: 4th April. Former Prime Minister of Pakistan Zulfiqar Ali was executed.
1979: Pakistan became the member of NAM
1980: Islamabad was declared Distirct.
1980: 20th June. Zakat and Ushar Ordinance enforced in Pakistan.
1981: 24th December. Majlis-e-Shoora was nominated.
1983: Agha Khan University was established in Karachi.
1983: Karachi Steal Mills was established.
1984: 24th Dec. Referendum was held by Zia-ul-Haq on the question whether the people of Pakistan endorse the process of Islamisation and orderly transfer of Power to the elected representative
1985: 17th March. Constitution of 1973 was revived with certain amendments by Zia-ul-Haq
1985: 23th March. Zia-ul-Haq took oath as President and nominated Muhammad Khan Junejo as Prime Minister
1985: 25th Feb. Elections to National Assembly were held bringing 7th National Assembly into existence
1986: Formation of MQM in Sindh
1988: 14th April. Geneva Accord signed between Afghanistan and Pakistan for the withdrawal of USSR troops
1988: 29th May. Junejo's government dissolved
1988: 17th August Death of Zia-ul-Haq
1988: 17th August Ghulam Ishaq Khan became the president of Pakistan
1988: 16th November. Elections for 8th constitution assembly held, PPP emerged as the single largest party
1988: 1st December. Benazir became the first woman Prime Minister of Pakistan
1990: 24th October. Elections for 9th constituent assembly were held
1990: 6th August. Benezir government dissolved by President Ishaq Khan
1990: 6th November. Nawaz Sharif elected as Prime Minister of Pakistan
1992: Pakistan won the Cricket World Cup.
1993: 18th April. Nawaz Sharif government dissolved by the President. Dissolution was Challenged and Assemblies were later on unconditionally restored by Supreme Court
1993: 18th July. Prime Minister and President both resigned by agreement.
1993: 19th October. Benazir took oath of office as Prime Minister for the second time
1993: 6th October. The general elections for the 10th Constituent Assembly was held
1993: April. APHC was formed in Jammu and Kashmir.
1994: 14 Independent Power Producers were licensed in Benazir's period Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari elected as the President
1995: 1st January. Pakistan became the member of WTO.
1996. Death of Dr. Abdus Salam.
1996: 5th November. The President using Powers under the Article 58(2b) dissolved the national assembly and dismissed Benazir's government
1997: 13th February. Nawaz Sharif took oath of office as Prime Minister of Pakistan for the second time
1997: 1st April. Through 13th amendment Articles 58(2b) and 112(2)(b) were deleted from the constitution
1997: 2nd February. General elections for 11th Constituent Assembly were held
1998: 28th May. Nuclear device is exploded at Chaaghi
1998: July. Muhammad Rafique Tarar elected as President of Pakistan
1998: 7 October Pervez Musharraf became the Chief of Army staff
1998: March. Fifth census was held in Pakistan
1998: USA sanctioned on Pakistan
1999: 12th October. The government of Nawaz Sharif dissolved by General Pervaiz Musharraf
1999: June July Kargil crisis
2000: 14th August. General Parvaiz Musharraf launched Devolution of Power Plan 2000
2000: 25th March president of USA Bill Clinton's tour of Pakistan
2001: 20th June. General Musharraf assumed the office as President of Pakistan
2002: 15th November. Legal Frame-work Order was made the Part of the restored Constitution by the President of Pakistan
2002: 16th November. General Pervaiz Musharraf took oath as 10th President of Pakistan
2002: 22nd June. The government enforced the condition of graduation for candidates contesting for General Elections

2002: 23rd November. Mir Zafar Ullah Jamali sworn-in as 21st Prime Minister of Pakistan.
2002: 10th October, 8th Gen. elections were held in Pakistan for 12th Constitution Assembly.
2003: 31st December, 17th emmendment was passed which restored 58(2)B.
2004: 20th May. USA for the first time declared Pakistan and India as nuclear states
2004: 25th June. Prime Minister Zafar Ullah Jamali resigned
2004: 29th June. Shujaat Hussain took oath as Prime Minister of Pakistan
2004: 28th August. Shaukat Aziz sworn as 22nd Prime Minister of Pakistan
2004: 12th SAARC Conference was held in Islamabad (Pakistan).
2004: Pakistan became the Chariman of SAARC for 2nd time.
2005: 12th August. Pakistan successfully test fired its first cruise missile (Babar).
2005: 8th October. An earthquake with a magnitude of 7.6 struck Kashmir & many northern areas killing more than 73000 people & 3 million homeless
2006: 26th April. President Musharraf performed ground breaking of Diamer-Basha Dam
2007: 9th March. Chief Justice of Pakistan Iftikuar Muhammad Chaudhry was sent on force leave and Javed Iqbal took oath as Acting Chief justice of Pakistan.
2007: 20th March. Gwadar Deep Seaport became operational and was inaugurated by General Pervaiz Musharraf.
2007 4th June Pakistan won the South Asian volley ball title.
2007 11th June Pakistan became the Chairman of the Muslim World in UNO
2007: 3rd July. Government of Pakistan started operation Silence against Lal Masjid in Islamabad.
2007: 20th July. Supreme Court reinstated Chief Justice Mr. Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry in its historical verdict.
2007: 5th Dctober. National Reconciliation Ordinace was promulgated in Pakistan.
2007: 6th October. Presidential elections of Pakistan was held. President Musharraf elected but result withheld till final decission by Supreme Court.
2007: 10th October. Khyber Pakhtunkwa provincial Assembly was dissolved.
2007: 18th October. Benazir came back to Pakistan after 8 years in self exile.
2007: 3rd November. General Musharraf declared state of emergency in the country PCO was issued Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry removed and new Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Pakistan Abdul Hameed Dogar took oath.
2007: 15th November. 12th Constitutional Assembly was dissolved after completed her term and caretaker government took the charge.
2007: 16th November. Mian Muhammad Somoroo took oath as 24th Prime Minister of Pakistan and became the head of caretaker government.
2007: 20th November. Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan's provincial assemblies were dissolved after completing their term.
2007: 28th November. President of Pakistan stands down as the head of the Pakistan Army and was succeeded by Lt. General Ashfaq Pervez Kayani.
2007: 29th November. Musharraf Pervez took oath of the President of Pakistan for the second term.
2007: 3rd December. Election Commissioner of Pakistan declared that Nawaz Sharif was not eligible for elections 2007.
2007: 5th December. 37 Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court were removed by the notification whom did not took oath under the PCO on 3rd November 2007.
2007: 15th December. Emergency was lifted and all judges of Supreme Court and High Courts took oath under constitution of 1973.
2007: 15th December. Fifth High Court of Pakistan (Islamabad High Court) was established.
2007: 15th December. President Pervez Musharraf lifted the Emergency.
2007: 27th December. Benazir Bhutto, the former Prime Minister and Pakistan People's Party (PPP) Chairperson, was assassinated in a gun and suicide attack.
2007: 30th December. Bilawal Bhutto Zardari became the Chairman of Pakistan People's party and Asif Ali Zardai became the Co-Chairman of Pakistan People's Party.
2008: Ist January. Assassinated PPP Leader Benazier Bhutto was to Posthumously awarded Ireland's 2007 Tipperary Peace Award.
2008: 18th February. 9th General Elections were held in Pakistan.
2008: 19th March. The National Assembly elected its first woman speaker Fahameeda Mirza.
2008: 20th March. Pakistan conducted a successful test flight of drone, a pilot less plane.
2008: 24th March. Makhdum Syed Yousaf Raza Gillani elected as new Prime Minister of Pakistan.
2008: 3rd April. Pakistan became the chairman of Colombo plan.
2008: 6th April. Qaim Ali Shah elected as the Chief Minister of Sindh.
2008: 10th April. Rana Mohammed Iqbal became the speaker of Punjab Provincial Assembly.
2008: 11th April. Dost Muhammad Khosa elected as the Chief Minister of Punjab.
2008: 12th April. Nawab Aslam Raissani became the Chief Minister of Balochistan.
2008: 20th April. Government of Pakistan has decided to build a new dam by the name of Dotara Dam near Islamabad and Rawalpindi.
2008: 22nd April. Supreme Court of Pakistan has nullified the Condition of BA (Graduation) for the candidates of MNAs and MPSA.
2008: 23rd April. Pakistan took the charge of chairmanship of group of Twenty (G.20).
2008: 26th April. Pakistan became the 8th largest country in the list of rice producing countries.
2008 18th August. General Pervez Musharraf resigned as the President of Pakistan.
2008 9th September. Asif Ali Zardari took oath as 12th President of Pakistan.
2008 24th September. Asif Ali Zardari President of Pakistan addressed UND session and met President Bush.
2008: 26th September. A meeting of friends of Pakistan composed of developed countries of the world was held in New York.
2008: 26th September. Third Augusta 40 B type Henze Submarine was inducted to Navel fleet.
2008: 7th October. Noman Bashir appointed as new Chief of Navel Staff.
2008: 8th October. Third secret session of parliament in the history of Pakistan was held in which the military took the parliament into confidence about the worsening situation in FATA, Khyber Pakhtunkwa and Balochistan.
2008: October 20: The State Bank of Pakistan unveils a Rs.33 billion bail out plan for the stock market.
2008: October 29: Over 200 people are killed, over 500 injured and thousands are displaced as a powerful earthquake hits the Ziarat area in Baluchistan.
2008: December 10: The UN Human Rights Award is given posthomously to Benazir Bhutto, the award is received by her son Bilawal.
2008: December 29: Saleem Raza is announced as the new governor of the State Bank of Pakistan.
2009: 9th February. Dr. Qadeer was released by the Islamabad High Court.
2009: 16th February. The provincial government in consultation with all political parties, Sufi Muhammad and Ulema with the approval of Federal Governemnt introduced changes in 1999 Nizam-e-Adl Regulation and announced promugation of Nizam-e-Adl Regulations (Amended) 2009.
2009: February 25: The Supreme Court rules against the Sharif brothers, saying they are ineligible to hold office due to conviction in a previous case. Govemor rule is imposed in Punjab for two months.
2009: March 3: Srilankan cricket team came under attack of armed gunmen in Lahore as they were enroute to Qaddafi Stadium.
2009: March 4: The PPP emerges as the largest party in the Senate after elections.

2009: March 12: Farooq Naek is elected as the Chairman of the Senate and Jan Mohammad Jamali as the Deputy Chairman of the Senate.

2009: March 17: The Presidency issues the official notification regarding the restoration of the deposed judges, says the judges will not have to take a fresh oath.

2009: March 27: U.S. President Obama unveils new Af-Pak strategy, giving $1.5 billion in aid for development work in Pakistan.

2009: March 29: President Zardari signs summary to lift Governor Rule in Punjab.

2009: April 13: Nizam-e-Adal Regulation 2009 is passed by the National Assembly. The MQM opposes the regulation and stages a walkout from the NA. President Zardari signs the ordinance, making it part of the Constitution of Pakistan.

2009: April 15: Daylight Savings Time begins in Pakistan, as clocks are turned forward by one hour
Khyber Pakhtunkwa Governor Owais Ahmed Ghani signs the Nizam-e-Adal Regulation formally enforcing Shariah rule in Swat and five other northern districts.

2009: April 17: Friends of Pakistan pledge $5.28 billion in aid for Pakistan at a donor conference in Japan.

2009: May 8: Prime Minister Yousuf Raza Gilani announces military operation against Taliban in Swat.

2009: 20 June: Pakistan won ICC second 20–Twenty Cricket World Cup defeating Sri Lanka.

2009: 13 July: People start to return their homes as the Swat Military Operation ends.

2009: August 29: Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani announced a package for Gilgit-Baltistan Self-Governance and Internal Autonomy.

2009: September 09: The Ntional Education Policy 2009 aims at achieving 86% literacy rate along with setting 7% of GDP for education by 2015.

2009: September 24: "Enhanced Partenership with Pakistan Act of 2009" popularly known as Kerry-Lugar Bill for $ 7.5 billion aid in five years was passed by the senate (per year $ 1.5 billion).

2009: September 28: National Drinking Water Policy plans to ensure access to safe drinking water for the entire nation by 2025.

2009: October 18: Pakistan Army launched Rah-e-Nijat in North Waziristan.

2009: October 26: Turkey's Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erodogan was honoured with Nishan-e-Pakistan on 26 October 2009 and he addressed the joint session of Pakistan Parliament and Senate

2009: November 11: National Assembly adopted Human Organ and Tissues Act 2007.

2009: November 17: The first elections for the 23 seats of Gilgit-Baltistan Legislative Assembly were held.

2009: November 17: President Asif Ali Zardari signed Anti Terrorism Ordinance 2009.

2009: November 24: A reconciliation package for Balochistan "Aghaz-i-Haqooq-i-Balochistan" (beginning of the rights of Balochistan) was unveiled in a special joint sitting of the National Assembly and Senate.

2009: December 3: The Punjab Government inaugurated computer laboratories at 4286 schools across the province.

2009: December 11: Syed Mehdi Shah, the first Chief Minister of Gilgit-Baltistan was administered oath of office by Acting Governor Qamar Zaman Kaira.

2009: December 16: Supreme Court of Pakistan declared National Reconciliation Ordinance as never to have existed and against the constitution.

2010: January 13: National Assembly adopted the Public Defender and Legal Aid Office Bill to provide for free legal aid to indigent people.

2010: January 24: Irshad Ahmad Haqani renowned columnist associated with Jang newspaper died.

2010: January 29: The Protection against Harassment of Women at Workplace Bill 2009 signed by President Asif Ali Zardari.

2010: 16 March: President Asif Ali Zardari signed the seventh National Finance Commission Award for distribution of resources among the centre and the Provinces for five years with effect from July 1, 2010.

2010: 19 April: President Zardari signs the 18th Amendment bill into law.

2010: 23 May: First Rental Power Plant, Gulf Rental Power in Gujranwala was inaugurated by the Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani.

2010: 22 July: Pakistan's worst flooding began which affected 20 million people and killed 1600.

2010: 19 October: Former president of Pakistan from November 1993 to December 1997 Farooq Ahmad Leghari died in Islamabad.

2010: 19 November: The world's largest ship based power plant arrived in Karachi which will add 230 MW in the National grid.

2011: 01 January: President Asif Ali Zardari gave assent to 19th Constitutional Amendment Bill.

2011: 14 May: Parliament passes resolution describing US operation in Abbottabad as violation of Pakistan's sovereignty, and calls for review of relationship with United States.

2011: 19 July: Hina Rabbani Khar took oath as 26th Minister for Foreign Affairs and became first female foreign minister of Pakistan.

2011: The Seventeenth SAARC Summit was held from 10-11 of November 2011 in Addu City, Maldives.

2011: Sherry Rehman appointed Pakistan's ambassador to United States.

2011: 26 November, 2011 NATO helicopters from Afghanistan carried out a cross- border air attack on the Salala check post in the Baizai district in the Mohmand Agency in which 24 soldiers were killed.

2011: 26 November, Retaliating angrily the NATD attack, Pakistan has decided to close the logistics Land supply line to NATO in landlocked Afghanistan.

2012: 14 February: The 20th Constitutional Amendment was passed unanimously by the National Assembly.

2012: 21 February: Senate approves 20th Constitutional Amendment bill after consensus.

2012: 28 February: President Asif Ali Zardari signed the 20th Constitutional Amendment bill.

2012: 2 March: The Senate elections were held for 54 seats.

2012: 12 March: Nayyar Ali Bukhari and Sabir Baloch became chairman and deputy Chairman of the Senate respectively.

2012: 17 March: Air chief marshal Tahir Rafique Butt, formally assumed the charge of chief of Pakistan Air Force.

2012: 19 March: Lieutenant General Zaheerul Islam assumed the charge as new Director General (DG) of Inter Services Intelligence (ISI).

2012: 24 March: Justice Mian Shakirullah Jan, a Supreme Court judge, took oath as Acting Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan.

2012: 7 April: 135 Pakistani soldiers buried by avalanche in Gayari military base, Siachen Glacier region.

2012: 20 April: A traveler plane of Bhoja Airline crashed near Chaklala airbase due to bad conditions, killing around 127passengers.

2012: 26 April: Prime Minister Yousuf Raza Gilani was convicted of contempt of court and sentenced detainment in courtroom till the "rising of the court".

2012: 3 May: National Assembly passed resolution for new Province in South Punjab.

2012: 8 May: Supreme Court issued detailed verdict on the contempt of court case against Premier Syed Yousuf Raza Gilani.

2012: 9 May: Punjab Assembly unanimously passed two resolutions for the establishment of South Punjab and revival of Bahawalpur province.

2012: 19 June: The Supreme Court of Pakistan disqualified Prime Minister of Pakistan Yousaf Raza Gilani from membership of parliament from April 26, 2012 in contempt of court case.

2012: 22 June:Prime Minister Raja Pervaiz Ashraf took oath at Aiwan-e-Sadr.

2012: 24 June: President Asif Ali Zardari issued 'Validation Ordinance, 2012, to protect all acts of Mr. Yousaf Raza Gilani as prime minister between April 26 and June 19 and restrained the courts, including the Supreme Court, from challenging them.

2012: 9 July: The National Assembly passed the Contempt of Court bill, 2012.

2012: 11 July: The upper House of Pakistani parliament, Senate, unanimously passed the Contempt of Court Act, 2012.

2012: 13 July: President Asif Ali Zardari signed the Contempt of Court Bill 2012 into law.

2012: 3 August: The Supreme Court struck down the Contempt of Court Act, 2012, after declaring it unconstitutional, void and non est.

2012: 10 August: Medical and Dental Council Amendment Bill, 2012 was signed into law by thePresident.

2012: 12 August: The Special Economic Zones Act, 2012 received the assent of the President.

2012: 16 August: Speaker National Assembly Fehmida Mirza on advise of President Asif Ali Zardari created a 14 member commission to create new provinces inside Punjab.

2012: 9 October: Malala Yousafzai a 14-year old school student from the town of Mingora in Swat District, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, known for her education and women's rights activism in the Swat Valley was shot in the head and neck in an assassination attempt.

2012: 8 November: Dr Faqir Hussain, Registrar Supreme Court of Pakistan, read out the detailed verdict of Asghar Khan case.

2012: 10 November: United Nations Declared November 10 as Malala day.

2012: 12 November: President Asif Ali Zardari signed Drug Regulatory Authority Bill 2012 into a law.

2 Dec, 2012 Pakistan's Mohammad Asif deafeated England's Gary Wilson in the final to win the IBSF World Snooker Championship.

10 Dec,2012 Pakistan closed its embassy in Damascus and evacuated the staff.

15 Dec, 2012 Terrorist attacked the PAF base at Peshawar airport.

17 Dec, 2012 Tax amnesty bill introduced in the National Assembly.

20 Dec, 2012 National assembly passes the fair trial bill.

25 Dec, 2012 Makhdoom Ahmed Mahmood took oath as governor Punjab.

2013: 25 March. Mir Hazar Khan Khoso took oath of caretaker Prime Minister.

2013: 18April. Justice Shaukat Aziz Siddiqui of the Islamabad High Court rejected Musharraf's bail plea and ordered his arrest.

2013: 11 May. General Elections for National and Provincial Assemblies of Pakistan were held across the country.

2013: 14 May. Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz) PML-N won 126 National Assembly seats in May 11 polls.

2013: 3 June. Sardar Ayaz Sadiq was elected as Speaker of the National Assembly of Pakistan.

2013: 5 June. Muhammad Nawaz Sharif took oath as Prime Minister of Pakistan.

2013: June 15, 2013, the historical Quaid-e-Azam Residency was targeted with rockets by militants belonging to the Balochistan Liberation Army. It was completely burnt down as a result of the intense attack.

2013: Jun 23, 2013 Gunmen have killed 10 people, including at least nine foreign tourists. The assault happened at the base camp of Nanga Parbat, the world's ninth highest mountain, in Gilgit-Baltistan.

2013: Jul 30, 2013 Taliban attacked Dera Ismail Khan Prison and freed 248 prisoners.

2013: Aug 19, 2013 Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif addressed the nation for the first time after assuming office in which he showed government inclination to hold talks with Taliban.

2013: Sep. 9, 2013 Mamnoon Hussain, Pakistan's new President, is sworn in in Islamabad Asif Ali Zardari steps down as president after completing his term.

2013: Sep 21 2013 Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif announces six schemes for the youth worth 20 Billion.

2013: 2013, 22 September – Christian targeted sectarian attack, More than 80 people are killed in a double suicide bombing at a church in Peshawar.

2013: Sep 24, 2013 Magnitude 7.7 earthquake strikes Awaran and Khuzdar, area of Baluchistan Province of Pakistan, killing at least 328 people. It has also prompted the appearance of a small island off the coast.

2013: Sep 27, 2013 Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif addressed the 68th session of the General Assembly.

2013: Oct 9, 2013 Qamar uz Zaman nominated as chairman NAB by the government and opposition decision.

2013: 11 Oct, 2013 Thirty two more union councils added to the number of rural area UCs of Gujrat by the district administration, making it 120 from 88 in the fresh delimitation of the district.

2013: 12 Oct, 2013 5.1 magnitude earthquake struck Balochistan.

2013: 20 Oct, 2013 President approves Pakistan Protection Ordinance.

2013: Oct 24, 2013 Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif Meets Obama in Washington DC.

2013: 1 Nov, 2013 Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) chief Hakimullah Mehsud killed by a drone strike in North Waziristan Agency.

2013: 5 Nov, 2013 Pakistan conducted a successful test fire of Short Range Surface to Surface Missile Hatf IX (Nasr).

2013: 8 Nov, 2013 The Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) have elected hardline Swat Taliban leader Mullah Fazlullah as their new chief.

2013: 11 Nov, 2013 Pakistan wins Asian Champions Trophy.

2013: 26 Nov, 2013 Pakistani military deploys its first fleet of domestically developed drones.

2013: 27 Nov, 2013 Lt Gen Raheel Sharif has been appointed as the new Chief of Army Staff.

2013: 27 Nov, 2013 Lt Gen Rashad Mahmood has been appointed the Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee.

2013: Dec, 12: The European Union (EU) granted Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) Plus status to Pakistan with an impressive count of 406 votes, granting Pakistani products a duty free access to the European market.

2013: Dec, 12: Justice Tasadduq Hussain Jilani took oath as the new Chief Justice of Pakistan (CJP)

2013: Dec, 30: First $1 million Caplow Children's Prize is won by Dr Anita Zaidi, Pakistani pediatrician who hopes to save hundreds of newborns in poor Karachi neighborhood of Rehri Goth.

2014: Jan 9th - Taliban suicide car bomb assassinates senior police officer Chaudhry Aslam and kills three others in Pakistan, Pakistan

2014: Jan 17: Peshawar declared as the largest reservoir of polio by WHO (World Health Organization).

2014: January 31st - The first time transgendered people were employed in Pakistan

2014: Feb 5th - General Raheel (COAS Pakistan) was awarded the King Abdul Aziz medal of Excellence by the crown prince.

2014: Feb 6th - The Taliban and Pakistani government begin peace negotiations

2014: Feb 6th - Zinda Bhag, a Pakistani film won the Special Jury Award at the Jaipur Film festival in India.

2014: Feburary 6th – The 144th Horse and Cattle show was held in Jacobabad

2014: Feburary 7th to 23rd-- M. Karim was the only athlete to represent Pakistan in the Sochi 2014 winter games?

2014: Feburary 9th – Pakistan and Srilanka abstained from voting for the Big3.

2014: Feb 12th to 14th The 8th Afghanistan-Pakistan-Turkey Trilateral Summit was held in Ankara, turkey.

2014: Apr 6th -2014: the Security cooperation act was approved by the Iranian parliament. the bill intended to strengthen cooperation between Pakistan and Iran in combating terrorist groups operating in border areas.

2014: Apr 6th -Pakistan secure 3rd position by beating USA in the Street child football world cup held at Rio De Janeiro, Brazil.

2014: April 6th - Security cooperation act., the bill intended to strengthen cooperation between Pakistan and Iran in combating terrorist groups operating in border areas, approved by the Iranian parliament.

2014: April 9th - Hamid Mir, a famous Journalist of the Pakistani media was Attacked by unknown gunmen in Karachi receiving three gunshots.

2014: Apr 10th -Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif addressed the Boao Forum Asia in China
2014: April 13th - Mr Chung Hongwon, Prime Minister of South Korea visits Pakistan. The first ever visit of a South Korean Prime Minister made to Pakistan
2014: April 21st - The two new power units completed at Guddu, inaugurated by Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, Both these units have a capacity of 243MW each ?
2014: April 22nd - Pakistan successfully test-fired short range ballistic missile Hatf-III named Ghazanvi short range surface-to-surface ballistic missile which can carry nuclear and conventional warheads to a range of 290 kilometers
2014: April 23rd - The 3G and 4G licenses were auctioned to the cellular service providers in Pakistan by the government of Pakistan, in process generating a revenue of $ 1.18 Billion.
2014: April 30th - The Prime Minister of Pakistan Muhammad Nawaz Sharif met British Prime Minister David Cameron during his visit to the UK
2014: May 5th - World Health Organization (WHO) imposed strict travel restrictions on Pakistan, in order to prevent the spread of Polio Virus to other countries.
2014: May 8th - The Jinnah International Airport, Karachi, Pakistan was attacked by Taliban Militants.
2014: May 11th - Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif visited Iran to discuss about the crisis in Syria and tensions at the Iranian border.
2014: May 22nd - Pakistan became the first foreign country to use China based GPS system made by BeiDou, GPS can help with urban planning, surveying and mapping environmental supervision, disaster relief efforts, traffic monitoring and other fields.
2014: May 23rd – Accord signed for biometric verification of mobile phone users, by telecom operators and the National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) for Stopping the use of Sims in terrorist activities
2014: May 26th - Nawaz Sharif becomes the first Prime minister of Pakistan to attend the inauguration of an Indian prime minister.
2014: May 27th - Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif met the new Indian Prime Minister, Narendra Modi in Dehli, India.
2014: Jun 4th- Russia lifted the arm embargo off Pakistan.
2014: June 6th, 2014 GEO, a major television channel of Pakistan was suspended for 15 days and fined Rs. 10 million over a dispute with the country's powerful Inter-Services Intelligence spy agency.
2014: June 8th – Jinnah International Airport, Karachi was attacked by Taliban Militants .
2014: June 9th a train service launched which was named After a famous poet of Pakistan, Faiz Ahmed Faiz
2014: June 12th to July 13th Pakistan produced the Barazuca Ball, official football to be used in the FIFA World cup 2014?
2014: June 15th – Operation Zarb-e-Azb Initiated by Pakistan Army in North Waziristan, FATA.
2014: Jun 15th- The Operation Zarb-e-Azb was launched by the Pakistan Armed Forces in North Waziristan against armed insurgent groups
2014: July 2nd – The Protection of Pakistan Act, 2014 was passed, allowing the security forces of Pakistan to shoot suspects on sight, arrest suspects without a warrant and withhold information about where detainees are being held or what they are being charged with
2014: Aug 18th - Mangla Dam, water reservoir in Pakistan was recorded as the largest in the country in 2014, surpassing Tarbela Dam reservoir as it attained its maximum water storage level of 1,242 feet above mean sea level
2014: Sep 1st - Reema Abbasi, Pakistani journalist was awarded the best literary personality of the year at the Fifth Rajiv Gandhi Excellence Awards held in New Delhi
2014: Sep 11th - Pakistani Bowler, Saeed Ajmal was banned due to wrong bowling action by the ICC.
2014: September 15th - The International day of Democracy observed in Pakistan and all over the globe.
2014: September 26th - Hatf IX, the short range surface-to-surface air nuclear capable missile with a maximum range of 60 kilometres test fired by Pakistan.
2014: Sep 26th - Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif addressed the 69th UN General Assembly making an emphatic call for resolution of Jammu and Kashmir conflict as imperative for peace security and economic uplift of South Asians.
2014: October 7th – Admiral Zakaullah took charge as the new chief of Pakistan Navy after the retirement of Admiral Asif Sandila.
2014: Oct 10th - Malala Yousafzai & Kailash Satyarthi win the 2014 Nobel Peace Prize
2014: Oct 10th Malala Yousafzai became the youngest person ever at the age of 17 to receive the Nobel Prize, for the struggle against the suppression of children and young people and for the right of all children to education in.
2014: Oct 29th Malala Yousafzai was awarded the 2014 World's Children Prize in Mariefred, Sweden
2014: Nov 2nd - Misbah-UL-Haq scored the fastest fifty in the history of test cricket, with only 21 balls faced. Further equaled the record for the fastest centaury in the history of test cricket, with only 56 balls faced against Australia
2014: Nov 21st - The US Military award, Legion of Merit was conferred upon the Chief of Army Staff of Pakistan, General Raheel Sharif. In recognition of his brave leadership, sagacity, vision and efforts for peace and stability in the region.
2014: Nov 26th to 27th - The 18th SAARC summit held in Kathmandu Nepal, bearing the theme of Deeper Integration for Peace and Prosperity.
2014: Dec 16th - (Peshawar school massacre)Taliban militants attack the Army Public School and Degree College in Peshawar, Pakistan. They killed more than 145 people including, 132 schoolchildren.
2014: Dec 20th -Pakistan became the first associate CERN (European Center of Nuclear Research) member from Asia
2015: January 6th -- The 21st amendment bill to the constitution of Pakistan passed by both National Assembly of and Senate of Pakistan
2015: January 14th -- General Raheel Sharif meets the UK Prime Minister David Cameron at 10 Downing Street in London, UK?
2015: January 6th -- The 21st amendment bill to the constitution of Pakistan passed by both National Assembly of and Senate of Pakistan
2015: 2nd February - Pakistan successfully test-fired indigenously developed Air Launched Cruise Missile (ALCM) Ra'ad, with a range of 350 KM and a capacity of 10-35 kilo tones nuclear warhead.
2015: 8th March - Istanbul Special Islamic Award was awarded to the Chief of Army Staff Gen Raheel Sharif for his counter-terrorism efforts by the World Islamic Forum (WIF), a think tank of Muslim Countries.
2015: 9th March - Shaheen III, nuclear capable surface-to-surface ballistic missile with a range of 2,750 kilometers, test fired by Pakistan Army.
2015: 12 March - Raza Rabbani, elected as the Senate's chairman
2015: 13th March - Pakistan army for the first time tested its own indigenously developed pilotless drone 'Burraq' armed with laser-guided 'Barq' missile.
2015: 15th March - two churches attacked in Lahore causing the death of 15 people
2015: 18th March - Air Marshal Sohail Aman named as the new Chief of Air Staff (CAS)
2015: 19th March - Pakistan's seabed territory expands by 50,000 square Kilometers after United Nations' Commission on Limits of Continental Shelf (UNCLCS) completed its review and accepted Pakistan's claim for extension of its continental shelf limits.
2015: 20th March - Misbah-ul-Haq & Shaid Afridi, two reknowned Pakistani cricketers retired from the One Day International (ODI) format of cricket.
2015: 23rd March - The Pakistan Day parade held after 7 years of discounity, in which Personnel from all three services, Pakistan Army, Navy and Air Force precipitated.

2015: 1st April - Memorandum of understanding (MoU), to constitute a judicial commission that will investigate allegations of rigging in the 2013 general elections signed among the ruling PML-N and the PTI.

2015: 4th April - Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif met the King of Saudia Arabia Salman Bin Abdulaziz Al in Riyadh

2015 20th April: Pakistan and China signed 51 Important MoUs. agreements include energy, infrastructure, security, economic development, etc

2015 5th May: Quaid-i-Azam Solar Power Park (QASP) was inaugurated by Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, now providing 100MW to the national grid. The solar power park is set up in Bahawalpur at a cost of Rs 15 billion with Chinese assistance, the solar park is built upon 500 acre land and is aimed to raise the national grid capacity by 1,000MW

2015 10th May: Rafique Rajwana took oath as the new Govomer of Punjab

2015 11th May: The Test of air defence system FM-90 completed under the leadership of Gen Raheel Sharif

2015 11th May: First export Ship left Gwadar port

2015 13th May: Agha Khan community was targeted by the IS in Karachi , at least 43 men and woman were killed

2015 22nd May: First ever International T20 cricket match was played at Gaddafi Stadium Lahore between Pakistan and Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe to tour Pakistan for One day and T20 cricket series, ending the 7 years draught of cricket in Pakistan.

2015 July. Pakistan become a full member of Shanghai Cooperation Organization at its 15th Summit.

2015 9th July. Australia lifted a ban on many imports from Pakistan.

2015 July. Judicial commission declared 2013 elections conducted fairly and in accordance with the law.

2015 July. An Indian drone shot down by Pakistan while on a espionage flight.

2015 2nd Aug The first comprehensive dictionary of Balochi language launched in Quetta, the Chief Editor of the dictionary is renowned author Mir Jan Mohammad Dashti.

2015 5th Aug presidency receive the first summary from the Prime Minister's Office in Urdu. In Order to Promote National Language, Urdu.

2015 6 Aug Pakistan, named as the Best English-as-a-Second-Language (ESL) Nation and reached the semi final stage in the World Schools Debating Championship 2015 being held in Singapore.

2015 10th Aug: Belarus & Pakistan signed 8 memorandums of understanding (MoUs) , covering the sectors of information, culture, education, scientific cooperation, information technology, forestry and agriculture.

2015 12th Aug China and Pakistan signed 20 agreements worth 1.6 billion US dollars to implement the ambitious China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) project.

2015 15 Aug A former director general of Inter Services Intelligence (ISI), retired Lt Gen Hameed Gul, died at a hospital in Murree after suffering a brain haemorrhage. He was 79.

2015 16th Aug Punjab Home Minister retired Col Shuja Khanzada and 18 others lost their lives in his ancestral home in village Shadi Khan, some 100 kilometres south-west of Islamabad after a terrorist attack.

2015 18th Aug The Supreme Court on Tuesday pointed out that army officers lose the protection of the Pakistan Army Act (PAA), 1952 when they are deputed to a department that has nothing to do with their regular duties

2015 19th Aug Pakistan sign a landmark defense agreement With Russia that includes four Mi-35 Hind E attack helicopters

2015 19th Aug The Supreme Court accepted a petition moved to seek cancellation of hunting licences and permits issued to VIPs and Arab royals that threaten the extinction of vulnerable birds like 'houbara bustard'.

2015 2nd Sep The banned duo of ex-captain Salman Butt and fast bowler Mohammad Asif, allowed by the International Cricket Council (ICC) to return to the game

2015 4th Sep United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon announced the appointment of a Pakistani military officer Maj Gen Muhammad Tayyab Azam as the force commander of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (Minurso).

2015 4th Sep Pakistan's first online portal and database about labour inspection launched, the online portal has been developed by the International Labour Organization (ILO).

2015 7 Sep The indigenously-developed Pakistani missile-firing drone "Burraq" first ever introduced into battle field, targeting a terrorist compound in Shawal Valley.

2015 8th Sep. India boycott the 61st Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference which is slated to be held in Islamabad, Pakistan from 30 September to 8 October 2015

2015 30 September Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif proposed a 4-point Peace Initiative at the United Nations General Assembly.

2015 1 October Interior Minister Chaudhry Nisar Ali Khan unveiled the first ever policy to regulate the operations of international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) in Pakistan

2015 16 October Pakistan and Russia signed an agreement to build a 1100-km gas pipeline stretching from Karachi on Arabian Sea to the eastern city of Lahore

2015 22 October Gen Nasser Janjua appointed as the new National Security Advisor(NSA)

2015 22 October Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and US President Barack Obama met at the white house.

2015 November Absar Alam, appointed as the new chairman of Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (Pemra)

2015 26 October Pakistan struck by Hindu Kush earthquake.

2015: 11 Nov. Absar Alam appointed as the new chairman of Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (Pemra).

2015: Nov 30th to Dec 11th. PM Nawaz Sharif attended the 21st UN Climate Change Conference (COP21) in Paris

2015: 9 December. 8-point Composite Dialogue Process (CDP) between India and Pakistan replaced by 10-point Comprehensive Bilateral Dialogue (CBD).

2015: 13th December. The Construction work on the TAPI (Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India) Gas Pipeline project started in Turkmenistan.

2016: 3rd January. The Execution of Irani Cleric caused the conflict between Saudi Arabia and Iran further on caused the termination of all diplomatic ties between both countries.

2016: 6th January. Netflix, world's leading video streaming network announced the launch of its services in Pakistan

2016: January. Gas discovered by the Oil and Gas Development Company Ltd (OGDCL) in Sukkur, Sindh

2016: 11 January. The first Conference of Quadrilateral Coordination Group (QCG) on Afghan Peace and Reconciliation process held in Islamabad.

2016: 14th January. Militant Islamic State group's Afghanistan-Pakistan wing declared as a foreign terrorist organization by the United States

2016: 15th January. Muhammad Amir played his first intemational match on after returning from a lengthy ban due to spot fixing Against New Zealand.

2016: Jan 15-17. Single Country Exhibition 2016 held in Colombo aimed at tapping business potential between Pakistan and Sri Lanka

2016: 16th Jan. Taiwan got their first ever female president.

2016: 18th Jan. PM Nawaz Sharif met His Majesty King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud in Riyadh to disscuss the recent escalation of tensions between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

2016: 3rd Feb. Gwadar Turbat Hoshab Road (M 8) that would link Gwadar Port with Quetta and serve as vital part of the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), inaugurated by PM Nawaz Sharif at HOSHAB Balochistan.

2016: 12th Feb. Pakistan won gold medal in the Hockey event at the 12th South Asian Games

2016: 13th Feb. Khoushleem Bano, Rukhsana Parveen and Sofia Javed became the first female boxers from Pakistan to feature in an international sporting event, South Asian Games

2016: 19 Feb. Pakistan officially lifted sanctions on Iran and decided to revive economic and commercial relations with it.

2016: 21st Feb. PM Nawaz Sharif meet U.S. Vice President Joe Biden and Afghan President Ashraf Ghani in Davos, Switzer-

land to discussed efforts for peace and reconciliation in Afghanistan.

2016: 23 February. Pakistan National Parliament became the world's first to run fully on solar power on, the system provides 62 MW to the parliament and a surplus 18 MW to the national grid

2016: 4th to 23rd Feb. First season of the Pakistan Super League (PSL) held in UAE, Islamabad United won the final.

2016: 25th Feb. Sindh assembly passed the Protection of Women Against Violence Bill, the bill declares physical violence, abusive language, stalking, cybercrimes, etc., against women a crime.

2016: 28th Feb. Pakistani born woman, Sharmeen Obaid-Chinoy won her second Oscar for the Best Documentary (Short Subject) 'A Girl in the River: The Price of Forgiveness'

2016: Feb. Nergis Mavalvala, the Pakistani born astrophysicist was among the team of scientists who verified Albert Einstein's general theory of relativity.

2016: 1st Mar. Mumtaz Qadri executed at Central Jail Rawalpindi, the former Elite Force commando who gunned down his charge Punjab Governor Salmaan Taseer

2016: 1st March. Additional power was given to the Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (Pemra)chief to Stop any channel from broadcasting for a limited period of time

2016: 4th March. Japan granted Pakistan $8.9 million to further strengthen training facilities on power grid operations

2016: Mar 12. Allah Dino Khawaja appointed as the new Inspector General (IG) of Sindh.

2016: March. PM Nawaz Sharif represented Pakistan at the14th Heads of Government Council meeting of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) held in Zhengzhou, China

2016: 18th March. Supreme Court of Pakistan lifted three year travelling ban off Ex General Pervez Musharraf

2016: March. Pakistan Cricket team exit at group stage from the World T20 2016, hosted by India

2016: 22nd March. Brussels came under terrorist attack, claimed by the Islamic State, the headquarters of NATO and EU are located in this city.

2016: 22nd March. Muhammad Amlish was appointed as the new Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) chief.

2016: 23rd March. Mustafa Kamal announced the name of his new political party Pak Sar Zamin Party.

2016: 24th March. Bhushan Yadav the RAW's serving officer was Caught by ISI in Balochistan.

2016: 25th March. Pakistan and Iran sign six MoUs to strengthen bilateral cooperation in health, commerce, finance and foreign services.

2016: 25-26 March. Hassan Rouhani became the first Iranian head of state to visit Pakistan in 14 years.

2016: 27th March. Deadly suicide attack, Easter attack took place in Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Lahore. Killing atleast 72 people.

2016: 28th March. Ashtar Ausaf was appointed as the new attorney general of Pakistan.

2016: 9th April Pakistan Navy successfully test-fired missile, Zarb

2016: 11th April JF-17, indigenously manufactured war Aircraft was inducted in the Pakistan Airforce No. 2 Squadron (Minhas), replacing some of the oldest F-7Ps in its inventory

2016: 11th April a bill approved in the National Assembly to convert Pakistan International Airline into a public limited company.

2016: 13th April Prevention of Electronic Crime Bill was Passed by the National Assembly on, aimed at curbing cyber crime

2016: 18th April Inzimam-Ul-Haq was appointed as the new chief selector of Pakistan Cricket Team

2016: 20th April Pakistan and China signed an agreement for the launch of a special satellite to monitor the development of the 46 billion US dollar China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) projects

2016: 21st April six army officers were dismissed by Chief of Army Staff General Raheel Sharif as they were convicted of corruption.

2016: 22nd April Soran Singh a minority MPA who belonged to PTI, was gunned down in a targeted attack in Buner.

2016: 6th May Mickey Arthur was appointed as the new head coach of Pakistan Cricket Team.

2016: 6th May NAB recoverd 730 million after an operation was conducted on a finance Secretary's residence in Balochistan.

2016: 12th may PM Nawaz Sharif attended the inauguration of Central Asia South Asia Transmission Line(CASA-1000) in Tajikistan.

2016: 19th May 22nd constitutional amendment bill was adopted by the National Assembly of Pakistan, unopposed. This constitutional amendment envisages qualifications and procedure for appointment of Chief Election Commissioner and members of the Election Commission of Pakistan.

2016: 8th June Major General Per Lodin was appointed as the new chief military observer and head of the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)

2016: 9th June Pakistan topped in the list of 19 countries figuring in the Malware Infection Index (MII) in the Asia-Pacific region, report released by Microsoft

2016: 13th June Afghan Border guards fired upon the Pakistani soldiers in order to disrupt the construction of Pakistan-Afghanistan barrier at Torkham Pass.

2016: 14th June Pakistan Army Major Ali Jawad Changezi was injured by Afghan firing along Torkham border and later declared dead.

2016: 28th June Syed Mansoor Ali Shah was elected as the new Chief Justice of Lahore High Court.

2016: 8th July Humanitarian, Abdul Sattar Edhi Passed away. He became the third Pakistani after Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Zia ul Haq, to receive military honor at his burial ceremony.

2016: 8 July Burhan Wani, the commander of the Kashmiri militant group Hizbul Mujahideen, whose social media campaign had an outreach among a section of Kashmiri Muslim youth, was killed by the Indian Security forces.

2016: 14th to 18th July Pakistan won their fourth test match against England at Lords stadium after 20 years.

2016: 15 July A coup was attempted by a faction within the Armed Forces against the government in Turkey which ultimately failed.

REFORMS / ACTS DURING BRITISH PERIOD

Sr. No	Nomenclature of the Reforms/Act	Year	During the term of	Significance
1.	Doctrine of Lapse	1848	Lord Dalhousie	Adoption of sons by rulers in the absence of their natural heirs was banned
2.	Indian Legislative	1861	Lord Canning	Envisaged association of Indians with the administration at higher level.
3.	Ilbert Bill	1883	Lord Ripon	To bring Indian and European magistracy on equal footing
4.	Indian Councils Act	1892	Lord Lansdown	Membership of the central legislative councils was enlarged
5.	Morely-Minto Reforms	1909	Lord Minto II	Separate electorates for Muslims
6.	Indian Councils Act	1909	Lord Minto II	

7.	Dyarchy	1919	Lord Chelmsford	Meaning dual system of Government
8.	Jallianwala Bagh Massacre	1919	Lord Chelmsford	Massacre at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar by General Dyer
9.	Rowlatt Act	1919	Lord Chelmsford	Extraordinary powers were given to government to suppress to freedom struggle with General Dyer as the Commandant
10.	Simon Commission	1928	Lord Irwin	To report working of the reforms; recommended dyarchy in provinces of India
11.	Gandhi-Irwin Pact	1931	Lord Irwin	Congress called off the agitation and agreed to participate in the Second Round Table Conference
12.	Communal Award	1932	Lord Wellingdon	Envisaged communal representation for depressed classes besides Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs
13.	Separate electorates	1932	Lord Wellingdon	
14.	Government of India Act	1935	Lord Wellingdon	Provided for a federal type of constitution
15.	Cripps Mission	1942	Lord Linlithgow	Proposed Dominion status for India after the Second World War
16.	Wavell Plan	1945	Lord Wavell	Envisaged constitution of executive council in such a way as to give representation to all major communities in India
17.	Cabinet Mission Plan	1947	Lord Wavell	Envisaged establishment of Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution
18.	Indian Independence	1947	Lord Mountbatten	India partitioned and attained independence

HISTORY OF PAKISTAN

1. The Arab conquest of Sindh took place in:
   (a) 712 A.D. (b) 740 A.D.
   (c) 1001 A.D. (d) 1009 A.D.
2. Al Beruni came to India along with:
   (a) Mahmud of Ghazni
   (b) Muhammad-bin-Qasim
   (c) Muhammad Ghuri (d) Timur
3. Who laid the foundation of the first independent Turkish kingdom in India?
   (a) Mohammad bin Qasim (b) Qutubuddin Aibak
   (c) Ghiasuddin Balban (d) Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq
4. The Sultan of Delhi who is reputed to have built the biggest network of canals in India was:
   (a) Iltutmish (b) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
   (c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq (d) Sikandar Lodi
5. The coin *rupia* was first issued by:
   (a) Sher Shah Suri (b) Alauddin Khilji
   (c) Akbar (d) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
6. Who was the ruler of medieval India who is credited with the building of the Grand Trunk Road?
   (a) Babur (b) Sher Shah Suri
   (c) Jahangir (d) Krishnadeva Raja
7. Which of the following Englishmen was honoured by Jahangir with the title of 'Khan'?
   (a) Sir Thomas Roe (b) Edward Terry
   (c) William Hawkins (d) None of these
8. The Peacock throne was made for:
   (a) Jahangir (b) Akbar
   (c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb
9. Which Indian king requested Napoleon for help to drive the British from India?
   (a) Rani of Jhansi (b) Jai Singh
   (c) Shivaji (d) Tipu Sultan
10. Who united all the Sikhs and founded a kingdom in the Punjab?
    (a) Guru Nanak (b) Guru Gobind Singh
    (c) Ranjit Singh (d) Guru Tegh Bahadur
11. When was the monopoly of East India Company in trade brought under the control of the British Crown?
    (a) 1773 A.D. (b) 1784 A.D.
    (c) 1793 A.D. (d) 1813 A.D.
12. Mujahideen Movement was launched under the leadership of
    (a) Haji Shariat Ullah (b) Syed Ahmad Shaheed
    (c) Shah Ismail (d) Shah Wali Ullah
13. Syed Ahmad Shaheed alongwith Shah Ismail was martyred in a battle with Sikhs at
    (a) Panipat (b) Pathankot
    (c) Balakot (d) Agra
14. Which religious scholar tried to eradicate different innovations from the religion?
    (a) Shah Wali Ullah
    (b) Haji Shariat Ullah
    (c) Syed Ahmad Shaheed
    (d) Shah Ismail
15. Who was the founder of Faraizi Movement?
    (a) Shah Ismail (b) Haji Shariat Ullah
    (c) Syed Ahmad Shaheed (d) Shah Wali Ullah
16. Sir Sayyed was born in Delhi on ________.
    (a) 17th October 1817 (b) 15th November 1817
    (c) 10th October 1818 (d) 25th December 1818
17. Which of the following book was written by Sir Sayyed in 1847?
    (a) History of Bijnur (b) Asar us-Sanadid
    (c) Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind
    (d) Ain-i-Akbari
18. Sir Sayyed was appointed the member of Imperial Council in ________.
    (a) 1877 (b) 1879
    (c) 1878 (d) 1876
19. In which book Sir Sayyed discussed in detail the similarities between Islam and Christianity
    (a) Ahkam-ul-Kalam (b) Ahkam-ul-Muzahib
    (c) Tabeen al Kalam (d) None of them

20. In 1859 Sir Sayyed set a school where Persian and English was taught
(a) Lucknow (b) Muradabad
(c) Aligarh (d) Bijnaur

21. When did Sir Sayyed established a Scientific Society in Ghazipur which translated the modern works from English to Urdu and Persian?
(a) 1866 (b) 1863
(c) 1865 (d) 1864

22. When did Sir Sayyed set M.A.O. High School in Aligarh
(a) 1871 (b) 1875
(c) 1873 (d) 1872

23. In which area of Pakistan found 2000 old forests.
(a) Ziarat (b) Skardu
(c) Changa Manga (d) Chitral

24. In Teehzib-ul-Akhlaq Sir Sayyed described aspects of the ________.
(a) Indian Culture (b) Muslim Culture
(c) British Culture (d) Arabian Culture

25. Who introduced Two-Nation Theory for the first time?
(a) Ch. Rehmat Ali (b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(c) Allama Iqbal (d) Shah Wali Ullah

26. The first Indian Councils Act which proved to be a land-mark in constitutional history of India was passed in:
(a) 1853 (b) 1857
(c) 1861 (d) 1892

27. The Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by:
(a) Lord Wellesley (b) Warren Hastings
(c) Lord Canning (d) Lord Dalhousie

28. Who was the Viceroy of India at the time of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?
(a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Hardinge
(c) Lord Chelmsford (d) Lord Irwin

29. The first movement launched against the British in India was:
(a) Khilafat Movement
(b) Swadeshi Movement
(c) Non-Cooperation Movement
(d) Quit India Movement

30. Lord Curzon is best known for which of the following:
(a) University Act of 1904
(b) Partition of Bengal in 1905
(c) Indian Councils Act of 1892
(d) Government of India Act of 1909

31. Moplah rebellion of 1921 took place in
(a) Assam (b) Kashmir
(c) Malabar (d) Sindh

32. Who convened a meeting of Muslim Leaders to discuss the possibilities of a Muslim political party in India?
(a) Saleem-ul-Mulk (b) Sir Agha Khan
(c) Nawab Salim Ullah Khan (d) Waqar-ul-Mulk

33. Who was the first President of Pakistan Muslim League?
(a) Nawab Salim Ullah Khan
(b) Sir Agha Khan
(c) Nawab Waqar ul Mulk
(d) Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk

34. Who among the following pioneered Khilafat Movement?
(a) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (b) M.A. Jinnah
(c) Gandhi (d) Ali Brothers

35. Who headed the Cabinet Mission?
(a) Sir Stafford Cripps
(b) A.V. Alexander
(c) Lord Pethick Lawrence
(d) None of these

36. Indian Council Act of 1909 was also known as
(a) Minto-Morley Reforms
(b) Morley-Chelmsford Reforms
(c) Reforms of 1909
(d) None of them

37. Name the Viceroy with whom the Simla Deputation met?
(a) Lord Wallington (b) Lod Minto
(c) Lord Hastings (d) Lord Mayo

38. Who led the Simla Deputation?
(a) Allama Iqbal (b) Sir Agha Khan
(c) Ch. Rehmat Ali (d) Liaquat Ali Khan

39. How many Muslim Leaders were included in the Simla Deputation?
(a) 31 (b) 33
(c) 32 (d) 35

40. When Quaid-e-Azam resigned from the Imperial Legislative Council?
(a) 1918 (b) 1916
(c) 1919 (d) 1918

41. Quaid-e-Azam left Congress in
(a) 1919 (b) 1920
(c) 1918 (d) 1921

42. Under which Act Muslims were given the right of separate electorate
(a) Indian Act of 1935 (b) Indian Act of 1940
(c) Indian Act of 1909 (d) Indian Act of 1919

43. Government of India Act, 1919 was based on
(a) Rowlatt Act (b) Mayo Report
(c) Ranipur Report (d) Montague-Chelmsford Report

44. The first Civil Disobedience Movement was started after the
(a) Rowlatt Act of 1919
(b) Jallianwala Bagh massacre
(c) Chauri-Chaura incident of 1922
(d) Arrival of Cripps Mission

45. When Chaudhry Rehmat Ali presented the name of Pakistan?
(a) 1930 (b) 1932
(c) 1931 (d) 1933

46. When the control of Muslim League was taken over by Quaid-e-Azam?
(a) 1934 (b) 1932
(c) 1933 (d) 1931

47. The Congress quit ministries in
(a) December, 1939 (b) November, 1939
(c) September, 1935 (d) October, 1939

48. Why Muslims observed 'Day of Deliverance'?
(a) End of non-cooperation movement
(b) End of Congress ministries
(c) Return of Simmon Commission
(d) None of them

49. Which report rejected the demand for separate electorate previously accepted by Hindus in Lucknow Pact?
(a) Simmon Report (b) Nehru Report
(c) Cripps Report (d) Montague Report

50. Maulana Zafar Ali Khan from the province of ________ supported the Pakistan's resolution.
(a) Punjab (b) Sindh
(c) Khyber Pakhtunkwa

51. When the Muslim League joined the interim government in 1946. Liaquat Ali Khan was assigned the portfolio of:
(a) Foreign affairs (b) Home
(c) Finance (d) Defence

52. In the elections of 1945-46 how many Muslim seats were won by Muslim League in the Central Assembly?
(a) 50% (b) 75%
(c) 100% (d) 65%

53. In the elections of 1945-46 out of total Muslim seats of 119, how many seats Bengal Muslim League won?
(a) 114 (b) 110
(c) 115 (d) 113

54. When did the Viceroy asked the Congress to form an Interim-Government?
(a) June 1944 (b) September 1946
(c) October 1945 (d) December 1943

55. The June 3rd plan is also known as
(a) Cabinet plan (b) Partition plan
(c) August offer (d) Cripps plan

56. Who was the Chairman of Boundary Commission to define the boundaries of the dominions under the Indian Independence Act of 1947?
(a) Lord Wavell (b) Stafford Cripps
(c) Lord Mountbatten (d) Cyril Radcliffe

57. According to which Act Khyber Pakhtunkwa was given a status equal to other Provinces?
(a) Act of 1935 (b) Independence Act
(c) Act of 1918 (d) Act of 1917

57(i) When 18th amendment was passed in the National Assembly?
(a) 8th March 2010 (b) 18th March 2010
(c) 8th April 2010 (d) 18th April 2010

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

58. When was the Pakistan Constituent Assembly constituted?
(a) July 20 1947 (b) June 20, 1947
(c) August 20, 1947 (d) August 25, 1947

59. On what date did the Quaid-e-Azam Address the Constituent Assembly for the first time?
(a) 10 August 1947 (b) 11 August 1947
(c) 20 August 1947 (d) 25 August 1947

60. The interim constitution of the Pakistan was based on ________.
(a) Indian Act. 1935 (amended)
(b) Indian Independence Act. 1947
(c) a and b
(d) None of them

61. Who was the second Governor-General of Pakistan?
(a) Liaquat Ali Khan (b) Abdul Rab Nishter
(c) Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din (d) Raja Ghazanfar

62. Who was the second Prime Minister of Pakistan?
(a) Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din (b) Abdul Rab Nishter
(c) I.I. Chundrigar (d) Malik Ghulam Muhammad

63. Who was the second President of Pakistan?
(a) F.M. Ayub Khan (b) Muhammad Ali Bogra
(c) Zafar ullah Khan (d) Abdul Rab Nishter

64. When the Constituent Assembly passed the Objective Resolution?
(a) 12th February 1949 (b) 12th March 1949
(c) 12th April 1949 (d) 12th March 1948

65. Name the person who took over after the dismissal of Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din?
(a) Muhammad Ali Bogra
(b) Ch. Muhammad Ali
(c) I.I. Ghundrigar
(d) Malik Ghulam Muhammad

66. Who dissolved the Federal Assembly on 24 October, 1954?
(a) Sikandar Mirza (b) Ghulam Muhammad
(c) Ayub Khan (d) Ch. Muhammad Ali

67. The 2nd Constituent Assembly passed the "First Constitution" (1956) on 2nd March. 1956 which was enforced on
(a) 23 June, 1956 (b) 23 July, 1956
(c) 14 August, 1956 (d) 23 March, 1956

68. The designation of Governor-General was changed to President in
(a) 1956 (b) 1957 (c) 1958 (d) 1959

69. Under the Constitution of 1956 which language was declared as the national language?
(a) Urdu (b) Bengali
(c) Both a & b (d) English

70. Which Constitution for the first time made it compulsory for the head of state to be a Muslim?
(a) 1973 (b) 1962
(c) 1956 (d) 1981

71. When the first Constitution (1956) was abrogated and Martial Law was proclaimed?
(a) 8 April, 1958 (b) 8 August, 1958
(c) 27 October, 1958 (d) 8 September, 1958

72. The Constitution of 1962 was enforced on
(a) 14th March, 1962 (b) 23rd March 1962
(c) 30th June, 1962 (d) 8th June 1962

73. Official language of Pakistan under 1962 Constitution was
(a) Urdu (b) Bengali and Urdu
(c) Bengali (d) Bengali & Punjabi

74. The 1962 Constitution was abrogated in.
(a) 1970 (b) 1969
(c) 1967 (d) 1968

75. Who was the first and the only civil Martial Law Administrator of Pakistan?
(a) Sikandar Mirza (b) Ghulam Muhammad
(c) Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto (d) Yahya Khan

76. When was the Constitution of 1973 approved by the National Assembly?
(a) 4th August, 1973 (b) 10th April, 1973
(c) 15th June 1973 (d) 8th March 1973

77. In which Constitution Islam was declared religion of the state?
(a) Constitution of 1956 (b) Constitution of 1973
(c) Constitution of 1968 (d) Constitution of 1962

78. General Zia-ul-Haq held general elections in
(a) 1982 (b) 1985
(c) 1984 (d) 1983

79 When Benazir Bhutto became the Prime Minister for the second time?
(a) 1994 (b) 1993
(c) 1991 (d) 1992

80. The government of Benazir Bhutto was dismissed for the second time on November 5, 1996 by
(a) Ghulam Ishaq Khan (b) Malik Miraj Khalid
(c) Farooq A. Leghari (d) Nawaz Sharif

81. Which party got absolute majority in the elections of 1997?
(a) People's Party (b) Muslim League
(c) Islami Jamhoori Ittehad (d) Mutheda Majlis-e-Amal

82. As a result of 1997 elections who became the Prime Minister of Pakistan?
(a) Zafar-ullah Jamali (b) Benazir Bhutto
(c) Nawaz Sharif (d) Farooq Ahmad Leghari

83. When Pervaiz Musharraf took over the government after removing Nawaz Sharif?
(a) 10th October, 1999 (b) 11 October, 1999
(c) 12th October, 1999 (d) 13th October, 1999

84. How many amendments are introduced in 1973 constitution?
(a) 13 (b) 16
(c) 17 (d) 18

85. Which amendment passed on December 31, 2003 restored 58(2)(b)?
(a) 16th (b) 15th
(c) 17th (d) 14th

86. Through the LFO issued by General Mushaffaf, the strength of the National Assembly was increased from 217 to?
(a) 285 (b) 342
(c) 385 (d) 410

87 Through the LFO the senate seats were increased from 87 to
(a) 95 (b) 105
(c) 100 (d) 102

88. How many seats in National Assembly were reserved for women and minorities respectively?
(a) 60 — 10 (b) 75 — 15
(c) 55 10 (d) 65 · 20

89 For Punjab how many National Assembly seats are reserved for women out of 183 seats allocated to Punjab?
(a) 35 (b) 25
(c) 45 (d) 28

90. Out of 43 National Assembly seats allocated to Khyber Pakhtunkwa how many seats are allocated to women?
(a) 7 (b) 6
(c) 8 (d) 5

91. How many National Assembly seats were allocated to Balochistan?
(a) 15 (b) 14
(c) 17 (d) 13

92. How many seats are allocated to FATA in the National Assembly?
(a) 10 (b) 9
(c) 11 (d) 12

93. How many seats are allocated to Federal Capital in National Assembly?
(a) 1 (b) 3
(c) 2 (d) 4

94. How many seats in National Assembly are allocated to minorities?
(a) 10 (b) 9
(c) 8 (d) 7

95. Out of 371 seats how many seats are allocated to women and minorities respectively?
(a) 66 — 15 (b) 60 — 8
(c) 62 — 10 (d) 66 — 8

96. Out of 168 seats how many seats are allocated to women and minorities respectively?
(a) 29 — 9 (b) 25 — 14
(c) 25 — 7 (d) 27 — 7

97. Out of 124 seats in Khyber Pakhtunkwa Assembly how many seats are allocated to women and minorities respectively?
(a) 22 — 7 (b) 20 — 8
(c) 19 — 5 (d) 22 — 3

98. Out of total number of 65 provincial seats in Balochistan how many are allocated to women and minorities?
(a) 11 — 3 (b) 10 — 4
(c) 15 — 4 (d) 9 — 5

99. Since 1947 till 2011 how many National Assemblies have functioned in Pakistan?
(a) 12 (b) 11
(c) 10 (d) 13

100. Out of 75 seats in National Assembly allocated to Sindh. How many seats are given to women?
(a) 10 (b) 12
(c) 13 (d) 14

ANSWERS

1. a	2. a	3. b	4. c	5. a
6. b	7. c	8. c	9. d	10. c
11. a	12. b	13. c	14. b	15. b
16. a	17. b	18. a	19. c	20. b
21. d	22. b	23. a	24. b	25. b
26. c	27. d	28. c	29. b	30. b
31. c	32. c	33. b	34. d	35. c
36. a	37. b	38. b	39. d	40. c
41. b	42. d	43. d	44. a	45. d
46. a	47. b	48. b	49. b	50. a
51. c	52. d	53. d	54. b	55. b
56. d	57. a	57(i) c	58. a	59. b
60. c	61. c	62. a	63. a	64. b
65. a	66. b	67. d	68. a	69. c
70. c	71. c	72. d	73. b	74. b
75. c	76. b	77. b	78. b	79. b
80. c	81. b	82. c	83. c	84. d
85. c	86. b	87. c	88. a	89. a
90. c	91. c	92. d	93. c	94. a
95. d	96. a	97. d	98. a	99. d
100. d				

EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN

1. Eighteenth Amendment of the Constitution of Pakistan, was passed by the National Assembly of Pakistan on ________, 2010.
   (a) March 8 (b) April 8
   (c) May 8 (d) June 8
2. Through 18th constitutional amendment North-West North-West Frontier Province has been renamed as ________
   (a) Hazara Province
   (b) Soba Sarhad
   (c) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
   (d) Pakhtun Pashtun Province
3. The 18th amendment bill was passed by the Senate of Pakistan on April 15, 2010 and became an act when President Asif Ali Zardari put his signature on the bill on ________ 2010.
   (a) April 17 (b) April 19
   (c) April 26 (d) April 29
4. How many members of the 342 members of the National Assembly voted in favour of the 18th amendment?
   (a) 271 (b) 280 (c) 292 (d) 296
5. After the 18th amendment which powers of the President have been curtailed?
   (a) Dissolve the Parliament unilaterally
   (b) Declare emergency rule in any province unilaterally
   (c) Appoint the head of the Election Commission
   (d) All of the above
6. How many clauses are there in the 18th amendment?
   (a) 45 (b) 102 (c) 91 (d) 109
7. After the 18th amendment the Senate of Pakistan will consist of how many members?
   (a) 100 (b) 122 (c) 104 (d) 112

ANSWERS

1. b. 2. c 3. b 4. c 5. d
6. b 7. c

19TH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

1. 19th Amendment bill was passed by the National Assembly on 22 December 2010 and by the ———— on 30 December 2010.
   (a) President
   (b) Senate
   (c) Federal Cabinet
   (d) Constitutional Reforms Committee
2. When the President of Pakistan Asif Ali Zardari gave assent to 19th Constitutional Amendment bill?
   (a) December 1, 2010 (b) December 20, 2010
   (c) January 1, 2011 (d) January 21, 2011
3. Under the 19th Amendment the number of Senior Judges in the judicial commission has been raised to ________
   (a) four (b) three
   (c) five (d) six
4. How many years of experience is essential for the members of bar council for appointment to the Judicial Commission?
   (a) ten (b) fifteen
   (c) twenty (d) twenty five
5. In case of dissolution of the National Assembly, members of the Parliamentary Committee will be taken from ————
   (a) Caretaker government
   (b) Retired Judges of Supreme Court
   (c) Senate
   (d) Heads of Political Parties
6. Which areas have been included in FATA by the 19th Constitutional Amendment?
   (a) Tribal Areas adjoining Bannu and Tank districts
   (b) Tribal Areas adjoining Lakki Marwat and Dera Ismail Khan districts
   (c) Tribal Areas adjoining Kohat and Peshawar districts
   (d) Tribal Areas adjoining Lakki Marwat and Tank districts

ANSWERS

1. b 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. c
6. d 7. c 8. c 9. a 10. d
11. c

20TH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

1. When 20th Constitutional Amendment Bill 2012 was unanimously passed by National Assembly?
   (a) 14 January 2012 (b) 31 January 2012
   (c) 14 February 2012 (d) 31 March 2012
2. When did President Asif Ali Zardari sign the 20th Constitutional Amendment bill?
   (a) 1 January 2012 (b) 31 January 2012
   (c) 28 February 2012 (d) 31 March 2012
3. The 20th Constitutional Amendment provides that to remove a member of Election Commission of Pakistan, the procedure laid down in _______ regarding removal of the Chief Election Commissioner or a judge from the service, will be applicable.
   (a) Article 209 (b) Article 102
   (c) Article 152 (d) Article 265
4. The 20th Constitutional Amendment provides that to resign from his office, a member of the Election

Commission of Pakistan shall have to send his resignation to the_________.

(a) Prime Minister
(b) Chairman Senate
(c) Chief Election Commissioner
(d) President

5. The 20th Amendment provided for constituting an _________ committee each at the Centre and the provinces to nominate the caretaker prime minister and the chief ministers respectively along with their cabinets.

(a) two-member (b) five-member
(c) eight-member (d) eleven-member

ANSWERS

1. c 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. c

21st CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

1. When was the 21st Constitutional Amendment Bill passed in the National Assembly, securing 247 votes?

(a) 18th Jan. 2015 (b) 23rd Jan. 2015
(c) 2nd Feb. 2015 (d) 6th Janu. 2015

2. How many votes did the 21st Constitutional Amendment Bill secure in the Senate of Pakistan?

(a) 56 votes (b) 78 votes
(b) 67 votes (d) 69 votes

3. Which president of Pakistan signed the 21st Constitutional Amendment Bill on?

(a) Mamnoon Hussain
(b) Asif Ali Zardari
(c) Muhammad Rafiq Tarrar
(d) Gen Pervaiz Musharaf

4. What was the main cause behind the decision to amend the constitution with the addition of 21st amendment in 2015?

a) Peshawar school massacre, 2014
b) Jinnah International airport attack, 2014
c) Wagah Border Attack, 2014
d) Peshawar Churck attack, 2014

5. The Military Courts set up through the 21st Constitutional amendment, will remain active for how many years?

a) 5 years from the date of its commencement
b) 8 years from the date of its commencement
c) 2 years from the date of its commencement
d) 10 years from the date of its commencement

6. Which is the constitutional amendment sought to setup speedy trial for offences relating to terrorism, waging of war against Pakistan and prevention of acts threatening the security of Pakistan?

a) 21st Amendment b) 20th Amendment
c) 18th Amendment d) 17th Amendment

7. The 21st Constitutional Amendment made changes to which article of the Constitution of Pakistan?

(a) Article No. 173 (b) Article No. 162
(c) Article No. 175 (c) Article No. 171

ANSWERS

1. d 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. c
6. a 7. c

22ND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

1. When was the 22nd constitutional amendment unanimously adopted by the National Assembly?

a) 23rd Jan 201 b) 17th Feb 2016
c) 19 May 2016 d) 5th April 2016

2. Which constitutional amendment envisages qualifications and procedure for appointment of Chief Election Commissioner and members of the Election Commission of Pakistan?

a) 22nd b) 20th
c) 19th d) 20th

3. How many members of the national assembly opposed the 22nd constitutional amendment bill, presented on 19th may 2016?

a) 35 b) 78
c) 18 d) none

4. How many members of the national assembly adopted the 22nd constitutional amendment bill, presented on 19th may 2016?

a) 144 b) 198
c) 236 d) 209

ANSWERS

1. c 2. a 3. d 4. c

WHO IS WHO?

CURRENT CHIEF MINISTERS OF PROVINCES OF PAKISTAN

Province	Chief Minister	Took Office	Party
Punjab	Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif	06 June 2013	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Pervez Khattak	31 May 2013	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf
Balochistan	Sana Ullah Zehri	24 Dec 2015	National Party (Pakistan)
Sindh	Syed Qaim Ali Shah	30 May 2013	Pakistan People's Party

CURRENT GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES OF PAKISTAN

Province	Name of Governor	Took Office	Party
Punjab	Rafique Rajwana	May 10, 2015	Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz
Khyber Pakhtunk-hwa	Iqbal Zafar Jhagra	March 3, 2016	Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz
Balochistan	Muhammad Khan Achakzai	June 13, 2013	Pashtunkhwa Milli Awami Party (PKMAP)
Sindh	Dr. Ishrat-ul-Ibad Khan	December 27, 2002	Muttahida Qaumi Movement

GILGIT-BALTISTAN

Chief Minister	Hafiz ur Rehman
Governor	Mir Ghanzafar Ali
Speaker of the Gilgit-Baltistan Legislative Assembly	Fida Muhammad Nashad
Chief Election Commissioner	Syed Tahir Ali Shah
The Chief Judge of the Gilgit-Baltistan Supreme Appel-late Court	Justice Rana Mohammad Irshad Khan

AZAD JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Chief Minister	Chaudhry Abdul Majid
Governor	Sardar Yaqoob Khan
Speaker Legislative Assembly Azad Jammu and Kashmir	Sardar Ghulam Sadiq Khan
Chief Election Commissioner	Ghualm Mustafa Mughal
The Chief Judge of the Gilgit-Baltistan Supreme Appellate Court	Justice Muhammad Azam Khan

CHIEF JUSTICES OF COURTS

Name of the Court	Name of the Chief Justice
Supreme Court of Pakistan	Mr. Justice Anwar Zaheer Jamali
Federal Shariat Court	Mr. Justice Riaz Ahmad Khan
Lahore High Court	Mr. Justice Mansoor Ali Shah
Pehsawar High Court	Mr. Justice Mazhar Alam
Sindh High Court	Mr. Justice Sajjad Ali Shah
Balochistan High Court	Mr. Justice Muhammad Noor Meskanzai
Islamabad High Court	Mr. Justice Muhammad Anwar Khan Kasi

CHIEFS OF ARMED FORCES

Army	General Raheel Sharif (29 November 2013 — present)
Navy	Admiral Muhammad Zakaullah (04 October 2014 – present)
Air Force	Air Chief Marshal Sohail Aman (18 March 2015 – present)
Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee	Lt Gen Rashid Mehmood (29 November 2013 – present)

SOME IMPORTANT CURRENT OFFICE HOLDERS IN PAKISTAN

Speaker of the National Assembly of Pakistan	Sardar Ayaz Sadiq
Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly of Pakistan	Mr. Murtaza Javed Abbasi
Chairman of the Senate of Pakistan	Raza Rabbani
Deputy Chairman of the Senate of Pakistan	Mr. Abdul Ghafoor Haideri
Governor of the State Bank of Pakistan	Mr. Ashraf Mahmood Wathra
Chairman of Federal Public Service Commission	(Gen) Niaz Muhammad Khan Khattak

Pakistan's permanent Representative in United Nations	Maleeha Lodhi
Chairman Higher Education Commission, Pakistan	Dr. Mukhtar Ahmed
Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan	Anwar Zaheer (Acting)
Attorney General of Pakistan	Munir. A.Malik

INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE & CHIEF SECRETARIES

1.	The Chief Secretary of Punjab:	Captain (Retd) Zahid Syed
2.	Inspector General of Police, Punjab:	Mushtaq Sukhera
3.	The Chief Secretary of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:	Muhammad Shehzad Arbab
4.	Inspector General of Police, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:	Nasir Durrani
5.	The Chief secretary of Balochistan:	Saifullah Chattha
6.	Inspector General of Police, Balochistan:	Ahsan Mahboob
7.	The Chief Secretary of Sindh:	Muhammad Saddiq Memon
8.	Inspector General of Police, Sindh:	A.D. Khawaja
9.	The Chief Secretary of AJK:	M. Jalal Sakandar Sultan Raja
10.	Inspector General of Police, AJK:	Malik Khuda Bukhsh Awan
11.	The Chief Secretary of Gilgit-Baltistan:	Tahir Hussain
12.	Inspector General of Police, Gilgit-Baltistan:	Zafar Iqbal Awan

FEDERAL MINISTERS OF PAKISTAN

S.No	Name	Portfolio
1.	Rana Tanveer Hussain	Defence Production
2.	Muhammad Ishaq Dar	Finance, Revenue, Economic Affairs, Statistics and Privatization
3.	Ghulam Murtaza Khan Jatoi	Industries and Production
4.	Pervaiz Rasheed	Information, Broadcasting and National Heritage
5.	Chaudhry Nisar Ali Khan	Interior and Narcotics Control
6.	Muhammad Barjees Tahir	Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit-Baltistan
7.	Pervaiz Rasheed	Law, Justice and Human Rights
8.	Sikandar Hayat Khan Bosan	Agriculture, National Food Security and Research
9.	Pir Syed Sadaruddin Shah Rashidi	Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Devel-opment
10.	Shahid Khaqan Abbasi	Petroleum and Natural Resources
11.	Ahsan Iqbal	Planning and Development& Reform
12.	Kamran Machael	Ports and Shipping
13.	Khawaja Saad Rafique	Railways
14.	Sardar Muhammad Yousaf	Religious Affairs and Inter-faith Harmony
15.	Lt. General (Retd) Abdul Qadir Baloch	States and Frontier Regions
16.	Khawaja Muhammad Asif	Water and Power

GEOGRAPHY OF PAKISTAN

PHYSIOGRAPHY

1. Pakistan is divided into how many physiographical divisions
   (a) Three (b) Five
   (c) Six (d) Seven
2. What is the total area of Pakistan (Excluding Azad Jammu and Kashmir)
   (a) 796,096 sq km (b) 795,096 sq km
   (c) 796,094 sq km (d) 795,097 sq km
3. What is the total area of Pakistan in sq miles?
   (a) 304103 sq miles (b) 303124 sq miles
   (c) 307374 sq miles (d) None of these
4. What is the total area of Azad Kashmir
   (a) 13226 sq km (b) 13496 sq km
   (c) 13293 sq km (d) 13297 sq km
5. Pakistan lies between the latitudes
   (a) 24°N to 37°N (b) 25°N to 36°N
   (c) 23°N to 36°N (d) 25°N to 36°N
6. Pakistan lies between the longitudes
   (a) 61°E to 75.5°E (b) 61.3°E to 74.1°E
   (c) 63°E to 73.8°E (d) None of these
7. In which year boundary agreement was signed between Pakistan China
   (a) 1960 (b) 1961
   (c) 1962 (d) 1963
8. Name the area which separates Pakistan from Tajikistan
   (a) Pamir Knot (b) Wakhan
   (c) Khyber pass (d) Hindukush
9. Area of Wakhan is under the control of
   (a) Russia (b) Afghanistan
   (c) China (d) India
10. The Border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called
    (a) Durand line (b) 24th parallel line
    (c) Sir Radcliffe line (d) 17th Parallel line
11. In which year line of control came into existence?
    (a) 1970 (b) 1971
    (c) 1972 (d) 1974
12. What is the length of Pak-China border?
    (a) 595 Km (b) 605 Km
    (c) 795 Km (d) 805 Km
13. What is the total length of Pak-Afghan border?
    (a) 2450 Km (b) 2252 Km
    (c) 2350 Km (d) 2218 Km
14. What is the length of Pak-Iran border?
    (a) 595 Km (b) 695 Km
    (c) 795 Km (d) 805 Km
15. What is the length of Pak-India border?
    (a) 1610 Km (b) 1670 Km
    (c) 1810 Km (d) 2250 Km
16. What is the total length of land border with different countries?
    (a) 5262 Km (b) 5152 Km
    (c) 5468 Km (d) 5172 Km
17. What is the total length of coastline of Pakistan?
    (a) 1020 km (b) 1046 km
    (c) 1095 km (d) 1126 km
18. Which country is located south west of Pakistan?
    (a) India (b) Iran
    (c) China (d) Afghanistan
19. Which country is located North and North East of Pakistan?
    (a) Iran (b) India
    (c) China (d) Afghanistan
20. Which country is located East of Pakistan?
    (a) Afghanistan (a) China
    (c) Iran (d) India
21. Which country is located West of Pakistan?
    (a) Afghanistan (b) China
    (c) Iran (d) India
22. Which is located in South of Pakistan?
    (a) India ocean (b) India
    (c) China (d) Iran
23. How much of the total area of Pakistan is covered by Punjab?
    (a) 198,122 sq km (b) 210232 sq km
    (c) 205344 sq km (d) 219126 sq km
24. How much of the total area is covered by Sindh?
    (a) 139,424 sq km (b) 138,532 sq km
    (c) 142,532 sq km (d) 140,914 sq km
25. How much of the total area is covered by Balochistan?
    (a) 347,190 sq km (b) 319,190 sq km
    (c) 345,190 sq km (d) 318,145 sq km
26. How much area of Pakistan is covered by Khyber Pakhtunkwa?
    (a) 75,464 sq km (b) 72968 sq km
    (c) 74,521 sq km (d) 74968 sq km

27. How much area of the total is covered by Islamabad?
(a) 906 sq km (b) 915 sq km
(c) 921 sq km (d) 995 sq km

28. How much area of total is covered by FATA?
(a) 28572 sq km (b) 27,220 sq km
(c) 28225 sq km (d) 28925 sq km

29. According to international law what is Pakistan's territorial sea limit?
(a) 10 nm (b) 12 nm
(c) 18 nm (d) 24 nm

30. How much area of Pakistan is covered by mountains and plateaus?
(a) 44% (b) 46%
(c) 56% (d) 58%

31. How much area of Pakistan is covered by plains and deserts?
(a) 56% (b) 54%
(c) 42% (d) 46%

ANSWERS

1. b	2. a	3. c	4. d	5. a
6. a	7. d	8. b	9. b	10. a
11. c	12. a	13. b	14. d	15. a
16. a	17. b	18. b	19. c	20. d
21. a	22. a	23. c	24. d	25. a
26. c	27. a	28. b	29. b	30. d
31. c				

MOUNTAINS / RANGES

1. Which is the highest peak of Pakistan?
(a) Broad Peak (b) Sia Kingri Peak
(c) K-2 (d) Kilik Peak

2. K-2 peak is the ________ highest peak of the world
(a) First (b) Second
(c) Third (d) Fourth

3. K-2 is also known as
(a) Goodwin Austin (b) Broad Peak
(c) Roshan Peak (d) Sia Kingri

4. K-2 is present in which mountains range
(a) Pamir (b) Hindu Kush
(c) Karakoram (d) Himalayas

5. Nanga Parbat is the part of
(a) Hindu Kush (b) Karakoram
(c) Pamir (d) Himalayas

6. Name the range which links China with Pakistan?
(a) Hindu Kush (b) Pamir
(c) Himalayas (d) Karakoram

7. Name the range which separates Pakistan from Afghanistan?
(a) Hindu Kush (b) Himalayas
(c) Pamir (d) Karakoram

8. What is the height of Tirichmir peak?
(a) 7690 meters (b) 7350 meters
(c) 7870 meters (d) 7140 meters

9. The salt range is situated between rivers soan and ________.
(a) Chenab (b) Jhelum
(c) Kabul (d) Huro

10. The height of Nanga Parbat peak is
(a) 8016 meters (b) 8126 meters
(c) 8086 meters (d) 9901 meters

11. The height of Himalaya range increases as it moves from
(a) South to North (b) East to West
(c) North to South (d) West to East

12. Which of the following mountain peaks is called killer mountain?
(a) Nanga Parbat (b) Godwin Austin
(c) Broad Peak (d) Raka Poshi

13. What is the total height of K-2 peak?
(a) 8210 meter (b) 8410 meter
(c) 8611 meter (d) 8591 meter

14. Which is the highest peak of the Koh-e-Sufaid range?
(a) Sakasar (b) Skaram
(c) Broad Peak (d) Nanga Parbat

15. What is the maximum height of Kirthar Range?
(a) 2150 meters (b) 2500 meters
(c) 2375 meters (d) 2275 meters

16. What is the height of Takhat-e-Sulaiman peak?
(a) 3200 meters (b) 3500 meters
(c) 3300 meters (d) 3310 meters

17. What is the height of Sakasar peak?
(a) 1600 meters (b) 1500 meters
(c) 1680 meters (d) 1700 meters

18. Which is the highest peak of Himalayas range in Pakistan?
(a) Nanga Parbat (b) K-2
(c) Tirichmir (d) Sakasar

19. Which is the highest peak of Karakoram range?
(a) Kilik peak (b) K-2 peak
(c) Nanga Parbat (d) Tirichmir

20. Which is the highest peak of Hindu Kush range?
(a) Trichmir (b) K-2
(c) Nanga Parbat (d) Saksar

21. Which is the highest peak of Salt range?
(a) Tirichmir (b) K-2
(c) Nanga Parbat (d) Sakasar

22. Which is the highest of Koh-e-Sulaiman range
(a) Tirichmir (b) K-2
(c) Takhat-e-Sulaiman (d) Sakar

23. What is the average height of Karakoram range?
(a) 7000 meters (b) 7500 meters
(c) 7100 meters (d) 7300 meters

24. Which range separates Balochistan Plateau from Afghanistan?
(a) Chaghi (b) Makran
(c) Turbat (d) Kirthar range

25. Who was the first Pakistani to climb the K-2?
(a) Mohsan Razvi (b) Ashraf Anan
(c) Nasir Hussain (d) Zahid Ali

26. How many peaks in Pakistan are higher than 8,000 meters?
(a) 4 (b) 3
(c) 5 (d) 8

27. What is the height of Broad Peak?
(a) 8126 meters (b) 8092 meters
(c) 8075 meters (d) 8047 meters

28. In which year the Broad Peak was first climbed
(a) 1953 (b) 1954
(c) 1955 (d) 1957

ANSWERS

1. c	2. b	3. a	4. c	5. d
6. d	7. a	8. a	9. b	10. b
11. a	12. a	13. c	14. b	15. a
16. b	17. b	18. a	19. b	20. a
21. d	22. c	23. a	24. a	25. b
26. c	27. d	28. d		

PASSES

1. Name the Pass which connects Abbotabad and Gilgit
(a) Babusar Pass (b) Tochi Pass
(c) Bolan Pass (d) Dargai Pass

2. Name the Pass which connects Dir with Kohistan district
(a) Dargai Pass (b) Badawi Pass
(c) Kilik Pass (d) Tochi Pass

3. Which is the highest Pass in Pakistan, an ancient trading route between Kashmir and China situated at the height of 5575 meters?
(a) Karakoram Pass (b) Badawi Pass
(c) Babusar Pass (d) Khan Kun Pass

4. Name the Pass which connects Sindh Plain with Quetta
(a) Boroghill Pass (b) Kilik Pass
(c) Khan Kun Pass (d) Bolan Pass

5. Name the Pass which connects Chitral with Wahkan
(a) Baroghil Pass (b) Mataka Pass
(c) Muztagh Pass (d) Dorah Pass

6. Which Pass connects Mardan with Malakand?
(a) Gomal Pass (b) Dargai Pass
(c) Tochi Pass (d) Dorah Pass

7. Which Pass connects Dera Ismail Khan with Ghazni (Afghanistan)
(a) Dargai Pass (b) Bolan Pass
(c) Gomal Pass (d) Tochi Pass

8. Which Pass connects Qila Abdullah with Cheman?
(a) Mintaka Pass (b) Khojak Pass
(c) Dorah Pass (d) Muztagh Pass

9. What is the height of Khunjrab Pass?
(a) 4451 meters (b) 4555 meters
(c) 4671 meters (d) 4918 meters

10. The world's highest Passes such as Khunjrab Lawari and Shandoor are situated in which mountain range?
(a) Himalayas range (b) Western mountain range
(c) Karakoram range (d) Hindukush range

11. Which historical Pass connects Peshawar with Afghanistan?
(a) Bolan Pass (b) Gomal Pass
(c) Lawari Pass (d) Khyber Pass

12. What is the total length of Khyber Pass?
(a) 56 Km (b) 59 Km
(c) 53 Km (d) 63 Km

13. Which Pass connects Gilgit with China. It is situated at the height of 4827 meters?
(a) Khan Kun Pass (b) Malakand Pass
(c) Zagar Pass (d) Baroghill Pass

14. Which Pass connects Peshawar with Chitral?
(a) Malakand Pass (b) Dargai Pass
(c) Bolan Pass (d) Baroghill Pass

ANSWERS

1. a	2. b	3. a	4. d	5. a
6. b	7. c	8. b	9. b	10. c
11. d	12. a	13. c	14. a	

DESERTS

1. In which province of the Pakistan there is no desert?
(a) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (b) Balochistan
(c) Sindh (d) Punjab

2. In which province the desert Kharan is situated?
(a) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (b) Balochistan
(c) Sindh (d) Punjab

3. How many deserts are there in Punjab
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

4. In which province the desert of Thal lies?
(a) Punjab (b) Sindh
(c) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
(d) Balochistan

5. In which province the desert of thar lies?
(a) Balochistan (b) Sindh
(c) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
(d) Punjab

7. Which is the largest desert of Pakistan
(a) Thal (b) Thar
(c) Cholistan (d) Naran

8. Which of the following desert is known as friendly desert?
(a) Thar desert (b) Rohi desert
(c) Thal desert (d) Nara desert

ANSWERS

1. a 2. b 3. b 4. a 5. b
6. b 7. b 8. a

GLACIERS

1. How much area of Mountain region is covered by glaciers in Pakistan
(a) 13% (b) 17%
(c) 21% (d) 25%

2. In Pakistan Galciers covers the area of
(a) 12680 sq.km (b) 13680 sq.km
(c) 14680 sq.km (d) 17680 sq.km

3. Which of the following Glaciers are present in Karakoram range?
(a) Siachen, Hispar and Biafo
(b) Batura
(c) Chogo Lungma and Yengunta
(d) All of above

4. Siachen glacier is present in the region of
(a) Shigar (b) Chitral
(c) Skardu (d) Baltistan

5. What is the total length of Siachen glacier?
(a) 63 km (b) 67 km
(c) 71.5 km (d) 72.5 km

6. Batura is the second largest glacier of Pakistan with the length of
(a) 64.5 km (b) 67 km
(c) 68.5 km (d) 69 km

7. Baltoro glacier is situated in the mountain range of
(a) Karakoram (b) Sulaiman
(c) Hindu Kush (d) Himalayas

8. Name the highest glacier of Pakistan
(a) Hispar (b) Baltoro
(c) Siachen (d) Batura

9. Name the longest glacier of Pakistan
(a) Hispar (b) Baltoro
(c) Siachen (d) Batura

10. What is the total length of Hispar glacier
(a) 57 km (b) 59 km
(c) 61 m (d) 63 km

11. What is the total length of Baltoro glacier
(a) 54 km (b) 58 km
(c) 59.9 km (d) 61.9 km

12. The total height of Siachen glacier is
(a) 15000 feet (b) 17000 feet
(c) 20000 feet (d) 21000 feet

ANSWERS

1. a 2. b 3. d 4. d 5. d
6. a 7. a 8. c 9. c 10. c
11. b 12. c

LAKES

1. In which Valley Lalusar lake is located?
(a) Kaghan (b) Gilgit
(c) Baltistan (d) Naran

2. Which Lake is located near Thatta (Sindh)?
(a) Sat Para (b) Phander
(c) Keenjher (d) Hanna

3. Hamune Mashkel Lake is located in.
(a) Punjab (b) Balochistan
(c) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
(d) Sindh

4. Phander Lake is located in
(a) Punjab (b) Balochistan
(c) Sindh (d) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

5. Manchhar Lake is found in ————
(a) Thatta district (b) Khushab District
(c) Dadu District (d) D. Ismail Khan District

6. Famous Lake Saif-ul-Maluk is situated in ————
(a) Ziarat (b) Swat
(c) Baltistan (d) Kaghan

7. The largest Lake of Pakistan is
(a) Sat Para (b) Kachura
(c) Manchhar (d) Lalusar

8. Hina Lake is situated near ———
(a) Peshawar (b) Quetta
(c) Murree (d) Kaghan

9. Kalar Kahar is situated in ———
(a) Kirthar Range
(b) Salt Range
(c) Koh-e-Sufaid Range
(d) Sulaiman Range

10. Hub Lake is situated near ———
(a) Quetta (b) Peshawar
(c) Karachi (d) Gomal

11. Haleji Lake is situated in ———
(a) Punjab (b) Sindh
(c) Khyber Pakhtunkwa (d) Balochistan

12. Kachura Lake is situated in ———
(a) Gilgit (b) Kaghan Valley
(c) Skardu (d) Karachi

13. In which district of Punjab Kallar Kahar Lake is situated?
(a) Jhelum (b) Chakwal
(c) Sargodha (d) Mianwali

14. Sat Para lake is situated in ———
(a) Baltistan (b) Gilgit
(c) Kaghan (d) Bolan Valley

15. Rawal Lake is situated in ———
(a) Islamabad (b) Peshawar
(c) Quetta (d) Karachi

16. Which of the following lake is called "Paradise of Birds"?
(a) Hub (b) Manchhar
(c) Haleji (d) Keenjher

17. Which is the man made largest lake of Pakistan?
(a) Hub (b) Mangla
(c) Keenjhar (d) Babusar

18. Which is the largest fresh water lake of Pakistan?
(a) Manchhar (b) Kaghan
(c) Sat Para (d) Rawal

ANSWERS

1. a	2. c	3. b	4. d	5. c
6. d	7. c	8. b	9. b	10. c
11. b	12. c	13. b	14. a	15. a
16. c	17. c	18. a		

RIVERS

1. Where Jehlum and Chenab rivers meat?
(a) Rasol Pur (b) Trimmu
(c) Panjnad (d) Khanki

2. Where all rivers of Punjab enter into Indus
(a) Panjnad (b) Trimmu
(c) Kot Mitthon (d) Kabir Wala

3. Indus River is also known as
(a) Abaseen River (b) Attock River
(c) Skardu River (d) All of above

4. Which is the smallest river of Pakistan
(a) Ravi (b) Sutlej
(c) Chenab (d) Jehlum

5. Name the most polluted river of Pakistan
(a) Ravi (b) Indus
(c) Kabul (d) Sutlej

6. Name the longest river of Pakistan
(a) Indus (b) Kabul
(c) Chenab (d) Sutlej

7. What is the total length of Indus river?
(a) 2700 km (b) 2800 km
(c) 2900 km (d) 3000 km

8. What is the total length of Ravi river?
(a) 610 km (b) 635 km
(c) 695 km (d) 715 km

9. Harrapa city is situated on the bank
(a) Sutlej River (b) Ravi River
(c) Chenab River (d) Indus River

10. Name the river in Pakistan whose annual flow is twice that of the Nile?
(a) Indus (b) Sutlej
(c) Chenab (d) Kabul

11. From where the Indus River rises?
(a) China (b) Tibet
(c) Jammu (d) Kashmir

12. How many rivers flow in Balochistan
(a) Six (b) Seven
(c) Eight (d) Nine

13. Which is the longest river of Balochistan Province
(a) Bolan (b) Hingol
(c) Dasht (d) Rukshan

14. How many rivers flow in Sindh?
(a) Four (b) Five
(c) Six (d) Seven

15. Where the Indus River ends
(a) Indian Ocean (b) Arabian Sea
(c) Chenab (d) Sutlej

16. Panjkora River is located in
(a) Punjab (b) Sindh
(c) Khyber Pakhtunkwa (d) Balochistan

17. How many rivers flow in Punjab?
(a) Four (b) Five
(c) Six (d) Seven

18. Bolan River is located in
(a) Balochistan (b) Sindh
(c) Khyber Pakhtunkwa
(d) Punjab

19. How many rivers flow in Khyber Pakhtunkwa?
(a) Six (b) Seven
(c) Eight (d) Nine

20. Baran River is located in
(a) Balochistan (b) Sindh
(c) Khyber Pakhtunkwa (d) Punjab

21. Most of the country's rivers flow into
(a) Indus River (b) Chenab River
(c) Kabul River (d) Jehlum River

22. How many rivers are present in Pakistan?
(a) 20 (b) 22
(c) 23 (d) 24

23. The whole agriculture of Pakistan depends on the water of
(a) Indus (b) Chenab
(c) Jehlum (d) All of above

24. Dasht River is located in
(a) Khyber Pakhtunkwa (b) Punjab
(c) Sindh (d) Balochistan

25. Porali River is located in
(a) Balochistan (b) Punjab
(c) Sindh (d) Khyber Pakhtunkwa

26. Gomal and Karam rivers located in
(a) Punjab (b) Balochistan
(c) Khyber Pakhtunkwa (d) Sindh

27. Which river is called "Nile of Pakistan"
(a) Chenab River (b) Indus River
(c) Jehlum River (d) Kabul River

ANSWERS

1. b	2. c	3. d	4. a	5. a
6. a	7. c	8. d	9. b	10. a
11. b	12. b	13. b	14. a	15. b
16. c	17. b	18. a	19. c	20. b
21. a	22. d	23. d	24. d	25. a
26. c	27. b			

DISTRICTS

1. How many districts of the Pakistan and AJK including Capital?
(a) 132 (b) 115
(c) 110 (d) 109

2. How many districts are there in the Province of Punjab?
(a) 34 (b) 35
(c) 36 (d) 37

3. How many districts are there in the Province of Khyber Pakhtunkwa?
(a) 19 (b) 20
(c) 25 (d) 27

4. How many districts are there in the Province of Sindh?
(a) 21 (b) 24
(c) 25 (d) 23

5. How many districts are there in the Province of Balochistan?
(a) 24 (b) 27
(c) 30 (d) 25

6. How many district are there in Federal Capital?
(a) 4 (b) 3
(c) 2 (d) 1

7. How many districts are there in Gilgit Baltistan?
(a) 5 (b) 6
(c) 7 (d) 8

8. Which of the following districts is famous for Sports Equipments?
(a) Sialkot (b) Lahore
(c) Multan (d) Vehari

9 How many districts are there in Azad Jammu and Kashmir?
(a) 7 (b) 8
(c) 9 (d) .10

10. Nawabshah District in the province of Sindh, was renamed in September 2008 as ——— District.
(a) Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
(b) Abdul Qadeer Khan
(c) Altaf Hussain
(d) Shaheed Benazirabad

ANSWERS

1. a	2. c	3. c	4. d	5. c
6. d	7. c	8. a	9. d	10. d

WATER / POWER RESOURCES

1. Kotri Barrage was built in 1955 on the river
(a) Ravi (b) Jhelum
(c) Indus (d) Sutlej

2. Qadirabad Barrage was built on Chenab in
(a) 1968 (b) 1966
(c) 1967 (d) 1969

3. Sidhnai Barrage was built in 1965 on the river ________.
(a) Ravi (b) Indus
(c) Sutlej (d) Chenab

4. Khanki Barrage is one of the oldest barrage in Pakistan built on river Chenab in
(a) 1906 (b) 1892
(c) 1919 (d) 1899

5. Total number of Barrages made on the Indus is ________.
(a) 6 (b) 8
(c) 10 (d) 11

6. Give the number of the Canals which takes off Sukkur Barrage are ________.
(a) 5 (b) 6
(c) 7 (d) 4

7. How many canals takes off from Kotri Barrage ________.
(a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 6

8. When Jinnah Berrage was constructed?
(a) 1965 (b) 1963
(c) 1971 (d) 1969

9. Chashma Barrage is constructed on
(a) River Ravi (b) River Indus
(c) River Chenab (d) River Sutlej

10. Taunsa Barrage was constructed in
(a) 1980 (b) 1979
(c) 1984 (d) 1985

11. Guddu Barrage was constructed on
(a) River Ravi (b) River Indus
(c) River Jhelum (d) River Sutlej

12. Guddu Barrage was constructed in
(a) 1963 (b) 1964
(c) 1962 (d) 1965

13. How many canals originate from Guddu Barrage?
(a) 5 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 6

14. On which river Marala Barrage is constructed?
(a) Chenab (b) Indus
(c) Kabul (d) Jhelum

15. Diamer Bhasha dam will produce electricity after completing
(a) 4200 MW (b) 4500 MW
(c) 4800 MW (d) 5200 MW

16. Which sector is the biggest consumer of Petroleum Products in Pakistan
(a) Industry (b) Household
(c) Transport (d) Power

17. What is the length of Tarbela reservoir?
(a) 35 KM (b) 40 KM
(c) 30 KM (d) 45 KM

18. On which river Kalabagh Dam is supposed to be built?
(a) Kabul (b) Jhelum
(c) Sutlej (d) Indus

19. Which is the biggest earth filled dam in the world?
(a) Tarbela (b) Mangla
(c) Hub (d) None of them

20. What is the total installed capacity o 13 hydro-electric facilities in Pakistan according to the economic survey 2011-12?
(a) 5635 MW (b) 6481 MW
(c) 4532 MW (d) 5163 MW

21. Malakand Dargai Project started its operation in
(a) 1935 (b) 1938
(c) 1947 (d) 1946

22. Which is the oldest hydroelectricity project in Pakistan?
(a) Mangla (b) Tarbela
(c) Warsak (d) Malakand Dargai

23. What is the length of Tarbela Dam
(a) 2786 m (b) 2795 m
(c) 2744 m (d) 2701 m

24. What is the height of Rawal Dam
(a) 35 m (b) 40 m
(c) 30 m (d) 45 m

25. What is the installed hydroelectricity generation capacity of Tarbela?
(a) 3478 MW (b) 3378 MW
(c) 3578 MW (d) 3278 MW

26. Tarbela Dam was constructed in
(a) 1972 (b) 1976
(c) 1971 (d) 1975

27. Which is the second biggest dam in Pakistan.
(a) Mangla dam (b) Tarbela dam
(c) Warsak dam (d) Aswan dam

28. What is the installed generation capacity of Mangla Dam?
(a) 1200 MW (b) 1100 MW
(c) 1000 MW (d) 1300 MW

29. On which river Mangla Dam is built?
(a) Indus (b) Chenab
(c) Jhelum (d) Sultej

30. When Mangla Dam was completed?
(a) 1968 (b) 1970
(c) 1969 (d) 1967

31. What is the height of Mangla Dam?
(a) 140 meters (b) 150 meters
(c) 110 meters (d) 100 meters

32. Warsak dam is located on
(a) River Kabul (b) River Karam
(c) River Gomal (d) River Bera

33. What is the total generation capacity of Warsak Dam?
(a) 240 MW (b) 240 MW
(c) 300 MW (d) 310 MW

34. Warsak Dam was completed in
(a) 1960 (b) 1965
(c) 1970 (d) 1963

35. The upper Bari Doaab was constructed in
(a) 1975 (b) 1868
(c) 1910 (d) 1850

36. The Sidhnai Canals start from the left bank of the Ravi at
(a) Rasul (b) Sidhnai
(c) Balloki (d) Trimmu

37. The Upper Swat Canal starts from
(a) Malakand (b) Abazai
(c) Kabul (d) Jhelum

38. What is the total length of seven canals built under Indus Water Treaty?
(a) 650 KM (b) 621 KM
(c) 910 KM (d) 615 KM

39. Which country has the largest irrigation system in the world?
(a) India (b) Egypt
(c) Bangladesh (d) Pakistan

40. The irrigation system of Balochistan plateau is called
(a) Channel (b) Karez
(c) Canals (d) Tubewells

41. How many headworks have been constructed on River Sutlej?
(a) 4 (b) 6
(c) 3 (d) 5

42. Sulemanki Headworks is constructed on
(a) Ravi (b) Chenab
(c) Sutlej (d) Jhelum

43. Islam Headworks is constructed on river.
(a) Sutlej (b) Jhelum
(c) Ravi (d) Chenab

ENERGY AND POWER

44. Which sector is the largest consumer of oil and oil products?
(a) Agriculture (b) Industry
(c) Transport (d) Domestic

45. Which sector is the largest consumer of Gas?
(a) Power (b) Industry
(c) Transport (d) Domestic

46. Chashma hydroelectricity projects generates.
(a) 125 MW (b) 138 MW
(c) 130 MW (d) 140 MW

47. What is the total thermal power installed capacity in Pakistan?
(a) 14359 MW (b) 5008 MW
(c) 4724 MW (d) 5108 MW

48. How many public sector thermal power stations are working in Pakistan?
(a) 15 (b) 12
(c) 13 (d) 14

49. The biggest thermal power plant is installed in
(a) Quetta (b) Karachi
(c) Lahore (d) Peshawar

50. How many thermal power stations use coal for their power generation?
(a) 2 (b) 1
(c) 4 (d) 6

51. Where the second biggest thermal plant is installed?
(a) Lahore (b) Multan
(c) Rawalpindi (d) Peshawar

52. What is the total power production in Pakistan by independent power production IPPs?
(a) 5850 MW (b) 6180 MW
(c) 5987 MW (d) 6215 MW

53. Which is the cheapest source of energy?
(a) Thermal (b) Solar
(c) Hydel (d) Atomic

54. What will be the installed power generation capacity of Neelum Jhelum Hydroelectric Project which is located in the vicinity Muzaffarabad (AJ&K) and will be completed in November 2016.
(a) 1400 MW (b) 543 MW
(c) 176 MW (d) 969 MW

55. What will be the installed power generation capacity of Tarbela 4th Extension?
(a) 876 MW (b) 1534 MW
(c) 1410 MW (d) 1234 MW

56. Bunji Hydropower project would be the largest Hydopower project of Pakistan with an installed capacity of _____ MW.
(a) 7100 MW (b) 6100 MW
(c) 5100 MW (d) 4100 MW

57. The 4320 MW Dasu Hydropower Project is one of the cascade of water resources development projects conceived on ____ river.
(a) Jehlum (b) Indus
(c) Swat (d) Ravi

58. Munda Dam is an under-construction dam located on the _____ River which will generate 740 MW of hydroelectricity in 2017.
(a) Bera (b) Karam
(c) Swat (d) Gomal

ANSWERS

1. c	2. a	3. b	4. b	5. a
6. c	7. b	8. b	9. b	10. d
11. b	12. d	13. b	14. a	15. b
16. c	17. b	18. d	19. a	20. b
21. b	22. d	23. c	24. a	25. a
26. b	27. a	28. c	29. c	30. d

31. c	32. a	33. b	34. a	35. b
36. b	37. a	38. b	39. d	40. b
41. a	42. c	43. a	44. c	45. a
46. b	47. a	48. c	49. b	50. b
51. b	52. c	53. b	54. c	55. c
56. a	57. b	58. c		

NUCLEAR POWER

1. When Karachi Nuclear Power Plant started its operation?
   (a) 1980 (b) 1979
   (c) 1975 (d) 1971

2. What is the power generation capacity of Karachi Nuclear Power plant?
   (a) 139 MW (b) 137 MW
   (c) 136 MW (d) 138 MW

3. Karachi Nuclear Plant was built with the help of
   (a) Canada (b) China
   (c) France (d) Germany

4. Which is the second Nuclear plant of Pakistan?
   (a) Karachi nuclear plant
   (b) Chashma nuclear plant
   (c) Kahuta nuclear plant
   (d) Islamabad nuclear plant

5. The Chashma Nuclear plant was built with the help of
   (a) France (b) Germany
   (c) Canada (d) China

6. Chashma Nuclear plant is located near Chashma Barrage at
   (a) Mithan Kot (b) Mianwali
   (c) Dera Gazi Khan (d) Tarbela

7. What is the installed capacity of Chashma Nuclear Plant?
   (a) 3.20 MW (b) 32.8 MW
   (c) 325 MW (d) 3.10 MW

8. When the Indus Water Treaty was signed?
   (a) 19th September 1960
   (b) 19th September 1962
   (c) 19th December 1965
   (d) 19th November 1964

ANSWERS

1. d	2. c	3. a	4. b	5. d
6. a	7. c	8. a		

AGRICULTURE

1. How much of the total area is cultivated in Pakistan?
   (a) 35% (b) 45%
   (c) 55% (d) 25%

2. Which one of the following is the largest sector of Pakistan's economy?
   (a) Agriculture (b) Banking
   (c) Industry (d) Manufacturing

3. Which one is the dominant source of foreign exchange earning?
   (a) Textile (b) Cement
   (c) Agriculture (d) Manufacturing

4. How much of the total area cultivated is under irrigation system?
   (a) 65% (b) 70%
   (c) 80% (d) 85%

5. How many reclamation schemes has been completed by the government?
   (a) 50 (b) 60
   (c) 80 (d) 65

6. When the period of Kharif crop starts and when ends?
   (a) June-September (b) October-May
   (c) May-October (d) Jan.-October

7. Kharif crop includes
   (a) Rice & Sugarcane (b) Cotton and maize
   (c) Bajra and Jawar (d) All of them

8. The period of Rabi season is
   (a) October-May (b) May-Aug.
   (c) October-June (d) January-May

9. Which crops are sown in Rabi season?
   (a) Tobacco, oil seed (b) Wheat, grain
   (c) Barley and mustard (d) All of them

10. Animal Husbandry University is working at
    (a) Lahore (b) Karachi
    (c) Hyderabad (d) Faisalabad

ANSWERS

1. d	2. a	3. c	4. b	5. c
6. a	7. d	8. a	9. d	10. A

MINERALS

1. Which of the following areas is rich in Aluminium
   (a) Kalat (b) Sargodha
   (c) Pishin (d) A & B

2. Sulphur is found in
   (a) Chitral (b) Koh-i-Sultan
   (c) Hyderabad (d) All of them

3. The Mineral Development Corporation was established in
(a) 1974 (b) 1978
(c) 1981 (d) 1979

4. Which of the following areas are important for mineral wealth in Pakistan?
(a) Chitral
(b) North Eastern Balochistan
(c) Areas of Wazirastan
(d) All of these

5. How much of total production of oil is produced by Dhulian and Balkassar oil fields?
(a) 80% (b) 90%
(c) 75% (d) 85%

6. How many oil refineries are working in Pakistan?
(a) 4 (b) 6
(c) 8 (d) 2

7. Chromit is found in Pakistan in the area of
(a) Kalabagh (b) Muslim bagh
(c) Chitral (d) Kalat

8. The first gas field discovered in 1952 was at
(a) Dhulian (b) Sui
(c) Mial (d) Pirkoh

9. How much of the total natural gas is obtained from Sui?
(a) 33% (b) 40%
(c) 38% (d) 43%

10. When the production of iron ore started in Pakistan?
(a) 1957 (b) 1958
(c) 1949 (d) 1951

11. Which area has the biggest deposits of iron ore?
(a) Koh-i-Sultan (b) Koh-i-Sulaiman
(c) Kalabagh (d) Chitral

12. Copper is used in the production of
(a) Electric wires (b) Kitchen utilities
(c) Children toys (d) Brick Kilns

13. In Balochistan copper deposits are found in
(a) Marri Bela (b) District Chagai
(c) Ghilhazi (d) Langrial

14. Kalabagh is famous for the mineral of
(a) Iron (b) Salt
(c) Sulphur (d) None of these

15. The deposits of copper, gold and silver have been discovered at
(a) Dadhak (b) Saindak
(c) Dakhni (d) Aghari

16. Khur, Meyal, Balkassar and Pindori oil fields are present in
(a) Sindh (b) Punjab
(c) Punjab and Sindh (d) Sindh and Balochistan

17. Which mineral is used in the making of high speed machines?
(a) Rock salt (b) Chromium
(c) Lunic stone (d) China clay

18. Toot oil and natural gas field is located in
(a) Punjab (b) Sindh
(c) Khyber Pakhtunkwa (d) Balochistan

19. Which area has the biggest rock salt deposits in Pakistan?
(a) Khewra (b) Warchha
(c) Maripur (d) Makran

20. Which mineral is mostly found in northern and western mountains of Pakistan?
(a) Chromite (b) Limestone
(c) China clay (d) Gypsum

21. Limestone deposits are found in
(a) Daudkhel (b) Wah
(c) Karachi (d) All of them

22. Which of the following mineral is used in cement industry and plaster of paris?
(a) Marble (b) Gypsum
(c) China clay (d) Fire clay

23. Area covered by forest in Pakistan is
(a) 5.7 million (b) 4.2 million
(c) 3.2 million (d) 4.8 million

24. How much area of Pakistan is covered by forests?
(a) 5% (b) 6.2%
(c) 3.1% (d) 2.8%

25. The ratio of Industrial progress in the country is:-
(a) 4.3% (b) 5.4%
(c) 6.2% (d) 8.6%

26. Which of following is Cottage Industry?
(a) Cement (b) Sugar
(c) Handicraft (d) Textile

27. The agro based industry is : -
(a) Woodwork (b) Dairy farms
(c) Carpets (d) Iron work

28. The biggest Industry of Pakistan is: -
(a) Cement (b) Sugar
(c) Textile (d) Paper

29. Heavy Mechanical Complex, Taxila was set up with the aid of:-
(a) China (b) Japan
(c) USA (d) U.K.

ANSWERS

1. d	2. d	3. a	4. d	5. b
6. a	7. b	8. b	9. d	10. a
11. c	12. a	13. b	14. a	15. b

16. d	17. b	18. a	19. a	20. b
21. d	22. b	23. b	24. a	25. d
26. c	27. b	28. c	29. a	

POPULATION

1. Pakistan placed in the world population-wise
   (a) 8th (b) 10th
   (c) 11th (d) 6th

2. The population of Pakistan according to 1998 Census is
   (a) 142.5 million (b) 148.5 million
   (c) 151.0 million (d) 145.4 million

3. The growth rate of population in Pakistan is
   (a) 1.8% (b) 2.03%
   (c) 2.6% (d) 2.9%

4. What is the share of rural population in the total population of Pakistan?
   (a) 61.8% (b) 63%
   (c) 59.6% (d) 74.8%

5. What is the share of urban population in the total population of Pakistan?
   (a) 38.6% (b) 42.6%
   (c) 41.0% (d) 37%

6. Which is the most densely populated province of Pakistan?
   (a) Balochistan (b) Punjab
   (c) Khyber Pakhtunkwa (d) Sindh

7. Which is the most thinly populated province of Pakistan?
   (a) Khyber Pakhtunkwa (b) Punjab
   (c) Balochistan (d) Sindh

8. In the Sub-Continent, first census was held in:-
   (a) 1858 (b) 1869
   (c) 1881 (d) 1901

9. The fifth census was held in:-
   (a) 1978 (b) 1988
   (c) 1998 (d) 2000

10. The present death rate per thousand in Pakistan is:-
    (a) 6 persons (b) 7.2 persons
    (c) 13 persons (d) 14 persons

11. The death rate of infant per thousand in Pakistan is:-
    (a) 60 infant (b) 69 infant
    (c) 100 infant (d) 120 infant

12. The density of population in Pakistan is:-
    (a) 227 persons per Sq. Km
    (b) 188 persons per Sq Km
    (c) 206 persons per Sq. Km
    (d) 225 persons per Sq Km

13. The highest population density rate in Pakistan is in:-
    (a) Punjab (b) FATA
    (c) Islamabad (d) Sindh

14. Which of the folowing is most urbanized area in Pakistan
    (a) Khyber Pakhtunkwa (b) Sindh
    (c) Punjab (d) Balochistan

15. The largest spoken language in Pakistan is
    (a) Urdu (b) Punjabi
    (c) Sindhi (d) Pushto

ANSWERS

1. d	2. a	3. b	4. b	5. d
6. b	7. c	8. b	9. c	10. b
11. b	12. a	13. c	14. b	15. b

TRANSPORTATION

1. The length of first railway track was :-
   (a) 86 Km (b) 97 Km
   (c) 115 Km (d) 169 Km

2. The track of Pakistan Railway is :-
   (a) 7791 Km (b) 9931 Km
   (c) 11133 Km (d) 14153 Km

3. Silk route (Karakoram Highway) connects Pakistan with : -
   (a) India (b) Iran
   (c) China (d) Afghanistan

4. The total length of road network in Pakistan is:
   (a) 260,000 Km (b) 271223 Km
   (c) 292222 Km (d) 331113 Km

5. The length of Gwadar Motorway is :-
   (a) 605 Km (b) 895 Km
   (c) 933 Km (d) 1105 Km

6. Lahore-Islamabad Motorway is: -
   (a) 233 Km (b) 297 Km
   (c) 335 Km (d) 370 Km

7. Islamabad-Peshawar Motorway is :-
   (a) 155 Km (b) 197 Km
   (c) 220 Km (d) 270 Km

8. Peshawar-Islamabad Motorway is called
   (a) M1 (b) M2
   (c) M3 (d) M4

9. Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) was established in
   (a) 1949 (b) 1955
   (c) 1960 (d) 1965

10. National Shipping Corporation was set up in: -
    (a) 1948 (b) 1957
    (c) 1963 (d) 1966

11. Port Qasim is situated near the city of:
(a) Lahore (b) Peshawar
(c) Karachi (d) Hyderabad

12. Gwadar Port is being constructed in the province of :-
(a) Punjab (b) Sindh
(c) Khyber Pakhtunkwa (d) Balochistan

13. Pakistan had given transit trade facilities to the neighbouring country of
(a) Iran (b) Oman
(c) Nepal (d) Afghanistan

14. The first track of Pakistan railway was laid down in
(a) 1858 (b) 1861
(c) 1892 (d) 1902

15. The first railway track was established between:
(a) Karachi and Kotri (b) Lahore and Okara
(c) Peshawar and Jamrud (d) Quetta & Chaman

16. What is the length of Pindi Bhattian-Faisalabad Motorway M-3?
(a) 120 km (b) 152 km
(c) 140 km (d) 80 km

17. What is a length of grand trunk road (N5) which run from Peshawar to Karachi
(a) 1535 km (b) 1635 km
(c) 1735 km (d) 1835 km

18. What is the length super Indus Highway (N55) which run from Karachi to Peshawar
(a) 1225 km (b) 1265 km
(c) 1279 km (d) 1325 km

19. What is the length of Kaakoram Highwasy which also called silk highway
(a) 805 km (b) 905 km
(c) 190 km (d) 1125 km

20. What is length of Faisalabad-Multan (M4) Motorway
(a) 243 km (b) 285 km
(c) 295 km (d) 299 km

21. What is the length of Multan-DG Knan (M5) Motorway
(a) 75 km (b) 85 km
(c) 95 km (d) 65 km

22. Whatis the length of the M6 DG Khan to Kakkar Motroway
(a) 467 km (b) 437 km
(c) 491 km (d) 510 km

23. What is the length of kakkar Karachi (M7) Motorway
(a) 321 km (b) 341 km
(c) 361 km (d) 381 km

24. What is the length of M8 Motorway
(a) 860 km (b) 885 km
(c) 895 km (d) 915 km

25. M8 Motroway
(a) Ratodero to Karachi (b) Ratodero to Sukkar
(c) Ratodero to Gawadar (d) None of these

26. Which of the following is the longest Motorway
(a) M5 (b) M2
(c) M8 (d) M9

27. What is the length of Karchi-Hyderabad Motroway
(a) 125 km (b) 136 km
(c) 139 km (d) 146 km

28. What is the length of Peshawar to Karachi railway route
(a) 1605 km (b) 1661 km
(c) 1681 km (d) 1725 km

ANSWERS

1. d	2. a	3. c	4. a	5. b
6. c	7. a	8. a	9. b	10. c
11. c	12. d	13. d	14. b	15. a
16. b	17. c	18. b	19. a	20. a
21. b	22. a	23. b	24. c	25. c
26. c	27. b	28. c		

TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT

1. A 5 MW atomic rector was installed in Nilore near Islamabad in
(a) December 1965 (b) September 1964
(c) December 1965 (d) September 1964

2. Abdul Qadeer Khan Nuclear Research Laboratories was set up in Kahuta in
(a) 1975 (b) 1976
(c) 1977 (d) 1978

3. Pakistan conducted its nuclear explosion in Raskoh Chaghai and Mekran Coasts on May 28 and
(a) 2, June 1998 (b) 12 June, 1998
(c) 30 May, 1998 (d) 15 June, 1998

4. When did Pakistan launched its first space satellite Badr I largely designed and fabricated by SUPARCO
(a) August 10, 1991 (b) July 16, 1990
(c) September 12, 1992 (d) October 16, 1989

5. Which of the following missile was launched successfully by Pakistan on Feb. 11, 1989.
(a) Hatf-I (b) Hatf II
(c) Anze I (d) Anza II

6. Ghauri I launched successfully on April 6, 1998 has a range of
(a) 1000 km (b) 500 km
(c) 1500 km (d) 750 km

7. Ghauri II launched successfully on April 13, 1999 has a range of
(a) 1000 km (b) 1500 km
(c) 750 km (d) 2200 km

8. Shaheen I missile has a range of
(a) 600 km (b) 1000 km
(c) 2000 km (d) 1500 km

9. Anza III surface to surface missile was launched on
(a) July 25, 1999 (b) August 10, 1999
(c) August 29, 1999 (d) September 19, 1999

10. Ghauri III missile was launched on
(a) August 10, 1999 (b) November 15, 1999
(c) October 15, 1999 (d) September 25, 1999

11. Haider I missile was successfully launched on
(a) Jan 5, 2000 (b) Feb. 5, 2001
(c) April 5, 2001 (d) March 5, 2001

12. Ghauri missile launched on May 25, 2002 has a range of
(a) 1000 km (b) 2500 km
(c) 1500 km (d) 1750 km

13. Ghaznvi a short range missile launched on May 20, 2002 has range of
(a) 500 km (b) 300 km
(c) 150 km (d) 290 km

14. When a French built Agosta 90-B was inducted in Pakistan Navy?
(a) September 6, 1999 (b) September 16, 1999
(c) September 26, 1999 (d) September 19, 1999

15. When did Pakistan test fire its two stage Shaheen-2 ballistic missile for the first time?
(a) April, 2005 (b) September, 2004
(c) March, 2004 (d) July, 2005

16. Pakistan conducted a successful test fire of the indigenously developed multi tube Cruise Missile Hatf-VII (Babur), having a range of ______ on 17 September 2012.
(a) 300 kilometers
(b) 500 kilometers
(c) 700 kilometers
(d) 900 kilometers

ANSWERS

1. a	2. b	3. c	4. b	5. b
6. c	7. d	8. a	9. c	10. d
11. a	12. c	13. d	14. a	15. c
16. c				

PAKISTAN'S RECORDS

FIRST IN PAKISTAN

1. Name the first Pakistani Bank which started its operation on August 17, 1947
(a) Muslim Commercial Bank
(b) Habib Bank Ltd.
(c) United Bank Ltd.
(d) Allied Bank Ltd.

2. When the first agriculture reforms were introduced in Pakistan?
(a) January 24, 1960 (b) January 24, 1958
(c) January 24, 1959 (d) January 24, 1957

3. The first Canal water agreement was made with India on
(a) May 4, 1950 (b) May 4, 1951
(c) May 4, 1948 (d) May 4, 1949

4. When first census was conducted in Pakistan?
(a) 1951 (b) 1952
(c) 1953 (d) 1954

5. Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan?
(a) G. I. Khan (b) S. A. Rehmat
(c) F. M. Khan
(d) Justice S. K. Bashir

6. Name the first Chief Justice of Pakistan
(a) Justice Sardar A. Rashid
(b) Justice Bashir Ahmad
(c) Justice AR Cornelius
(d) Justice S. A. Rehman

7. When the first Constitution of Pakistan was announced?
(a) August 14, 1956 (b) Oecember 25, 1956
(c) March 23, 1956 (d) None of them

8. When for the rehabilitation of refugees emergency was declared for the first time in the history of Pakistan?
(a) November 25, 1948 (b) August 27, 1948
(c) July 25, 1948 (d) September 25, 1948

9. The first Gazette of Pakistan was issued on August 15, 1947
(a) For announcement of Independence of Pakistan
(b) For appointment of Governor-General of Pakistan

(c) For appointment of Chief Justice of Pakistan
(d) For the appointment of Chief Rehabilitation Commissioner

10. Who was the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan?
(a) Ghulam Muhammad
(b) Chaudhry Muhammad Ali
(c) Abdur Rub Nishter
(d) Zafarullah Khan

11. Who was the first Commander-in-Chief of Army after independence?
(a) Gen. Frank Meservy (b) Gen. Harvey Door
(c) Gen. H. G. Merk (d) Gen. G. Austen

12. Who was the first Muslim Commander-in-Chief of Army?
(a) Gen. M. Musa Khan (b) G. M. Ayub Khan
(c) Gen. Irshad Buski (d) Gen.M. Ishtiaq Khan

13. Who was the first Muslim Chief of Air Force of Pakistan?
(a) Air Marshal Asghar Khan
(b) Air Marshal Noor Khan
(c) Air Marshal Arshad Feroz
(d) Air Marshal Faiz

14. Who was the first Chief Minister of Punjab from August, 1947 to November 1948?
(a) Abdur Rab Nishter
(b) Muhammad Hussain Chatta
(c) Iftikhar Hussain Memdoot
(d) Mumtaz Daultana

15. Name the Chief Minister of Sindh from August 1947 to April 1948?
(a) Nisar Khoro (b) Ayub Khoro
(c) Rahim Talpur (d) Noor Muhammad Talpur

16. Who was the first Chief Minister of Khyber Pakhtunkwa?
(a) Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan
(b) Dr. Khan Sahib
(c) Abdur Rehman Hooti
(d) Dr. Ali Khan

17. Who was the first Chief Minister of Balochistan from May 1972 to February 1973?
(a) Abdullah Murrree
(b) Sardar Atta ullah Mengal
(c) Akbar Bughti
(d) Sardar Akhtar Mengal

18. Name the first Governor of Punjab from August 1947 to August 1949
(a) Sardar Abdur Rub Nishter
(b) Sir George Cunningham
(c) Khaliquzzaman
(d) Sir Francis Moody

19. Name the first governor of Sindh from August 1947 to October 1948
(a) Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah
(b) Nabi Baksh Talpur
(c) Hamida Khoro
(d) None of them

20. Name the first governor of Khyber Pakhtunkwa from August 1947 to April 1948
(a) Sir Francis Moody
(b) Sir L. Paery Cene
(c) Sir Francis Meservy
(d) Sir George Cunningham

21. First Martial Law was imposed in
(a) October 1958 (b) September 1958
(c) August 1958 (d) November 1958

22. Karachi Nuclear Power plant, the first nuclear power plant of Pakistan was established in
(a) 1970 (b) 1972
(c) 1974 (d) 1976

23. Name the first President of Pakistan
(a) Ghulam Muhammad
(b) Iskandar Mirza
(c) Muhammad Ali Bogra
(d) Quaid-e-Azam

24. Who was the first Captain of Pakistan Cricket Team?
(a) Fazal Mehmood (b) Wazir Ali
(c) Hafeez Kardar (d) Hanif Muhammad

25. Who was the first governor of State Bank of. Pakistan?
(a) Ishrat Kamal (b) Saeed Hamid
(c) Zahid Hussain (d) Rashid Naqvi

26. The first Pakistani Postal stamp was issued in
(a) September 1947 (b) August 1948
(c) December 1947 (d) July 1948

27. Which of the following was the first private Airline licenced in April 1993 to operate?
(a) Bhuya Airline (b) Hajvery Airline
(c) Aero Asia Airline (d) Air Blue

28. Which was the first public airline of Pakistan?
(a) Orient Airline
(b) Oriental Airline
(c) Pakistan International Airline
(d) North West Airline

29. After independence the first radio station was established in
(a) Lahore (b) Rawalpindi
(c) Karachi (d) Islamabad

30. On November 26, 1964 the first T.V. station was established in the city of
(a) Lahore (b) Karachi
(c) Dhaka (d) Rawalpindi

31. The first Nishan-e-Haider was awarded to
(a) Capt. Raja Sarwar
(b) Major Aziz Bhatti

(c) Major Muhammad Tufail
(d) Fl. Lt. Sarfraz Rafiquee

32. Name the first Lady Major General in the Pakistan Army
(a) Dr. Shahida Malik (b) Dr. Nosheen Rehman
(c) Dr. Razia Imtiaz (d) Dr. Reheme Sarwar

33. First space satellite was launched by Pakistan in
(a) 1991 (b) 1990
(c) 1989 (d) 1992

34. The first private T.V. channel STN was launched in
(a) 1992 (b) 1990
(c) 1991 (d) 1989

35. First natural gas reserves was discovered in 1952 at
(a) Khand (b) Zane
(c) Sui (d) Manadi

36. Who is the first Vice President of Pakistan?
(a) Nur-ul-Amin (b) Quaid-e-Azam
(c) Nawab Liquat A. Khan (d) None of these.

37. Who was the first Chairman of Senate?
(a) Habib Ullah Khan (b) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
(c) Syed M. Afzal (d) None of these.

38. First Pakistani who received Noble Prize in Physics in 1979
(a) Dr. Abdus Salam (b) Dr. abdul Qadir
(c) Dr. Mubarak (d) Dr. Aslam

39. First capital of pakistan was
(a) Islamabad (b) Karachi
(c) Lahore (d) Hyderabad

40. Who was the first women judge of High Court of Pakistan?
(a) Zaib-un-Nisa (b) Majida Razvi
(c) Begum Zuhra (d) Begum Arif

41. The first constructed barrage of Pakistan
(a) Jinnah Barrage (b) Sukkar Barrage
(c) Tunsa Barrage (d) Chashma Barrage

42. First experimetnal station in Antarctica was established by Pakistan is ——— on 25th January 1991.
(a) Jinnah Station (b) Iqbal Station
(c) Quaid Station (d) Badr Station

43. The name of first Secretary General of Pakistan was
(a) Nawab Liaquat Ali Khan
(b) Syed Hasham Khan
(c) Ch. Muhammad Ali
(d) Muhammad Ali Bogra

44. Pakistan's First Women Bank was established in
(a) 1987 (b) 1988
(c) 1989 (d) 1990

45. Who is the first Pakistani female teacher awarded the highest civil award DAM (Knighthood) by the Govt. of U.K. in 2010?
(a) Samina Rehman
(b) Naila Zafar (c) Ramila Gohar
(d) Nazish Khan

46. On 20-10-2012 a world record of singing the national anthem was made by ______ Pakistanis at the National Hockey Stadium Lahore.
(a) 4,200 (b) 14,200
(c) 34,200 (d) 44,200

ANSWERS

1. b	2. c	3. c	4. a	5. c
6. a	7. c	8. b	9. b	10. d
11. a	12. b	13. a	14. c	15. b
16. b	17. b	18. d	19. a	20. d
21. a	22. b	23. b	24. c	25. c
26. d	27. b	28. a	29. c	30. a
31. a	32. a	33. b	34. b	35. c
36. a	37. a	38. a	39. b	40. b
41. b	42. a	43. c	44. c	45. b
46. d				

COLDEST, HIGHEST, LOWEST, BIGGEST & SMALLEST

1. Which is the coldest place in Pakistan?
(a) Ayubia (b) Malam Jabba
(c) Skardu (d) Nathia gali

2. Which is the highest dam in Pakistan?
(a) Tarbela Dam (b) Rawal Dam
(c) Mangla Dam (d) Warsak Dam

3. Name the highest glacier found in Pakistan?
(a) Kargil (b) Lalusar
(c) Siachen (d) Korale

4. Which is the highest park situated more than 4000 metres above sea level?
(a) Green Park (b) Northern Area Park
(c) Ayub Park (d) National Park

5. Which is the heighist pass situated at a height of approximately 6000 metres?
(a) Khunjrab Pass (b) Muztagh Pass
(c) Mintaka Pass (d) Dorab Pass

6. Which is the highest peak with a height of 8616 m above sea level?
(a) Nanga Parbat (b) K-2

(c) Tirich Mir (d) Raka Poshi

7. Which is the highest Railway station in Pakistan?
(a) Landi Kotal (b) Kan Mehtarzai
(c) Pishin (d) Rakshan

8. Name the road which is highest at about 3000 m height
(a) Indus Highway (b) Gilgit Highway
(c) Sharah-i-Karakoram (d) None of them

9. Name the area which receive the heaviest snowfall in a year
(a) Kaghan Valley (b) Skardu
(c) Gilgit (d) Nathiagali

10. Name the highest battle field in Pakistan as well as in the world
(a) Hispar Glacier (b) Baltora Glacier
(c) Siachin Glacier (d) Yengu Glacier

11. Which is the hottest place in Pakistan with highest recorded temperature 126 °F?
(a) Rohri (b) Sibbi
(c) Chaghi (d) Jacobabad

12. Which is the biggest airport of Pakistan?
(a) Quaid-e-Azam International Airport
(b) Allama Iqbal International Airport
(c) Chaklala Airport
(d) Islamabad Airport

13. Name the biggest Commercial Bank of Pakistan
(a) Muslim Commercial Bank
(b) Habib Bank Ltd (c) Al-Falah Bank
(d) United Bank Ltd

14. Name the biggest Barrage of Pakistan
(a) Sukkur Barrage
(b) Taunsa Barrage (c) Guddu Barrage
(c) Ghulam Muhammad Barrage

15. Name the crop sown on the largest area of Pakistan
(a) Rice (b) Sugarcane
(c) Cotton (d) Wheat

16. Name the dam which has the largest water storage capacity in Pakistan
(a) Mangla (b) Tarbela Dam
(c) Gazi Brotha (d) None of them

17. Which is the biggest desert found in Pakistan?
(a) Rohi (b) Cholistan
(c) Thar (d) None of them

18. Which is the biggest fort found in Pakistan?
(a) Kot Digi Fort (b) Kun Court Fort
(c) Lahore Fort (d) Rani Kot Fort

19. Which is the biggest Gas field found in Pakistan?
(a) Sui Gas field (b) Dhurnal
(c) Dhodak (d) Pirkoh

20. Where is the biggest hydroelectric power station found in Pakistan?
(a) Mangla Dam (b) Warsak Dam
(c) Tarbela Dam (d) Khanpur Dam

21. Which is the biggest nuclear power station in Pakistan?
(a) Karachi Nuclear Plant
(b) Chashma
(c) Hyderabad Nuclear Plant
(d) None of them

22. Which is the biggest Thermal Power station found in Pakistan?
(a) Faisalabad Gas Turbine
(b) Jamshoro Steam
(c) Guddu
(d) Multan Steam

23. Which one of the following is the biggest man-made lake found in Pakistan?
(a) Hub Lake (b) Manchar Lake
(c) Keenjhar Lake (d) Haleji Lake

24. Which one of the following is the biggest natural lake found in Pakistan?
(a) Saif-ul-Muluk (b) Manchar
(c) Lalusar (d) Sat Para

25. Which is the largest mine excavated in Pakistan?
(a) Lakhra Coal Mines
(b) Ghasa China Clay Mines
(c) Salt Mines Khewra
(d) Salt Mines Kalabagh

26. Which is the biggest mosque in Pakistan?
(a) Jamia Mosque Karachi
(b) Chandni Mosque Peshawar
(c) Shahi Mosque Lahore
(d) Faisal Mosque Islambad

27. Which is the largest oil field found in Pakistan?
(a) Mazari (b) Attock
(c) Balkassar (d) Pidh

28. Name the biggest Park (area wise) in Pakistan?
(a) Bagh-e-Jinnah (Lahore)
(b) Ayub National Park

(c) Changa Manga
(d) None of them

29. Which of the following is the biggest cricket stadium of Pakistan?
(a) Qaddafi Stadium Lahore
(b) Iqbal Stadium Faisalabad
(c) National Stadium Karachi
(d) None of them

30. Name the biggest Hockey Stadium of Pakistan
(a) National Stadium Karachi
(b) Hockey Stadium Islamabad
(c) National Hockey Stadium Lahore
(d) None of them

31. Name the longest railway tunnel found in Pakistan
(a) Lawari (b) Khojack
(c) Kachura (d) Atrak

32. Name the longest tunnel which is under construction
(a) Khojack Tunnel (b) Kachura
(c) Lawari Tunnel (d) Chiantar

33. Name the Province which have longest coastline?
(a) Balochistan (b) Sindh
(c) Khyber Pakhtunkwa

34. Indicate the number of Pakistan, area-wise in the world?
(a) 33rd (b) 34th
(c) 35th (d) 27th

35. The boundary between Afghanistan and Pakistan is called ________.
(a) Radcliff Line (b) Mcmohan Line
(c) Durand Line

36. The area of highest rainfall in Pakistan is ________.
(a) Hunza (b) Murree
(c) Nathiagalli

37. The soil composed of sand and clay is called.
(a) Sandy soil (b) Loam soil
(c) Clayey soil (d) Mixture soil

38. Name the biggest railway workshop of Pakistan?
(a) Mughalpura workshop
(b) Multan workshop
(c) Karachi workshop
(d) Rawalpindi workshop

39. Which crop is mostly cultivated on the Indus Delta soils?
(a) Sugarcane (b) Rice
(c) Maize (d) Beans

40. Which type of soil Balochistan, Cholistan and Thar have?
(a) Khaddar soil (b) Bhongar soil
(c) Mountain soil (d) Sandy desert soil

41. Pakistan's largest export item is :-
(a) Rice (b) Textile products
(c) Sports goods (d) Surgical products

42. Largest exports are made by Pakistan to
(a) America (b) Japan
(c) China (d) Saudi Arabia

43. Pakistan's major import item is :-
(a) Fertilizers (b) Medicines
(c) Transport goods (d) Petroleum products

44. Largest imports are made by Pakistan from
(a) China (b) Japan
(c) America (d) Canada

45. Which is the shortest river of Pakistan?
(a) Ravi (b) Jehlum
(c) Chenab (d) Sutlej

46. Pakistan mainly import edible oil from
(a) Brazil (b) Malaysia
(c) Indonesia (d) India

47. Which of the following oil refinery has the largest operating capacity in Pakistan:
(a) Attock Oil Refinery (b) Pak-Arab Oil Refinery
(c) National Oil Refinery (d) None of the above

48. The biggest market of Pakistan exports is
(a) USA (b) U.K
(c) China (d) Saudi Arabia

49. The area of lowest rainfall in Pakistan is
(a) Nushki (b) Quetta
(c) Thar (d) Nokhundi

50. Which city of Pakistan has largest number of police stations?
(a) Karachi (b) Islamabad
(c) Multan (d) Lahore.

51. First Lady Police Station of pakistan was established in ________.
(a) Islamabad (b) Karachi
(c) Rawalpindi (d) Lahore.

52. The biggest Airline of Pakistan is
(a) Blue Airways (b) Ithiad Airline
(c) PIA (d) None of these

53. Which is the largest district of Pakistan?
(a) Khuzdar (b) Chaggi
(c) Bahawalpur (d) Larkana

54. Which was the largest division of Pakistan?
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Hyderabad
(c) Kalat (d) Lahore.

55. Which is the largest city of Pakistan?
(a) Lahore (b) Karachi
(c) Multan (d) Rawalpindi

56. Which is the largest forest of Pakistan?
(a) Changa Manga (b) Jonepur
(c) Chitral (d) Chich Wattni

57. The oldest forest of Pakistan is
(a) Junpur (b) Changa Manga
(c) Chitral (d) Deer

58. Which is the biggest university of Pakistan?
(a) Punjab University
(b) B.Z. University
(c) Quaid-e-Azam University
(d) None of these

59. Which is the biggest province of Pakistan (area wise)?
(a) Punjab (b) Balochistan
(c) Sindh (d) Khyber Pakhtunkwa

60. Which is the largest province of Pakistan (population wise)?
(a) Sindh (b) Punjab
(c) Balochistan
(d) Khyber Pakhtunkwa

61. Name the largest mobile company of Pakistan.
(a) Paktel (b) Mobilink
(c) Warid (d) Ufone

ANSWERS

1. c	2. c	3. c	4. d	5. b
6. b	7. b	8. c	9. b	10. c
11. d	12. a	13. b	14. a	15. d
16. b	17. c	18. d	19. a	20. c
21. b	22. c	23. c	24. b	25. c
26. d	27. c	28. b	29. c	30. c
31. b	32. c	33. a	34. c	35. c
36. b	37. b	38. a	39. b	40. d
41. b	42. a	43. d	44. c	45. a
46. b	47. b	48. a	49. d	50. a
51. a	52. c	53. a	54. c	55. b
56. a	57. a	58. a	59. b	60. b
61. b				

CURRENT AFFAIRS 2015-16

1. 2014 is being celebrated as (I)
   (a) International Year of Family Farming
   (b) International Year of Crystallography
   (c) Both a & b
   (d) None of these
2. When were the first government-to-government talks held between China and Taiwan ?
   (a) 15/3/14 (b) 8/2/13
   (c) 24/2/14 (d) 11/2/14
3. Where and when was the 8th Afghanistan-Pakistan-Turkey Trilateral Summit held in 2014?
   (a) Kabul, 18th – 20th February
   (b) Karachi, 20th – 23rd February
   (c) Ankara, 12th – 14th February
   (d) Dubai, 15th – 17th January

Theme of the 8th Afghanistan-Pakistan-Turkey Trilateral Summit 2014	Sustainable peace in the heart of Asia

4. Who is the youngest recipient of the Bharat Ratna award (highest civilian award in India), awarded on 4th February 2014?
   (a) Bismillah Khan (b) Sachin Tendulkar
   (c) C. N. R. Rao (d) Bhimsen Joshi
5. Which award was won by the Pakistani film, Zinda Bhag at Jaipur Film festival on 6th Febuary 2014?
   (a) Special effects award (b) Critics Award
   (c) Foreign Film Award (d) Special Jury Award
6. When General Raheel (COAS) was awarded the King Abdul Aziz medal?
   (a) 8/3/2014 (b) 23/1/2014
   (c) 5/2/2014 (d) 15/1/2014
7. Who was appointed as the new CEO of Microsoft on 4th February 2014?
   (a) Satya Nadella (b) Alan Mulally
   (c) Tony Bates (d) Kevin Turner
8. Which one is the new law promulgated to check Cyber-crime?
   (a) Prevention of Media Law violations Act 2014
   (b) Anti Cyber-crime Act 2014
   (c) Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act 2014
   (d) Anti Media crime Act 2014
9. Who was the only athlete to represent Pakistan in the Sochi 2014 winter games?
   (a) Ghulam Abbas (b) Abdul Khaliq
   (c) Liaquat Ali (d) M. Karim
10. When and where was the 144th horse and cattle show held in Pakistan?
    (a) 1/2/2014, Lahore (b) 15/2/2014, Multan
    (c) 6/1/2014, Faisalabad (d) 6/2/2014, Jacobabad
11. Who is the first woman umpire to be elected on the Official ICC umpire's Panel?
    (a) Pam Postema (b) Kathy Cross
    (c) Doris Turner (d) Courtney Young
12. Who abstained from voting for the Big3?
    (a) Pakistan and Srilanka
    (b) South Africa, Pakistan and West Indies
    (c) Srilanka, Pakistan and Bangladesh
    (d) Pakistan and South Africa
13. How long did it take to complete the Metro Bus project?
    (a) 9 months (b) 11 months
    (c) one and half year (d) 2 years
14. Which country was suspended from the G8 in 2014?
    (a) Russia (b) China
    (c) UK (d) Japan
15. When did the Russian President Vladimir Putin dispatch his troops to Crimea, citing the need to protect Russians from extremist ultra-nationalists, referring to the anti-government protesters in Kiev?
    (a) 3 February 2014 (b) 8 January 2014
    (c) 1 March 2014 (d) 22 March 2014
16. When did the Deadliest Mount Everest Avalanche occurred, killing atleast 16 Sherpa guides?
    (a) January 12 2014 (b) December 31 2013
    (c) April 18 2014 (d) March 1 2014
17. When did Pakistan successfully test-fired short range ballistic missile Hatf-III named Ghazanvi short range surface-to-surface ballistic missile which can carry nuclear and conventional warheads to a range of 290 kilometers?
    (a) 22 Apr 2014 (b) 18 Feb 2014
    (c) 3 Jan 2014 (d) 24 Mar 2014
18. When and where was the Third Nuclear Security Summit held?
    (a) 14 to 15 March 2014, Tokyo
    (b) 24 to 25 March 2014, Hague
    (c) 24 to 28 January 2014, Washington
    (d) 20 to 25 April 2014, Seoul
19. Which is the first country to allow mercy-killing for children and the first to lift all age restrictions ?
    (a) France (b) Japan
    (c) India (d) Netherlands
20. Companies of which two countries were selected by The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) to help destroy Syria's chemical arsenal in 2014?
    (a) US & Finland (b) Germany & China
    (c) Iceland & Italy (d) Australia & Spain
21. When was the first time transgendered people were employed in Pakistan?
    (a) 31 November 2013 (b) 15 January 2014
    (c) 31 January 2014 (d) 18 March 2014
22. Which is the first public university in the world to accept fees in digital currency, Bitcoin (an online currency and payment system)?
    (a) Cumbria University, UK
    (b) University of Wisconsin-Madison, US
    (c) University of Toronto, Canada
    (d) University of Copenhagen, Denmark
23. Which forces stared to take control of the Crimean peninsula on February 26, 2014?
    (a) Pro-Russian Forces (b) Pro-German Forces
    (c) Pro-French Forces (d) Pro-Spanish forces
24. When was the treaty of accession of the Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol into the Russian Federation signed by Russia and Crimea?
    (a) April 18 2014 (b) March 18, 2014
    (c) May 15 2013 (d) Feb. 21 2014
25. The 2014 general election of India were contested from 7 April to 12 May 2014, known to be the most expensive in its history. What were the expenses incurred on these elections?
    (a) $ 5 billion (b) $ 2.5billion
    (c) $ 3.4 billion (d) $ 4 billion
26. In 2014 India had the largest electoral population in the world with a staggering amount of ______ million voters?
    (a) 689 (b) 800 (c) 814.5 (d) 724.6
27. When was the first ever visit of the South Korean Prime Minister made to Pakistan?
    (a) 2014 (b) 1998 (c) 2002 (d) 1997

28. Where did Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif address the Boao Forum Asia on 10 April 2014?
(a) India (b) Thailand
(c) Malaysia (d) China

29. When did the Prime Minister of Pakistan Muhammad Nawaz Sharif meet British Prime Minister David Cameron during his visit to the UK?
(a) 30 April 2014 (b) 14 March 2014
(c) 10 Jan. 2014 (d) 18 April 2014

30. Which position did Pakistan secure by beating USA in the Street child football world cup held at Rio De Janeiro, Brazil in 2014 ?
(a) 8th (b) 1st (c) 5th (d) 3rd

31. Which Journalist of the Pakistani media was Attacked by unknown gunmen in Karachi on 19/4/2014, receiving three gunshots?
(a) Najam Sethi (b) Hamid Mir
(c) Mubashir Luqman (d) Talat Mahmood

32. Which country has agreed to make an investment of over $1 billion in the first wind-power project in Jhimpir wind corridor in district Thatta?
(a) China (b) Iran
(c) Japan (d) Malaysia

33. Who inaugurated the Uch Power Project-II with a capacity of 404MW in Dera Murad Jamali, Balochistan on 25 April 2014?
(a) Qaim Ali Shah (b) Khawaja Asif
(c) Saad Rafique (d) Nawaz Sharif

34. When were the 3G and 4G licenses auctioned to the cellular service providers in Pakistan?
(a) 23rd April 2014 (b) 15th Jan. 2014
(c) 3rd Oct. 2013 (d) 1st April 2014

35. How much revenue was raised by the Government of Pakistan through the auctioning of 3G and 4G licenses to cellular service providers?
(a) $ 1.18 Billion (b) $ 2.34 Billion
(c) $ 879 Million (d) $ 3.73 Billion

36. When did the Malaysia Airlines flight No.370, a Boeing 777-2H6ER flying from Kuala Lumpur to Beijing went missing carrying 227 passengers and 12 crew members?
(a) 8 March 2014 (b) 3 May 2014
(c) 24 December 2013 (d) 17 February 2014

37. When did Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif visit Iran to discuss about the crisis in Syria and tensions at the Iranian border?
(a) 11th May 2014 (b) 15th February 2014
(c) 6th March 2014 (d) 23rd April 2014

38. In 2014 on which country did World Health Organization (WHO) impose strict travel restrictions, in order to prevent the spread of Polio Virus to other countries?
(a) Pakistan (b) Niger
(c) Ethiopia (d) Peru

39. When were the two new power units completed at Guddu, inaugurated by Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, Both these units have a capacity of 243MW each ?
(a) 5 April 2014 (b) 18 May 2014
(c) 21 April 2014 (d) 1 January 2014

40. When did Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif address the annual Boao Forum for Asia, lying stress on "enhanced connectivity for success"?
(a) 23 June, 2014 (b) 10 April, 2014
(c) 17 Feb., 2014 (d) 7 May, 2014

41. On what day was the annual Earth Hour observed across the world including Pakistan in 2014?
(a) Sunday (b) Thursday
(c) Saturday (d) Monday

42. What is the name of the bill intended to strengthen cooperation between Pakistan and Iran in combating terrorist groups operating in border areas, approved by the Iranian parliament on 6th April 2014?
(a) Border protection act (b) Security cooperation act.
(c) Bilateral security act (d) Pak-Iran border cooperation act

43. What was the purpose of the Accord signed for biometric verification of mobile phone users, by telecom operators and the National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) on 23rd May 2014?
(a) Stopping the use of Sims in terrorist activities
(b) Monitoring of text messages
(c) Evaluation of performance
(d) Customer satisfaction

44. Who was the first Prime minister of Pakistan to attend the inauguration of an Indian prime minister?
(a) Yosuf Raza Gillani (b) Benazir Bhutto
(c) Nawaz Sharif (d) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

45. When and where did Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif meet the new Indian Prime Minister, Narendra Modi?
(a) 31st January 2014, Beijing
(b) 27th May 2014, Delhi
(c) 4th February 2014, Hague
(d) 18th April 2014, Toronto

46. Who inaugurated the first phase of the Rs 58 billion Nandipur power project, producing 95 megawatts of power in the initial stage on May 31, 2014?
(a) Ishaq Dar (b) Mamnoon Hussein
(c) Raja Pervaiz Ashraf (d) Nawaz Sharif

47. Which country imposed martial law on May 20th 2014?
(a) Pakistan (b) Thailand
(c) Chile (d) Eygpt

48. Which Airport of Pakistan was attacked by Taliban Militants on 8th June 2014?
(a) Allama Iqbal Airport, Lahore
(b) Jinnah International Airport, Karachi
(c) Benazir International Airport, Islamabad
(d) Bacha Khan International Airport, Peshawar

49. On June 6th, 2014 GEO, a major television channel of Pakistan was suspended for ——— days and fined Rs. 10 million over a dispute with the country's powerful Inter-Services Intelligence spy agency?
(a) 45 (b) 15 (c) 23 (d) 11

50. After which famous poet of Pakistan was a train service named, launched on 9th June 2014?
(a) Allama Iqbal (b) Habib Jalib
(c) Faiz Ahmed Faiz (d) Ahmed Faraz

51. Which is the first foreign country to use China based GPS system made by BeiDou, GPS can help with urban planning, surveying and mapping environmental supervision, disaster relief efforts, traffic monitoring and other fields?
(a) Uruguay (b) Itlay
(c) Brazil (d) Pakistan

52. Which country has the lowest advance - to - deposit ratio (ADR) in the south Asian region?
(a) Pakistan (b) Bangladesh
(c) Srilanka (d) India

53. Which country has produced the Barazuca Ball, official football to be used in the FIFA World cup 2014?
(a) USA (b) Germany
(c) Pakistan (d) China

54. What was the worth of funds approved by the World bank for the Dasu hydro electric power or Dasu Dam, having a potential to generate 4200 MWs of cheap electricity on 11th June 2014?
(a) $533 million (b) $700 million
(c) $946million (d) $375million

55. What was the reason behind the arrest and later on release of Altaf Hussain, chief of the Muttahida Qaumi Movement party on 3rd June 2014?
(a) Drug trafficking (b) Theft
(c) Murder (d) Money-laundering

56. In which region of Punjab was the major oil reserve. Ghauri X-1 discovered. expected to be the country's largest oil producing well in 2014?
(a) Attock, Punjab (b) Rahim Yaar Khan, Punjab
(c) Jhelum, Punjab (d) Chakwal, Punjab

57. Which export sector, worth $2 Billion was completely ignored in the 2014-2015 Budget of Pakistan?
(a) Rice (b) Steel
(c) Jute (d) Wheat

58. What is the name of the joint-military operation involving Pakistan against the armed insurgent groups such as the Taliban (TTP), al-Qaeda, East Turkestan Islamic Movement (ETIM) and the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU) ?
(a) Operation Janbaz
(b) Operation Zarb-e-Azb
(c) Operation Meghdoot
(d) Operation Hatf

59. When was the Operation Zarb-e-Azb launched by the Pakistan Armed Forces in North Waziristan against armed insurgent groups?
(a) 15 June 2014 (b) 23 Jan. 2014
(c) 6 May 2014 (d) 27 April 2014

60. What was the Name of the sword of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), which was used in the Battle of Badr and the Battle of Uhud?
(a) Azb (b) Dhu al-Faqar
(c) Al- Batter (d) Hatf

61. What is the meaning of Zarb-e-Azb ?
(a) Long and swift (b) Fast and Sharp
(c) Sharp and cutting (d) None of the above

62. Catalonia seeks independence from which country, for which the Catalonia independence referendum will be held in 2014?
a) Spain b) Mexico
c) Italy d) Austria

63 What is the name of the short range surface-to-surface air nuclear capable missile with a maximum range of 60 kilometres test fired by pakistan on 26th September 2014?
a) Hatf IX b) Hatf II
c) Hatf I d) Hatf III

64. Where was the 3rd Meeting of SAARC Culture Ministers held on 24th- 25th September 2014 ?
a) Colombo b) Katmandu
c) New Delhi d) Beijing

65. Which country unveiled plans to issue world's first digital currency?
a) Ecuador b) Switzerland
c) Sweden d) Brazil

66 Which two countries were on the top agenda of the NATO summit 2014 held on 4-5th September in Wales?
a) Afghanistan & Ukraine b) Israel and Syria
c) Mexico and Spain d) Bosnia & Iran

67. On 25th September 2014 in Cairo, Egypt the 22-Nation Arab League agreed to join the global coalition to counter which Terrorist group?
a) Taliban
b) Muslim Brotherhood
c) Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan
d) Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS)

68. Who became the president of the European Commission (EC) by winning the 8th European Parliamentary Election, held on 22 - 25 May 2014?
a) David Cameron b) Angela Merkel
c) Manfred Weber d) Jean Claude Juncker

69. Which three countries signed the Eurasian Economic Union Treaty in Astana. 29th May 2014?
a) Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan
b) China, India, Luxemburg
c) India, Turkey, Azerbaijan
d) Austria, Russia, Germany

70. Which country's membership was restored by the Peace and Security Council of African Union into the apex body of African nations in 2014?
a) Egypt b) Morocco
c) Nigeria d) Algeria

71. Who was elected as President for the 69th Session of General Assembly of the United Nations (UNGA)?
a) Vuk Jeremi? of Serbia
b) Nassir Al-Nasser of Qatar
c) Sam Kahamba Kutesa of Uganda
d) John William Ashe of Antigua and Barbuda

72. Which country published the world's first Modern Slavery Bill to address slavery in 21st century on 10 June 2014?
a) USA b) Australia
c) Belgium d) Britain

73. Where was the Mideast prayer summit held on 8th June 2014?
a) Saudia Arabia b) Vatican City
c) Oman d) Luxemburg

74. In honour of which global leader, known for the anti-apartheid revolution did the UN General Assembly announced an award on 7 June 2014?
a) Ariel Sharon b) Vo Nguyen Giap
c) Hugo Chavez d) Nelson Mandela

75. Which country became the 19th country to adopt Euro as currency from 1 January 2015 ?
a) Lithuania b) Austria
c) Belguim d) Poland

76. Which country lifted the arm embargo on Pakistan on 4th june 2014?
a) USA b) France
c) Russia d) China

77. When did the 15-member United Nations Security Council (UNSC) unanimously adopted the resolution 2165 (2014) in New York, allowing cross-border aid to Syrians?
a) 14 July 2014 b) 4 June 2014
c) 23 may 2014 d) 8 February 2014

78. When and where was the 6th BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) Summit held, in which a deal was signed to create a new 100 billion dollar development bank and emergency reserve fund?
a) 15 July 2014, Fortaleza
b) 23 August 2014, Delhi
c) 5 April 2014, Sochi
d) 28 September 2014, Moscow

79. Which country passed a law to legalize child labor for kids from age 10 on 18 July 2014?
a) China b) Spain
c) Bolivia d) Taiwan

80. When was the ongoing operation Zarb-e-Azb Initiated by Pakistan Army?
a) 15th June 2014 b) 6th February 2014
c) 27th January 2014 d) 5th March 2014

81. Under the reign of which Prime Minister was the operation Zarb-e-Azb Conducted?
a) Raja Pervaiz Ashraf b) Yosef Raza Gillani
c) Nawaz Sharif d) Shokat Aziz

82. Which Army Chief of Pakistan Initiated the Operation Zarb-e-Azb in 2014 ?
a) Asif Nawaz janjua b) Raheel sharif
c) Ahsfaq pervaiz Kyani d) Pervaiz Musharaf

83. Which Airport of Pakistan was attacked by terrorist groups on 8th June 2014 ?
a) Benazir International Airport, Islamabad
b) Bacha Khan international Airport, Peshawar

c) Jinnah Airport, Karachi
d) Allama Iqbal Airport, Lahore

84. When did the Israel and Gaza conflict start in 2014?
a) 8th July b) 18th June
c) 25th May d) 2nd May

85. Which Operation was commenced by the Israeli forces against Hammas on 8th July 2014?
a) Operation Protective Edge(OPE)
b) Operation Private Elimination (OPE)
c) Over Protective Entity (OPE)
d) Private Protection Program (PPP)

86. In which country did an epidemic of Ebola virus disease (EVD) started ?
a) Guinea b) Morocco
c) Sudan d) Ethiopia

87. Which countries are affected by the widespread transmission of Ebola virus disease (EVD)?
a) Brazil, Uruguay & Argentine
b) Guinea, Liberia & Sierra Leone
c) Zambia, Uganda & Swaziland
d) Bhutan, Nepal & Taiwan

88. Who became the youngest person ever at the age of 17 to receive the Nobel Prize, for the struggle against the suppression of children and young people and for the right of all children to education in 2014?
a) Malala Yousafzai b) Patrick Modiano
c) Eric Betzig d) Stefan Hell

89. Who was the Pakistani to be awarded the Noble Prize for Peace from in 2014?
a) Abdul Sattar Edhi b) Malala Yousafzai
c) Abdus Sallam d) Abdul Qadir Khan

90. Nawaz Sharif address at UN 2014 Which country won the 2014 FIFA World cup final, held at Maracana stadium in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil on 13th July?
a) France b) Argentina
c) Italy d) Germany

91. Name the president of Afghanistan, under whom a security pact was signed on 30th September 2014 which allows American troops to stay in the country after the end of the year 2014?
a) Abdullah Abdullah b) Hamid Karazai
c) Burhanuddin Rabbani d) Ashraf Ghani.

92. What are the titles given to, 2014 Hong Kong protests against the Chinese central government decision on electoral reform regarding future Hong Kong Chief Executive and Legislative Council elections?
a) Umbrella Movement or Umbrella Revolution
b) Rights Movement or Electoral Freedom Movement
c) Free Hong Kong or Stand-up Movement
d) Civil Disobedience Movement or Free & Fair Election revolution

93. What count of the Polio cases was reported in Pakistan on 4th October 2014, which surpassed the country's 13-year-old record of polio cases which was 199 cases recorded in 2000?
a) 275 Polio cases recorded
b) 202 Polio cases recorded
c) 246 Polio cases recorded
d) 214 Polio cases recorded

94. On 26th September 2014, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif addressed which UN General Assembly making an emphatic call for resolution of Jammu and Kashmir conflict as imperative for peace security and economic uplift of South Asians?
a) 65th b) 45th
c) 69th d) 59th

95. Who took charge as the new chief of Pakistan Navy on 7th October 2014 after the retirement of Admiral Asif Sandila?
a) Admiral Zakaullah
b) Admiral Noman Bashir
c) Admiral Shahid Karimullah
d) Admiral Abdul Aziz Mirza

96. What is the name of the short range surface-to-surface air nuclear capable missile with a maximum range of 60 kilometres test fired by pakistan on 26th September 2014?
a) Hatf II b) Hatf IX
c) Hatf I d) Hatf III

97. In Which part of Pakistan is the Operation Zarb-e-Azb taking place?
a) Quetta, Jacobabad b) Lahore, Faisalabad
c) Karachi, Hyderabad d) North Waziristan, FATA

98. When was the ongoing operation Zarb-e-Azb Initiated by Pakistan Army?
a) 15th June 2014 b) 6th February 2014
c) 27th Jan. 2014 d) 5th March 2014

99. Who was appointed as the new Director General of the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) Replacing Lt. General Zaheerul Islam in 2014?
a) Lt. General Rizwan Akhtar
b) Lt. Ashfaq Parvez Kayani
c) Lt. Nadeem Taj
d) Lt. Ahmad Shuja Pasha

100. Who was the Pakistani to be awarded the Noble Prize for Peace from in 2014?
a) Abdul Sattar Edhi b) Malala Yousafzai
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101 Who became the youngest person ever at the age of 17 to receive the Nobel Prize, for the struggle against the suppression of children and young people and for the right of all children to education in 2014?
a) Malala Yousafzai b) Patrick Modiano
c) Eric Betzig d) Stefan Hell

102. What count of the Polio cases was reported in Pakistan on 4th October 2014, which surpassed the country's 13-year-old record of polio cases which was 199 cases recorded in 2000?
a) 246 Polio cases recorded
b) 275 Polio cases recorded
c) 202 Polio cases recorded
d) 214 Polio cases recorded

103. Which Pakistani Bowler was banned due to wrong bowling action by the ICC on September 11 2014?
a) Muhammad Hafeez b) Muhammad Amir
c) Saeed Ajmal d) Junaid Khan

104. Who took charge as the new chief of Pakistan Navy on 7th October 2014 after the retirement of Admiral Asif Sandila?
a) Admiral Abdul Aziz Mirza
b) Admiral Noman Bashir
c) Admiral Shahid Karimullah
d) Admiral Zakaullah

105. When was the International day of Democracy observed in Pakistan and all over the globe in 2014?
a) 14th July 2014 b) 5th April 2014
c) 9th Sept. 2014 d) 15th September 2014

106. On 13th Sep 2014, which terrorist group in Pakistan announced that it had decided to abandon its armed struggle in this country and instead would focus on "peaceful struggle" for the implementation of Sharia?
a) Tehreek-i-Taliban Punjab
b) Tehreek-e-Jaferia Pakistan (TJP)
c) Jamaat-ul-Fuqra
d) Harkat-ul-Mujahideen Al-alami (HuMA)

107. Which organization approved a polio plan, an emergency plan to eradicate the crippling disease from Pakistan worth Rs. 33 bn in 2014?
a) WHO b) UNICEF
c) UNESCO d) ECNEC

108. On 11th Sep 2014, ------ death anniversary of Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah was observed throughout the country ?
   a) 56th b) 49th
   c) 66th d) 60th
109. Which water reservoir in Pakistan was recorded as the largest in the country in 2014, surpassing Tarbela Dam reservoir as it attained its maximum water storage level of 1,242 feet above mean sea level?
   a) Hub Dam b) Mangla Dam
   c) Sukhain Dam d) Jari Rim Dam
110. Which Pakistani journalist was awarded the best literary personality of the year at the Fifth Rajiv Gandhi Excellence Awards held in New Delhi in 2014?
   a) Ansar Abbasi b) Reema Abbasi
   c) Mubashir Luqman d) Talat Hussain
111. Identify the amount of money, the World Bank approved in 2014 for nutritional needs of children below two years of age, and expecting and breastfeeding mothers in Pakistan?
   a) $47.9 million b) $32.5 million
   c) $78.3 million d) $53.6 million
112. Which Bill was passed on July 2nd , 2014, allowing the security forces of Pakistan to shoot suspects on sight, arrest suspects without a warrant and withhold information about where detainees are being held or what they are being charged with?
   a) Federal Court Act, 2014
   b) Anti-terrorism bill, 2014
   c) The Protection of Pakistan Act, 2014.
   d) National Protection Act, 2014
113. Which team won the 2014 World Twenty 20 title, by defeating India in the final held in Bangladesh on Apr 6th 2014?
   (a) Pakistan (b) Sri Lanka
   (c) England (d) West Indies
114. In which country was the World's first Android Newscasters, Kodomoroid unveiled?
   (a) Japan (b) China
   (c) USA (d) Germany
115. With which country did Pakistan sign a defense and military cooperation agreement on 20th November 2014 aimed to bring peace and stability in the region?
   (a) China (b) Germany
   (c) Russia (d) USA
116. Which are the top five countries facing highest threat of terrorism, According to a report of the Global Terrorism Index 2014?
   (a) Iraq, Afghanistan, Nigeria, Syria and India
   (b) Iraq, Afghanistan, Nepal, Syria and India
   (c) Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Syria and Sudan
   (d) Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nigeria and Syria
117. Who was the richest person in 2014 according to the Forbes Billionaire list?
   (a) Bill Gates (b) Carlos Slim Helu
   (c) Amancio Ortega (d) Warren Buffett
118. Which countries supported candidature of G4 nation (India, Brazil, Germany and Japan) as a permanent member of a reformed UNSC on 13 November 2014?
   (a) UK, France and China
   (b) UK, France, Nepal
   (c) UK, Canada and Spain
   (d) China, France and Australia
119. What was the final communiqué of the 9th G-20 summit known as?
   (a) Melbourne Action Plan (b) Brisbane Action Plan
   (c) Sydney Action Plan (d) Perth Action Plan
120. Where and when was the 9th G-20 Summit of Major emerging economies held, focused on promoting economic growth and other important issues?
   (a) 16/11/14, Brisbane (b) 2/7/14, Delhi
   (c) 23/5/14, Cannes (d) 29/10/14, Toronto
121. Abdullah, signed a power-sharing deal on September 21, 2014 that established a unity government with Ghani as President and Abdullah Abdullah as
   (a) Chief Administrator (b) Chief Executive
   (c) Prime Minister (d) Deputy President
122. When did the Wagha Border suicide attack occur, killing more than fifty people during the flag ceremony?
   (a) 1st November 2014 (b) 15th October 2014
   (c) 24th October 2014 (d) 3rd September 2014
123. In which city was the 40th G-7 summit 2014 held on 4th - 5th June?
   (a) Brussels (b) Sochi
   (c) Davos (d) Berlin
124. Rosetta of European Space Agency became first ever spacecraft to reach a Comet on 6 August 2014. What was the name of Comet?
   (a) Comet 131P (b) Comet 63P
   (c) Comet 65P (d) Comet 67P
125. Who became the first woman to receive coveted Fields Medal (also known as the Nobel Prize of mathematics) on 13 August 2014 in Seoul, South Korea?
   (a) Asha-Rose Migiro (b) Branden Grace
   (c) ZohraSehgal (d) Maryam Mirzakhani
126. NASA's scientists developed satellite to combat Drought on 23 August 2014. What is the name of satellite
   (a) KAPM satellite (b) PMAP satellite
   (c) NMAP satellite (d) SMAP satellite
127. Which became the first EU country to officially recognize the State of Palestine on 30 October 2014?
   (a) Sweden (b) Norway
   (c) France (d) Spain
128. Where was the theme of the 83rd Interpol General Assembly held in on 3-7 November 2014, bearing the theme: Turn Back Crime: 100 Years of International Police Cooperation from?
   (a) Glasgow, Scotland (b) Hague, Netherlands
   (c) Monaco, Monte Carlo (d) New York, USA
129. Where was the 25th ASEAN Summit held, bearing the theme of Moving forward in Unity to a Peaceful and Prosperous Community in 2014?
   (a) Phnom Penh , Cambodia
   (b) Begawan, Brunei
   (c) Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar
   (d) Vientiane , Laos
130. Where was the 22nd Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Summit held, on 9th - 11th November 2014?
   (a) Beijing, China (b) Toronto, Canada
   (c) Sydney, Australia (d) Bangkok, Thailand
131. Where was the 18th SAARC summit held on 26th - 27th November 2014, bearing the theme of Deeper Integration for Peace and Prosperity?
   (a) Kathmandu Nepal (b) Delhi, India
   (c) Colombo, Srilanka (d) Male, Maldives
132. At which SAARC summit was an Energy pact signed to ensure electricity trading through grid connectivity in?
   (a) 18th (b) 14th (c) 16th (d) 17th
133. Where will the 19th SAARC summit held according to the Kathmandu Declaration issued in 18th SAARC Summit?
   (a) Islamabad, Pakistan (b) Colombo, Srilanka
   (c) Male, Maldives (d) Thimphu, Bhutan
134. When did the United Nations (U.N.) and International Olympic Committee (IOC) sign a historic agreement to use the power of sports to promote peace and economic development?
   (a) 22nd May 2014 (d) 3rd June 2014
   (d) 12th April 2014 (d) 28th April 2014

135. According to Transparency Inter-national's Corruption perceptions index which country was declared most corrupt country in the world in 2014?
(a) Somalia (b) Iraq
(c) Afghanistan (d) Pakistan

136. When was the New Colombo Plan launched at the University of Mumbai?
(a) 4th September 2014
(b) 18th September 2014
(c) 23rd July 2014
(d) 15th November 2013

137. Which were the two most lethal diseases identified by UNICEF in 2014?
(a) Pneumonia and AIDS
(b) Pneumonia and Diarrhea
(c) Fever and Diarrhea
(d) Pneumonia and Dengue

138. When was the New York's 104-storey World Trade Center re-opened in Manhattan, 13 years after the twin towers were destroyed in the 9/11 attacks?
(a) 3rd September 2014 (b) 29th October 2014
(c) 3rd November 2014 (d) 23rd July 2014

139. Which word was named the Word of the Year 2014, announced in November 2014?
(a) Selfie (b) Vape
(c) Omnishambles (d) Refudiate

140. Which batsman has scored the fastest fifty in the history of test cricket, with only 21 balls faced against Australia in 2014?
(a) Misbah-UL-Haq (Pak)
(b) Aaron Finch (Aus)
(c) Matthew Hayden (Aus)
(d) MS Dhoni (Ind)

141. Who holds the record for the highest individual score made in the history of ODI cricket, by scoring 264 runs against Srilanka in 2014?
(a) Rohit Sharma (b) AB de Villiers
(c) David Warner (d) Aron Finch

142. The flight number QZ8501 of the ——— airline, crashed in bad weather in the Java Sea killing 162 people on aboard on the 28th December 2014?
(a) Emirates Airlines (b) Eithad Airlines
(c) Continental Airlines
(d) AirAisa Airlines

143. Which US Military award was given to the Chief of Army Staff (COAS) General Raheel Sharif on 21st November 2014, in recognition of his brave leadership, sagacity, vision and efforts for peace and stability in the region?
(a) Defense Superior Service Medal
(b) Distinguished Flying Cross
(c) Legion of Merit
(d) Silver Star

144. Which Australian cricket player died on 27th November 2014, two days after being struck on the head by a bouncer during a match between South Australia and New South Wales?
(a) Phillips Hughes (b) James Pattison
(c) Michael Hussey (d) Shaun Marsh

145. Which team defeated Pakistan at the 2014 Men's Hockey Champions Trophy final, held in Bhubaneswar, India on 14 December 2014?
(a) Netherlands (b) Argentine
(c) Spain (d) Germany

146. In which city of Pakistan did the Taliban Attack the Army Public School and Degree College, killing more than 145 people including 100 children on 16 December 2014?
(a) Lahore (b) Peshawar
(c) Karachi (d) Quetta

147 Which two countries agreed on the restoration of full diplomatic relations after 50 years hostility on 17 December 2014?
(a) China & Japan
(b) United States & Cuba
(c) United Kingdom & Argentine
(d) Russia & Ukraine

148. Which country became the first associate CERN (European Center of Nuclear Research) member from Asia on 20th December 2014?
(a) Pakistan (b) China
(c) India (d) Japan

149. 2014 which country adopted the euro as its currency, replacing the litas and becoming the 19th member of the Eurozone on 1st January 2015?
(a) Lithuania (b) Lativia
(c) Luxembourg (d) Cyprus

150. What was the main cause behind the decision to amend the constitution with the addition of 21st amendment in 2015?
(a) Peshawar Church attack, 2014
(b) Jinnah International airport attack, 2014
(c) Wagah Border Attack, 2014
(d) Peshawar school massacre, 2014

151. Which countries were involved in the Eurasian Economic Union which came into effect, creating a political and economic union on 1st January 2015?
(a) Turkey, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan
(b) Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Iran and Ukraine
(c) Russia, Belarus, Armenia, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan
(d) Bulgaria, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan and Albania

152. Who was crowned as the new king of Saudi Arabia after the death of King Abdullah on 23rd January 2015?
(a) Saud (b) Faisal
(c) Khalid (d) Salman

153. When did the Saudi Arabia's King Abdullah die?
(a) 21/1/2015 (b) 22/1/2015
(c) 23/1/2015 (d) 24/1/2015

154. Which female tennis player broke the record of the fastest serve, previously held by Sabine Lisicki of Germany in 2015 at the Australian Open?
(a) Barbora Záhlavová-Strýcová
(b) Philippe Gaucher
(c) Maria Sharapova
(d) Venus Williams

155. When did General Raheel Sharif meet the UK Prime Minister David Cameron at 10 Downing Street in London, UK?
(a) 14th January 2015 (b) 1st January 2015
(c) 23rd January 2015 (d) 3rd February 2015

156. When was the 21st amendment bill to the constitution of Pakistan passed by both National Assembly of and Senate of Pakistan?
(a) 6th January 2015 (b) 24th December 2014
(c) 17th January 2015 (d) 1st January 2015

157. Who sworn in as the 12th Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir on 1st March 2015?
(a) Mufti Mohammed Sayeed
(b) Omar Abdullah
(c) Farooq Abdullah (d) Ghulam Nabi

158. In which city of Pakistan were two churches attacked causing the death of 15 people on 15th March 2015?
(a) Lahore (b) Karachi
(c) Peshawar (d) Faisalabad

159. When did the Pakistan army, for the first time test its own indigenously developed pilotless drone 'Burraq' armed with laser-guided 'Barq' missile?
(a) 13th march 2015 (b) 21st January 2015
(c) 3rd Feburary 2015 (d) 5th March 2015

160. Who was elected as the chairman of Senate on 12th march 2015?
   (a) Raza Rabbani (b) Farooq Naek
   (c) Wasim Sajjad (d) Nayyer Hussain

161. Who was voted as the greatest One-day International cricketer in the history of cricket in 2015 according to an exercise conducted by ESPNcricinfo's magazine 'Cricket Monthly?
   (a) Viv Richards (b) Sachin Tendulkar
   (c) Wasim Akram (d) Rickey Pointing

162. What is the name of the nuclear capable surface-to-surface ballistic missile with a range of 2,750 kilometres, test fired by Pakistan Army on 9th March 2015?
   (a) Shaheen III (b) Shaheen-II
   (c) Ghauri-II (d) Abdali-I

163. Which award was awarded to the Chief of Army Staff Gen Raheel Sharif for his counter-terrorism efforts by the World Islamic Forum (WIF), a think tank of Muslim Countries in 2015?
   (a) Istanbul Special Islamic Award
   (b) Order of Abdulaziz al Saud
   (c) Kuwait Liberation Medal
   (d) Order of Merit

164. Which Pakistani became the fourth Cricket Player in the history of Pakistan cricket to make 8,000 one-day runs in 2015?
   (a) Shahid Khan Afridi (b) Misbah Ul Haq
   (c) Younis Khan (d) Shoaib Malik

165. Who is the only Pakistani Player to hit a fifty and take four or more wickets in a World-Cup match?
   (a) Wahab Riaz (b) Majid Khan
   (c) Imran Khan (d) Abdur Razzaq

166. Which two Pakistani cricketers, retired from the One Day International (ODI) format of cricket on 20 March 2015?
   (a) Misbah-ul-Haq & Shaid Afridi.
   (b) Abdur Razzak & Shoaib Malik
   (c) Younis Khan & Saeed Ajmal
   (d) Muhammad Hafeez & Umar Gul

167. Who became the first Pakistani Wicket Keeper and 9th in the world to score a World Cup century?
   (a) Kamran Akmal (b) Sarfraz Ahmed
   (c) Umar Akmal (d) Adnan Akmal

The list of six agreements signed between Sri Lanka and Pakistan On 6th April 2015
Cooperation between Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission and Atomic Energy Authority of Sri Lanka
Agreement on cooperation against illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
Academic cooperation agreement on exchange and collaboration between National Defence University of Pakistan and Lakshman Kadirgamar Institute of International Relations and Strategic Studies of Sri Lanka
Mutual cooperation in shipping business between Pakistan National Shipping Corporation(PNSC) and the Ceylon Shipping Corporation Ltd (CSCL)
Collaboration in the field of Sports
Cooperation on disaster management

168 Who was the newly – elected Sri Lankan President to visit Pakistan on 5th April 2015?
   (a) Mahinda Rajapaksa
   (b) Ratanyake A. Sirisena
   (c) Maithripala Sirisena
   (d) Namal Ajith Rajapaksa

169. Who won the Bahria Town International Women Squash Championship by beating South Africa's Siyoli Waters, held in Rawalpindi on 4th April 2015 ?:
   (a) Nour El Sherbini (b) Annie Au
   (c) Dipika Pallikal (d) Maria Toorpakai

170. When was the memorandum of understanding (MoU) to constitute a judicial commission that will investigate allegations of rigging in the 2013 general elections signed among. the ruling PML-N and the PTI ?
   (a) 1st April 2015 (b) 18th March 2015
   (c) 2nd March 2015 (d) 15th February 2015

171. From which country are eight submarines being purchased by Pakistan to address force imbalance with India in 2015?
   (a) Russia (b) France
   (c) China (d) USA

172. Which Afghan Taliban leader's descriptive biography was published on 5th April 2015?
   (a) MullahMohammed Omar
   (b) MullahAbdul Ghani Baradar
   (c) MullahObaidullah Akhund
   (d) Wakil Ahmed Muttawakil

173. After how many years was the Pakistan Day parade held, in which Personnel from all three services, Pakistan Army, Navy and Air Force precipitated. The parade was held on 23rd March 2015 in Pakistan?
   (a) 3 years (b) 15 years
   (c) 5 years (d) 7 years

174. Who was appointed as the new Chief of Air Staff (CAS) on 18th March 2015, to succeed retiring Air Chief Marshal Tahir Rafique Butt?
   (a) Air Marshal Kaleem Saadat
   (b) Air Marshal Tanvir Mahmood Ahmed
   (c) Air Marshal Rao Qamar Suleman
   (d) Air Marshal Sohail Aman

175. How much did Pakistan's seabed territory expand after United Nations' Commission on Limits of Continental Shelf (UNCLCS) completed its review and accepted Pakistan's claim for extension of its continental shelf limits on 19th March 2015?
   (a) 50,000 square kilometers
   (b) 15000 square kilometers
   (c) 37000 square kilometers
   (d) 20000 square kilometers

176. What was the result of the unanimous resolution passed on the crisis in Yemen by both houses of Parliament on 10th April 2015?
   (a) Pakistan will stay neutral in the conflict
   (b) Pakistan will Support Saudi Arabia in the conflict
   (c) Pakistan will support Iran in the conflict
   (d) Pakistan will support Yemen in the conflict

177. Where was the 155th Horse and Cattle show held on 5th to 8th March 2015?
   (a) Lahore (b) Muzaffrabad
   (c) Karachi (d) Sargodha

178. What is the name of solar power park being set up in Bahawalpur at a cost of Rs 15 billion with Chinese assistance, the solar park is built upon 500 acre land and is aimed to raise the national grid capacity by 1,000MW ?
   (a) Roshni Solar Power Park (ROSP)
   (b) Pak-China Solar Power Park (PCSP)
   (c) Bhutto Solar Power Park (BHSP)
   (d) Quaid-i-Azam Solar Power Park (QASP)

179. When was the first unit of Quaid-i-Azam Solar Power Park (QASP) inaugurated by Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. now providing 100MW to the national grid?
   (a) 14th February 2015 (b) 5th May 2015
   (c) 3rd March 2015 (d) 28th April 2015

180. On 6th may 2015 president of which country visited Pakistan to expand bilateral ties?
   (a) Nepal (b) Maldives
   (c) France (d) Azerbaijan

181. With which country did Pakistan sign 51 Important MoUs, agreements include energy, infrastructure, security, economic development on 20th April 2015?
   a) Russia b) China
   c) USA d) Afghanistan

162. Which country agreed to tour Pakistan for One day and T20 cricket series, ending the 7 years draught of cricket in Pakistan?
a) Australia b) Bangladesh
c) New Zealand d) Zimbabwe

183. Which country was struck by a devastating earthquake, (Gorkha earthquake) on 25th April 2015, killing more than 8,000 people?
(a) Nepal (b) Bhutan
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Maldives

184. With which country did Pakistan signed an agreement on combating drug trafficking and a memorandum of understanding for cooperation in prevention of natural disasters in May 2015?
(a) Azerbaijan (b) Turkey
(c) Kyrgyzstan (d) Afghanistan

185. Who took oath as the new Governor of Punjab on 10th May 2015?
(a) Rafique Rajwana (b) Khalid Maqbool
(c) Chaudhry Sarwar (d) Latif Khosa

186. Which country won their first ever ODI series against Pakistan in 2015?
(a) Scotland (b) Kenya
(c) Bangladesh (d) Ireland

187. When was the Test of air defence system FM-90 completed under the leadership of General Raheel Sharif?
a) 11th May 2014 b) 1st May 2014
c) 24th March 2014 d) 12th April 2014

188. What was the new name given to the Rawalpinidi Metro Bus service?
(a) Islamabad Metro Bus (b) Pakistan Metro Bus
(c) Awami Metro Bus (d) Capital Metro Bus

189. Which became the first country to eliminate mother-to-child (vertical) transmission of virus (HIV) and syphilis in the World?
(a) Cuba (b) Ghana
(c) Japan (d) Germany

190 Which country became the first developed nation to default on International Monetary Fund (IMF) debt on 30 June 2015, missing the deadline for payment of 1.7 billion dollar (1.5 billion euro) to IMF?
(a) Portugal (b) Austria
(c) Belgium (d) Greece

191 Which country launched the world's first electric passenger aircraft named BX1E on 19 June 2015?
(a) Japan (b) France
(c) China (d) South Korea

192 Which party won the UK General election 2015 by securing 331 seats in a Parliament of 650 ?
(a) Conservative Party (b) Labour Party
(c) Scottish National Party
(d) Liberal Party

193 Which country became the 161st member and of the World Trade Organization (WTO) on 26 April 2015?
(a) Seychelles (b) Vanuatu
(c) Yemen (d) Samoa

194 Which city was named as the World Book Capital for 2017 on 21 July 2015 named as the by United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture (UNESCO)?
(a) Bangkok (b) Turin
(c) Conakry (d) Antwerp

195 What is the name of the first privatized airport opened in Saudia Arabia aimed to accommodate Muslim Pilgrims?
(a) Prince Mohammad bin Abdul Aziz International Airport
(b) King Fahd International Airport
(c) King Khalid International Airport
(d) King Abdulaziz International Airport

196 Which country won the 2015 FIFA Women's World Cup, beating Japan and became the first country to win the crown three times?
(a) Brazil (b) Denmark
(c) England (d) USA

197 In which year did Pakistan become a full member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), at its 15th Summit held in UFA Russia?
(a) 2013 (b) 2009
(c) 2015 (d) 2016

198 Which technology company unveiled the industry's first seven-nanometer chip, which could provide at least a 50 per cent power-performance improvement on 9 July 2015?
(a) IBM (b) Foxconn
(c) Apple Inc. (d) Dell

199 Which country lifted a ban on mango imports from Pakistan on 9 July 2015 imposed in 2014?
(a) Malaysia (b) China
(c) Australia (d) France

200 What was the worth of an agreement signed by Pakistan and china, to support efforts rehabilitating people of Federally Administered Tribal Areas and promoting social development on 15 July 2015?
a) $10 Million b) $3.6 Million
c) $5 Million d) 18.6 Million

201 What is the name of the subatomic particle detected for the first time in 2015, by the European Organization for Nuclear Research?
(a) Pentaquark (b) Kaons K
(c) Neutrino (d) Higgs Boson

202 Who won the Men's singles Wimbledon title (tennis) on 12 July 2015?
(a) Roger Federer (b) Raphael Nadal
(c) Andy Murray (d) Novak Djokovic

203 Who won the women singles Wimbledon title (tennis) on 12 July 2015?
(a) Maria Sharapova (b) Sania Mirza
(c) Serena Williams (d) Martina Hingis

204 Which Pakistani cricket player was banned from bowling, for a period of one year by the International Cricket Council due to flawed bowling action on 17 July 2015?
(a) Junaid Khan (b) Muhammad Hafeez
(c) Muhammad Irfan (d) Wahab Riaz

205 What is the name of the world's first solar-powered plane?
(a) Solar Impulse 2 (b) Sun Flight
(c) Falcon Solar Plane (d) Sun Traveller

206 Who set the record for the longest nonstop solo flight spanning 118-hour over completed on the first solar powered Plane Called Solar Impulse 2 ?
a) Louis Blériot b) George Cayley
c) Andre Borschberg d) Steve Fossett

207 In July 2015, what was the decision given by the judicial commission (JC) upon alleged rigging of 2013 general election?
(a) 2013 elections were Rigged in some parts
(b) 2013 elections were Rigged on National assembly seats
(c) 2013 elections were Rigged in Sindh only
(d) 2013 elections were conducted fairly and in accordance with the law

208 In which city was the 7th The BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) summit held from 8 to 9 July 2015?
(a) Mumbai (b) Durban
(c) Beijing (d) Ufa

209. What is the name of the Earth Like exoplanet discovered in 2015?
(a) Kepler-452b (b) Kepler-75b
(c) Kepler-155c (d) Kepler-62f

210. What is the name of the Telescope used to discover Kepler 452-b, worth $600 million?
a) Cygnus Space Telescope
b) Life Space Telescope
c) Kepler Space Telescope
d) Discovery 4.0

NEW HORIZONS

211 What is the name of the space probe launched by NASA to discover Pluto?
(a) New Horisons (b) Discovery
(c) Snyloven (d) Finder

212. How long did it take the New Horison probe to reach Pluto?
(a) 6 years (b) 8 years
(c) 9 years (d) 4 years

213. New Horison to study Pluto was launched by NASA on
(a) January 2008 (b) January 2006
(c) January 2007 (d) January 2010

214. New Horison made its closest approach ot Pluto on
(a) June 12, 2015 (b) January 15, 2015
(c) July 14, 2015 (d) August 15, 2015

215. How many months the Horison will take to download the data the spacecraft collected during its fly by Pluto and its moons.
(a) 12 (b) 14 (c) 16 (d) 13

216. How many moons are orbiting around Pluto
(a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 2

217 Which country was given principle approval to a bailout package worth between 82- 86 billion euro by the European Union on 12 July 2015?
(a) Austria (b) Portugal
(c) Ukraine (d) Greece

218 When did Iran and P5+1 countries comprising of the United States, the United Kingdom (UK), Russia, China, France and Germany reached an agreement on the Iran nuclear programme?
(a) 14 July 2015 (b) 5 May 2015
(c) 2 September 2015 (d) 23 March 2015

219. With which country did Pakistan sign a landmark defense agreement on 19 August 2015 that includes four Mi-35 Hind E attack helicopters?
(a) France (b) USA
(c) Russia (d) China

220. Which became the first country to receive funds from the United Nations (UN) for its fast growing solar home systems on 20 August 2015?
(a) Bangladesh (b) South Korea
(c) Belgium (d) France

221 Which country signed 8 memorandums of understanding (MoUs) on 10th August 2015, covering the sectors of information, culture, education, scientific cooperation, information technology, forestry and agriculture?
(a) Belarus (b) Spain
(c) Australia (d) Azerbaijan

222 When did the presidency receive the first summary from the Prime Minister's Office in Urdu?
(a) 18 July 2015 (b) 3 September 2015
(c) 5 August 2015 (d) 25 May 2015

223 The first comprehensive dictionary of which Pakistani language was launched on 2nd August 2015 in Quetta, the Chief Editor of the dictionary is renowned author Mir Jan Mohammad Dashti?
(a) Balochi (b) Sindhi
(c) Punjabi (d) Pashto

224 When was Pakistan's first online portal and database about labour inspection launched, the online portal has been developed by the International Labour Organization (ILO)?
(a) 25 May 2015 (b) 4 September 2015
(c) 14 August 2015 (d) 3 June 2015

225 When was the banned duo of ex-captain Salman Butt and fast bowler Mohammad Asif, allowed by the International Cricket Council (ICC) to return to the game?
(a) 2 September 2015 (b) 14 March 2015
(c) 27 July 2015 (d) 18 May 2015

226 According to the United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon, from which country was an army officer chosen as the force commander of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (Minurso) on 4th September 2015
(a) Pakistan (b) Russia
(c) Malaysia (d) Japan

227. Who is the Britain's longest-reigning monarch?
(a) Queen Elizabeth (b) Queen Victoria
(c) George V (d) Edward VII

228 Who became the 24th Chief Justice of Pakistan (CJP) in September 2015?
(a) Justice Jawwad S. Khawaja
(b) Justice A H Dogar
(c) Justice Gulzar Ahmed
(d) Justice Anwar Zaheer Jamali

229 When was the indigenously-developed Pakistani missile-firing drone "Burraq" first ever introduced into battle field, targeting a terrorist compound in Shawal Valley?
(a) 18 June 2015 (b) 7 September 2015
(c) 4 January 2015 (d) 23 March 2015

230 Which country decided to boycott the 61st Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference which is slated to be held in Islamabad, Pakistan from 30 September to 8 October 2015?
(a) Sri Lanka (b) India
(c) South Africa (d) Maldives

231 Which country became the world's biggest refugee hosting country in 2015, accommodating 2.1 million Syrian refugees and spending more than US$6 billion on direct assistance to refugees?
(a) Jordan (b) Egypt
(c) Germany (d) Turkey

232 Which country were named as the Best English-as-a-Second-Language (ESL) Nation and reached the semi final stage in the World Schools Debating Championship 2015 being held in Singapore?
(a) India (b) Peru
(c) South Korea (d) Pakistan

233. On which planet, Liquid water was found according to NASA on 28th September 2015?
(a) Jupiter (b) Mars
(c) Venus (d) Uranus

234. Which five countries were elected by the United Nations General Assembly on 15 October 2015 elected to serve as non-permanent members on the Security Council for two-year terms beginning on Jan 1 2016, until Dec 31, 2017?
(a) Somalia, Indonesia, Zambia, Russia and Argentina
(b) Egypt, Japan, Senegal, Ukraine and Uruguay.
(c) Brazil, Pakistan, Swaziland, Spain and Bolivia
(d) Iran, China, Uganda, Lativia and Peru

235. For which National Assembly seat a bye election was contested among PTI's Abdul Aleem Khan and PML-N's Sardar Ayaz Sadiq in Lahore on 11th October 2015?
(a) NA-119 (b) NA- 122
(c) NA- 125 (d) NA-128

236. When was the first ever policy to regulate the operations of international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) in Pakistan unveiled by Interior Minister Chaudhry Nisar Ali Khan?
(a) 1st Oct 2015 (b) 26th July 2015
(c) 7th August 2015 (d) 14th November 2015

237. Which country adopted its first democratically-framed constitution on 20 September 2015?
(a) Bhutan (b) Lativia
(c) Nepal (d) Austria

238. Which important agreement was signed on 5 October 2015 by The United States (US). Japan and 10 other Pacific Rim countries. which would help lower trade barriers, bolster worker protections and set standards for a raft of other industries?
(a) Total Pacific Party (TPP)
(b) Tian Pacific Pact (TPP)
(c) Trans National Pact (TNP)
(d) Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP)

239. Which country signed an agreement with Pakistan to build a 1100-km gas pipeline stretching from Karachi on Arabian Sea to the eastern city of Lahore on 16 October 2015?
(a) China (b) France
(c) Russia (d) South Korea

240. The Peace Initiative proposed by Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif at the United Nations General Assembly on 30 September 2015, consisted of how many points?
(a) 2 (b) 8
(c) 4 (d) 10

241. Which country's flag was raised for the first time at United Nations headquarters in New York on 30 September 2015 after United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) approved the Resolution on Raising of Flags by Non-Member Observer States?
(a) Palestinian (b) Ecudor
(c) Brazil (d) Croatia

242. Who was appointed as the new National Security Advisor(NSA) on 22nd October 2015?
(a) Sartaj Aziz (b) Gen Anwar Hussain
(c) Ali Durranni (d) Gen Nasser Janjua

243. Which country had the highest number of casualties due to the Hindu Kush earthquake which struck on 26 October 2015?
(a) Pakistan (b) Afghanistan
(c) India (d) Iran

244. Who was appointed as the new chairman of Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (Pemra) in 2015?
(a) Anwar Furqan (b) Jalil Farooqi
(c) Absar Alam (d) Mushtaq Malik

245. Where was the Pakistan Super League (PSL) was held in 2016?
(a) Qatar (b) UAE
(c) Pakistan (d) England

246. What was the cause of conflict between Saudi Arabia and Iran which caused the termination of all diplomatic ties between both countries on 3rd January 2016 ?
(a) Fraud (b) Military Empowerment
(c) Trade violations (d) Execution

247. Where was the 7th BRICS Summit held on 8-9 July 2015?
(a) Ufa (b) Durban
(c) Rio De Jenaro (d) Beijing

248. What is the length of the the China–Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), which aims to connect Gwadar Port to China's region of Xinjiang, via a network of highways, railways and pipelines to transport oil and gas?
(a) 3000 Km (b) 1570 Km
(c) 2845 Km (d) 945 Km

249. At which stage did Pakistan Cricket team exit the World T20 2016, hosted by India?
(a) Group stage (b) Quarter final
(c) Semi final (d) Final

250. Which Iranian head of state became the first to visit Pakistan in a span of 14 years?
(a) Saeed Jalili (b) Mohsen Rezaee
(c) Hassan Rouhani (d) Mohammad.B.Ghalibaf

251. When was the three year travelling ban lifted on Ex General Pervez Musharraf by the Supreme Court of Pakistan?
(a) 2nd January 2016 (b) 8th December 2016
(c) 23rd July 2016 (d) 18th March 2016

252. With which contry did Pakistan sign six MoUs to strengthen bilateral cooperation in health, commerce, finance and foreign services on 25th March 2016?
(a) China (b) Iran
(c) Afghanistan (d) Taiwan

253. In which park of Lahore did the deadly suicide attack, Easter attack take place on 27th March 2016, killing at least 72 people?
(a) Gillani Park (b) Gulshan-e-Iqbal Park
(c) Model Town Park (d) Jinnah Park

254. When and where was the first Conference of Quadrilateral Coordination Group (QCG) on Afghan Peace and Reconciliation process held including Afghanistan, Pakistan, China and the US?
(a) Islamabad 11/1/16 (b) Beijing 4/2/16
(c) Washington 3/12/15 (d) New York 14/2/16

255. which country's Parliament became the world's first to run fully on solar power on 23 February 2016, the system provides 62 MW to the parliament and a surplus 18 MW to the national grid?
(a) India (b) Russia
(c) Pakistan (d) Iran

256. Which country granted Pakistan $8.9 million to further strengthen training facilities on power grid operations on 4th march 2016?
(a) Japan (b) Germany
(c) France (d) USA

257. Which additional power was given to the Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (Pemra) on 1st March 2016?
(a) Stop any channel from broadcasting for a limited period of time.
(b) Heavily fine any channel for misconduct
(c) Edit the content
(d) None of the above

258. At which Jail was Mumtaz Qadri executed on 1st Mar 2016, who gunned down Punjab Governor Salmaan Taseer?
(a) Central Jail Lahore
(b) Central Jail Rawalpindi
(c) Central Jail Dera Ghazi Khan
(d) New Central Jail Bahawalpur

259. Who was elected as the new Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa governor on 3rd March 2016?
(a) Iqbal Jhagra (b) Mehtab Abbasi
(c) Arshad Cheema (d) Anwar Ali

260. In 2016 with which country have the Pakistani banks been allowed to restore normal financial relations after United Nations Security Council (UNSC) lifted sanctions against it?
(a) Iran (b) Afghanistan
(c) Russia (d) Turkey

261. Which Pakistani woman won her second Oscar for the Best Documentary (Short Subject) 'A Girl in the River: The Price of Forgiveness' on 28th Feb 2016?
(a) Sharmeen Obaid-Chinoy
(b) Marina Khan
(c) Momina Duraid
(d) Samina Pirzada

262. Who was the Pakistani born astrophysicist among the team of scientists who verified Albert Einstein's general theory of relativity in 2016?
(a) Abran Markar Kabraji (b) Nergis Mavalvala
(c) Sarfraz K Niazi (d) Pervaiz Hoodbhoy

263 Which was the first Pakistani Provincial Assembly to pass the Hindu Marriage Bill on 8th Feb 2016?
(a) Punjab Assembly
(b) Sindh Assembly
(c) Balochistan Assembly
(d) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly

264. Where was the world's most expensive train station, "the World Trade Centre Transportation Hub", opened on 3rd March 2016, with a total cost of $3.85 billion?
(a) Japan (b) USA
(c) China (d) Singapore

265. Who was appointed as the new Inspector General (IG) of Sindh on 12th Mar 2016?
(a) Ghulam Haider Jamali
(b) Allah Dino Khawaja
(c) Shahid Nadeem Baloch
(d) Wajid Ali Khan

266. Who was appointed as the new Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) chief on 22nd March 2016 by PM Nawaz Sharif?
(a) Shahid Nadeem Baloch
(b) Muhammad Amlish
(c) Wajid Ali Khan
(d) Ghulam Haider Jamali

267. In which city was the 14th Heads of Government Council meeting of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) held in 2016. PM Nawaz Sharif represented Pakistan at the meeting?
(a) Kazakhstan, Astana
(b) Tashkent, Uzbekistan
(c) Saint Petersburg, Russia
(d) Zhengzhou, China

268. Where is the 2016 Nuclear Security Summit being held?
(a) Netherlands (b) Pakistan
(c) France (d) USA

269. Where is the North Atlantic Treaty Organization being held in 2016?
(a) Warshaw (b) Hague
(c) Berlin (d) Washington

270. Where is the 42nd G-7 Summit to be held in 2016?
(a) Canada (b) France
(c) India (d) USA

271. How many Pacific Rim countries signed the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreement, known to be the one of the biggest trade deal in history on 4th Feburary 2016?
(a) 6 (b) 23
(c) 10 (d) 12

272. Where did PM Nawaz Sharif meet U.S. Vice President Joe Biden and Afghan President Ashraf Ghani on 21st Feb 2016 to discussed efforts for peace and reconciliation in Afghanistan?
(a) New York, USA (b) Davos, Switzerland
(c) Toronto, Canada (d) Lahore, Pakistan

273. When did PM Nawaz Sharif meet His Majesty King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud in Riyadh to disscuss the recent escalation of tensions between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Islamic Republic of Iran?
(a) 18th Jan 2016 (b) 27th Nov 2015
(c) 23rd Sep 2015 (d) 30th Mar 2016

274. Which country became a dialogue partner of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) on 22nd March 2016?
(a) Turkmenistan (b) Nepal
(c) Mongolia (d) Bhutan

275. Capital of which country came under terrorist attack, claimed by the Islamic State on 22nd March 2016. the headquarters of NATO and EU are located in this city?
(a) Belgium (b) Spain
(c) Mexico (d) Iceland

276. Where will the 8th BRICS Summit be held on 15-16th October 2016?
(a) Johannasburg (b) Goa
(c) Moscow (d) Sao Paulo

277. From which province was the RAW's serving officer, Bhushan Yadav caught by ISI on 24th March 2016?
(a) Punjab (b) Sindh
(c) KPK (d) Balochistan

278. Which team won the first season of the Pakistan Super League (PSL) in 2016?
(a) Islamabad United (b) Peshawar Zalmi
(c) Quetta Gladiators

279. Which team won gold medal in the Hockey event at the 12th South Asian Games on 12th Feb 2016?
(a) India (b) Bhutan
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Pakistan

280. Who became the first female boxers from Pakistan to feature in an international sporting event, South Asian Games on 13th Feb 2016?
(a) Khoushleem Bano, Rukhsana Parveen and Sofia Javed
(b) Bashira Anwar and Nida Khan
(c) Qausar Khalid, Samia Khan and Zahra Jamshed

281. Who was appointed as the new attorney general of Pakistan on 28th March 2016?
(a) Ashtar Ausaf (b) Salman Butt
(c) Hamid Ali (d) Anwar Bhosa

282. What is the name of the new political party set by Mustafa Kamal on 3rd March 2016 and officially named it on 23rd March 2016?
a) Pak Sarzameen Party
b) Aam Awam Party
c) Pak Zindabad Party
d) All Pakistan Muhajir Party

283. Who won the 2016 ICC World Twenty20 final at Eden Gardens, Kolkata on 3rd April 2016?
(a) India (b) West Indies
(c) New Zealand (d) England

284. When were the Panama Papers, one of the biggest media leaks in history revealed, which involves the family of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif?
(a) 1st January 2016 (b) 12th March 2016
(c) 18th December 2015 (d) 4th April 2016

285. Which country's Prime Minister became the first to step down after being involved in the Panama Leaks scandal on 6th April 2016?
(a) Denmark (b) Finland
(c) Moldova (d) Iceland

286. What was the name of the successfully test-fired missile on 9th April 2016 by the Pakistan Navy?
(a) Yalla (b) Zarb
(c) Nishan (d) Raftar

287. Which indigenously manufactured war Aircraft was inducted in the Pakistan Airforce No. 2 Squadron (Minhas), replacing some of the oldest F-7Ps in its inventory on 11th April 2016 ?
(a) JF-17 (b) JB-14
(c) F-12 (d) JL-6

288. For which company was a bill approved at the National Assembly to convert it into a public limited company on 11th April 2016?
(a) Pakistan Steel Mill (b) Pakistan Railway
(c) Pakistan International Airline
(d) Pakistan Oil Refinery

289. What is the name of the bill Passed by the National Assembly on 13th April 2016, aimed at curbing cyber crime?
(a) Stop E Crime Bill
(b) Cyber Crime Block Bill
(c) Prevention of Electronic Crime Bill
(d) Cyber Bullying Bill

290. What was the reason behind the dismissal of six army officers by Chief of Army Staff General Raheel Sharif on 21st April 2016?
(a) Adultery (b) Treason
(c) Manipulation of Orders (d) Corruption

291. Which national party did Soran Singh a minority MPA belong to, who was gunned down in a targeted attack in Buner on the 22nd April 2016?
(a) PML (N) (b) PPP
(c) PTI (d) JI (F)

292. When did Pakistan and China signed an agreement for the launch of a special satellite to monitor the development of the 46 billion US dollar China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) projects?
(a) 13th May 2016 (b) 18th February 2016
(c) 20th April 2016 (d) 2nd June 2016

293. Which region in the world was announced by the World Health Organization (WHO) on 20 April 2016 to have achieved interruption of indigenous malaria transmission?
(a) European Region (b) Asia Region
(c) North American Region (d) African Region

294. Which country launched the world's first public immunization programme for dengue fever on 4 April 2016?
(a) Philippines (b) Indonesia
(c) Singapore (d) Malta

295. Which countries Navy tested the world's largest unmanned surface vessel named Sea Hunter on 2 May 2016, a self-driving 132-foot ship able to travel up to 10000 nautical miles?
(a) Russian Navy (b) Chinese Navy
(c) German Navy
(d) United States of America (US) Navy

296. Where did PM Nawaz Sharif attend the inauguration of Central Asia South Asia Transmission Line (CASA-1000) on 12th May 2016?
(a) Tajikistan (b) Uzbekistan
(c) Afghanistan (d) Pakistan

297. Who became the first Muslim woman to be elected as speaker in a German State Parliament on 11th May 2016?
(a) Hufaiza Sauna (b) Muhterem Aras
(c) Mariam Anas (d) Sofia Yani

298. On 6th may 2016, from which province of Pakistan did NAB recover 730 million after an operation was conducted on a finance Secretary's residence?
(a) Sindh (b) Punjab
(c) Balochistan (d) KPK

299. Who was the first Muslim to be elected as the Mayor of London and a major Western capital on 7th May 2016?
a) Zakir Ali b) Anwar Hussain
c) Sadiq Khan d) Haider Usmani

300. When was the 22nd constitutional amendment unanimously adopted by the National Assembly?
a) 23rd jan 201 b) 17th Feb 2016
c) 19 may 2016 d) 5th April 2016

301. How many members of the National Assembly opposed the 22nd constitutional amendment bill, presented on 19th may 2016?
a) 35 b) 78
c) 18 d) None

302. Which constitutional amendment envisages qualifications and procedure for appointment of Chief Election Commissioner and members of the Election Commission of Pakistan?
a) 22nd b) 20th
c) 19th d) 20th

303. How many members of the National Assembly adopted the 22nd constitutional amendment bill, presented on 19th may 2016?
(a) 144 (b) 198
(c) 236 (d) 209

304. Who became the first US President to visit Hiroshima memorial, site of the world's first atomic bombing? May 27th 2016
(a) Barrack Obama (b) George Bush
(c) Bill Clinton (d) H.W Bush

305. What is the name of the world's longest and deepest railway tunnel which is 57km long, inaugurated on 1 June 2016 in Switzerland?
(a) Pickchu Elongated tunnel
(b) Gotthard Base Tunnel
(c) Grand Cobin Tunnel
(d) Monte Rossa Tunnel

306. Which boxing legend died on the 3rd June 2016, suffering with Parkinson disease?
a) Joe Louis b) Joe Fraizer
c) Muhammad Ali d) Rocky Marciano

307. What is the name of the biggest ever joint military exercise was launched by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) members and partners on 6 June 2016 in Poland?
(a) Anaconda-16 (b) Python-23
(c) Serpent-2 (d) Venom

308. Who was appointed as the new chief military observer and head of the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) on 8th June 2016?
(a) Major General Per Lodin
(b) Major Johnson Sabi
(c) Major General Sakayi Onw
(d) Herve ladsous

309. Which country topped in the list of 19 countries figuring in the 2016 Malware Infection Index (MII) in the Asia-Pacific region, released by Microsoft?
(a) India (b) Vietnam
(c) Bangladesh (d) Pakistan

310. In which state of USA did the deadliest mass shooting by a single gunman and the deadliest incident of violence against LGBT people in U.S. history occur, on 12th June 2016?
(a) Detriot (b) Chicago
(c) Los Angeles (d) Orlando

311. Who was elected as new president of the 71st General Assembly session by United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) on 13 June 2016?
(a) Peter Thomson
(b) Mogens Lykketoft
(c) Ashley Moore
(d) Curl Sandars

312. Which country was for the first time elected to chair The United Nations General Assembly Legal Committee or also known as the Sixth Committee on 13 June 2016?
(a) Ghana (b) Austria
(c) Israel (d) Lithuania

313. Which became the first country in the world to prohibit deforestation on 13th June 2016?
(a) Denmark (b) Austria
(c) Canada (d) Norway

314. With which country was Pakistan involved in a cross-border skirmishes, which started on 13th June 2016 ?
a) Iran b) China
c) India d) Afghanistan

315. In which area did Afghan Border guards fire upon the Pakistani soldiers in order to disrupt the construction of Pakistan-Afghanistan barrier on 13th June 2016?
(a) Dorah Pass (b) Broghol
(c) Gomal Pass (d) Torkham Pass

316. What was the name of the Pakistan Army Major who was injured by Afghan firing along Torkham border and later decleared dead on 14th June 2016?
a) Ali Jawad Changezi b) Anwar Shah
c) Bakhtawar Khan d) Asslam Malik

317. Which country opted to exit the European Union on 24th June 2016 after a referendum was held?
(a) France (b) Italy
(c) England (d) Portugal

318. What was the percentage of British people who voted to exit the European Union in a referendum held on 24th June 2016?
(a) 41.2% (b) 68.4%
(c) 51.9% (d) 67.6%

319. What is the shortened term used to describe the British withdrawal from the European Union?
(a) UKexit (b) GBexit
(c) Euexit (d) Brexit

320. Why did David Cameroon, UK prime Minister resign on 24th June 2016?
(a) Economic crises (b) Terrorism Attack
(c) Fraud (d) UK exit the European Union

321. Who became the new Chief Justice of Lahore High Court on 28th June 2016?
(a) Syed Mansoor Ali Shah (b) Umar Ata Bandial
(c) jaz Ahmad Chaudhry (d) Sheikh Azmat Saeed

322. When did Humanitarian, Abdul Sattar Edhi Passed away?
(a) 8th July 2016 (b) 12th October 2015
(c) 2nd January 2016 (d) 5th March 2015

323. Who became the third Pakistani after Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Zia ul Haq, to receive military honor at his burial ceremony on 8th July 2016?
(a) Roland deSouza (b) Naimatullah Khan
(c) Abid Qaiyum Suleri (d) Abdul Sattar Edhi

324. Who was the commander of the Kashmiri militant group Hizbul Mujahideen, whose social media campaign had an outreach among a section of Kashmiri Muslim youth, was killed by the Indian Security forces on 8 July 2016?
(a) Aslam Wani (b) Ashraf Rabbiwala
(c) Burhan Wani (d) Mir Anwar

325. What is the 2016 unrest in Kashmir due to the killing of Burhan Wani, . also known as?
(a) Burhan Aftermath (b) Burhan clash
(c) Kashmir Burning (d) Operation freedom

326. In which country was a coup attempted by a faction within the Armed Forces against the government but ultimately failed on 15 July 2016?
(a) Thiland (b) Burman
(c) Crotia (d) Turkey

327. Who became the oldest batsman in the history of test cricket to score a century, aged 42 years?
(a) MS Dhoni (b) Misbah Ul Haq
(c) Bob Simson (d) A B Devilliers

328. Who holds the record for the most Test centuries by a Pakistani Captain, with a tally of 8?
(a) Inzimam ul Haq (b) Imran Khan
(c) Javed Miadad (d) Misbah-Ul-Haq

329. After how many years did Pakistan win their fourth test match against England at Lords stadium?
(a) 20 years (b) 15 years
(c) 8 years (d) 13 years

ANSWERS

1. c 2. d 3. c 4. b 5. d
6. c 7. a 8. c 9. d 10. d
11. b 12. a 13. b 14. a 15. c
16. c 17. a 18. b 19. d 20. a
21. c 22. a 23. a 24. b 25. a
26. c 27. a 28. d 29. a 30. d
31. b 32. a 33. d 34. a 35. a
36. a 37. a 38. a 39. c 40. b
41. c 42. b 43. a 44. c 45. b
46. d 47 b 48. a 49. b 50. c
51. d 52. a 53. c 54. b 55. d
56. c 57. a 58. b 59. a 60. a
61. c 62. a 63. a 64. c 65. a
66. a 67. b 68. d 69. a 70. a
71. c 72. d 73. b 74. d 75. a
76. c 77. a 78. a 79. c 80. a
81. c 82. b 83. c 84. a 85. a
86. a 87. b 88. a 89. b 90. d
91. d 92. a 93. b 94. c 95. a
96. b 97. d 98. a 99. a 100. b
101. a 102. c 103. c 104. d 105. d
106. a 107. d 108. c 109. b 110. b
111. a 112. c 113. b 114. a 115. c
116. d 117. b 118. b 119. b 120. a
121. b 122. a 123. a 124. d 125. d
126. c 127. a 128. c 129. c 130. a
131. a 132. a 133. a 134. d 135. a
136. a 137. b 138. c 139. b 140. a
141. a 142. d 143. c 144. a 145. d
146. b 147. b 148. a 149. a 150. d
151. c 152. d 153. c 154. a 155. a
156. a 157. a 158. a 159. a 160. a
161. a 162. a 163. 164. a 165. a
166. a 167. b 168. c 169. d 170. a
171. c 172. a 173. d 174. d 175. a
176. a 177. a 178. d 179. b 180. b
181. b 182. d 183. a 184. c 185. a
186. c 187. a 188. b 189. a 190. d
191. c 192. a 193. a 194. c 195. a
196. d 197. c 198. a 199. c 200. a
201. a 202. d 203. c 204. b 205. a
206. c 207. d 208. 209. a 210. c
211. a 212. b 213. b 214. c 215. c
216. b 233. b 234. b 235. b 236. a
237. c 238. d 239. c 240. c 241. a
242. d 243. a 244. c 245. b 246. d
247. a 248. a 249. a 250. c 251. d
252. b 253. b 254. a 255. c 256. a
257. a 258. b 259. a 260. a 261. a
262. b 263. b 264. b 265. b 266. b
267. d 268. d 269. a 270. c 271. d
272. b 273. a 274. b 275. a 276. b
277. d 278. a 279. d 280. a 281. a
282. a 283. b 284. d 285. d 286. b
287. a 288. c 289. c 290. d 291. c
292. c 293. a 294. a 295. d 296. a
297. b 298. c 299. c 300. c 301. d
302. a 303. c 304. a 305. b 306. c
307. a 308. c 309. d 310. d 311. a
312. c 313. d 314. d 315. d 316. a
317. c 318. c 319. d 320. d 321. a
322. a 323. d 324. c 325. a 326. d
327. b 328. d 329. a

PAKISTAN ECONOMIC SURVEY 2014-15

1 According to the economic survey of Pakistan 2014-15 what is the per capita income of Pakistan in US Dollars?
(a) 1051$ (b) 1147$
(c) 1512$ (d) 1372$

2 According to the economic survey of Pakistan 2014-15 what is the per capita income of Pakistan in Pakistani Rupee terms?
(a) Rs.131123 (b) Rs.152500
(c) Rs.155450 (d) Rs.134940

3 What is the real GDP growth rate in 2014-15 of Pakistan?
(a) 4.24% (b) 5.8%
(c) 2.4% (d) 4.9 %

4 Agriculture Sector accounts ——— of GDP.
(a) 19.4 percent (b) 31.4 percent
(c) 31.4 percent (d) 20.9 percent

5 What is the agriculture growth rate in 2014-15?
(a) 2.33% (b) 2.9%
(c) 1.2% (d) 2.5%

6 Which sector consists of sub-sectors which include crops, livestock, fisheries, and forestry?
(a) Industry (b) Mining
(c) Manufacturing (d) Agriculture

7 Large-Scale Manufacturing (LSM), Small Scale Manufacturing and Slaughtering are the three main sub components of which of the following sectors?
(a) Quarrying Sector
(b) Industrial sector
(c) Manufacturing Sector
(d) Construction sector

8 Mining and Quarrying sector recorded positive growth of ——— during the year 2014-15.
(a) 5.6 percent (b) 3.8 percent
(c) 7.6 percent (d) 7 percent

9 Electricity and gas distribution witnessed a growth of ——— during the year 2014-15.
(a) 5.2 percent (b) 2 percent
(c) 4.4 percent (d) 0.2 percent

10 Services Sector has ——— share in GDP and has emerged as the main driver of economic growth.
(a) 27.7 percent (b) 37.7 percent
(c) 47.7 percent (d) 33 percent

11 Transport, Storage and Communication; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Finance and Insurance; Housing Services (Ownership of Dwellings); General Government Services (Public Administration and Defence); and other Private services (Social Services) are sub-sectors of which economic sector?
(a) Social Sector (b) Services sector
(c) Industrial sector (d) Business Sector

12 The Services sector has registered a growth rate of ——— in 2014-15.
(a) 4.95 percent (b) 4.75 percent
(c) 5.75 percent (d) 6.75 percent

13 Private consumption expenditures were recorded at ——— of GDP; whereas public consumption expenditures remained 11.84 percent of GDP in 2014-15.
(a) 66.98 percent (b) 86.98 percent
(c) 91.04 percent (d) 54.98 percent

14 Total investment has increased from 8.4 percent of GDP in 2013-14 to ——— of GDP in 2014-15.
(a) 15.12 percent (b) 16.23 percent
(c) 12.54 percent (d) 10.21 percent

15 Foreign Direct Investment in Pakistan stood at ——— during July-April 2014-15.
(a) $ 1348.4 million (b) $ 1540 million
(c) $ 1845.6 million (d) $ 2057 million

16 During 2014-15 Cotton production start at ——— bales.
(a) 3,345 thousand (b) 13983 thousand
(c) 23,654 thousand (d) 33,987 thousand

17 Wheat production remained ——— in 2014-15.
(a) 25286 thousand tones
(b) 12,321 thousand tonnes
(c) 15,345 thousand tonnes
(d) 25,478 thousand tonnes

18 Rice production has increased to ——— in 2014-15.
(a) 8,541 thousand tonnes
(b) 3,134 thousand tonnes
(c) 3,876 thousand tonnes
(d) 7,005 thousand tones

19 Sugarcane production has increased to ——— in 2014-15 as compared to 63.7 million tonnes last year, registered an increase of 4.3 percent.
(a) 69.5 million tones (b) 59.5 million tones
(c) 70.05 million tones (d) 64.5 million tones

20 Maize production has increased to ——— in 2014-15 as compared to 4,338 thousand tonnes in 2012-14, showing an increase of 6.8 percent.
(a) 4,931 thousand tonnes
(b) 4,695 thousand tones
(c) 4527 thousand tonnes
(d) 4,987 thousand tonnes

(c) 65.4 million tones
(d) 64.5 million tones

20 Maize production has decreased to ——— in 2015-16
(a) 4,920 thousand tonnes
(b) 4,695 thousand tones
(c) 4527 thousand tonnes
(d) 4,887 thousand tonnes

21 The water availability during Rabi season 2015-16 was estimated ———.
(a) 51.9 MAF (b) 42.9 MAF
(c) 15.9 MAF (d) 32.9 MAF

22 During July-March, 2015-16 fiscal deficit stood at ——— percent.
(a) 2.6 (b) 3.4
(c) 6.6 (d) 8.6

23 During the first ten months of 2015-16, FBR tax collection stood at ———.
(a) Rs.1,665.2 billion
(b) Rs.1,987.2 billion
(c) Rs.1,123.2 billion
(d) Rs.3,103.7 billion

24 The government borrowing from the banking system for budgetary support and commodity operations stood at ——— during July-8th May, 2016.
(a) Rs. 295.6 billion (b) Rs. 296.6 billion
(c) Rs. 351.6 billion (d) Rs. 643 billion

25 Since Ist July-2013, the KSE 100 index increased from 21005.69 to 29458.15 level till April, 2014 by
(a) 18.5 % (b) 25.0%
(c) 13.75% (d) 27.5%

26 The inflation rate as measured by the changes in Consumer Price Index (CPI) stood at ——— during (July-April) 2015-16.
(a) 9.2 percent (b) 8.7 percent
(c) 4.8 percent (d) 6.2 percent

27 Exchange rate of Pak Rupee decreased by ——— during July-April 2015-16.
(a) 2.9 % (b) 5 %
(c) 6.0 % (d) 4.0 %

28 What is the literacy rate in Pakistan according to Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement (PSLM) survey?
(a) 69.5% (b) 65.3%
(c) 45.8% (d) 60%

29 Punjab leads with ——— literacy followed by Sindh with 60% Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 53% and Balochistan with 39%?
(a) 65 % (b) 57 %
(c) 63 % (d) 67 %

30 The overall number of educational institutes stood at ——— during 2015-16.
(a) 231.2 thousands
(b) 123.2 thousands
(c) 252.5 thousands
(d) 365.2 thousands

31 The population and health facilities ratio worked out 1038 persons per doctors, ——— per dentist and 1613 persons per hospital bed during 2015-16.
(a) 9.432 persons
(b) 12,789 persons
(c) 13,709 persons
(d) 11,513 persons

32 What is the total population of Pakistan as estimated during the year 2015-16?
(a) 189.21 million
(b) 195.4 million
(c) 179.43 million
(d) 192.65 million

33 What was the Population Growth Rate of Pakistan in 2015-16?
(a) 2.6 % (b) 1.89 %
(c) 3.0 % (d) 2.8 %

34 What is the Life expectancy in years for females and males in 2015-16?
(a) 65.5 (female) and 63.6 (male)
(b) 61.5 (female) and 60.6 (male)
(c) 67.8 (female) and 65.6 (male)
(d) 67.7 (female) and 65.5 (male)

35 What is the Crude Birth Rate of Pakistan in 2015-16?
(a) 25.60 per thousand
(b) 27.80 per thousand
(c) 28.80 per thousand
(d) 31.80 per thousand

36 What is the length of Pakistan's current road network?
(a) 243,654 kms
(b) 256,987 kms
(c) 243,775 kms
(d) 263,356 kms

37 What is the length of NHA road network?
(a) 11,147 kms
(b) 16,765 kms
(c) 12,131 kms
(d) 19,987 kms

38 Government of the Punjab has started a Metro Bus service in February 2013 in Lahore from ——— to Shahdara.
(a) Minar-e-Pakistan
(b) Gajjumata
(c) Railway Station
(d) Model Town

43 During July-March 2014-15 total cargo handled at Gwadar port stood at
(a) 6.279 million tons
(b) 4.123 million tons
(c) 10.125 million tons
(d) 9.256 million tons

44 During the period July-March 2014-15 an amount of ——— has been collected through National Savings Schemes.
(a) Rs. 205.37 billion (b) Rs. 126.00 billion
(c) Rs. 235.10 billion (d) Rs. 110.15 billion

45 The cellular mobile network is covering ——— of the land of Pakistan.
(a) 92% (b) 78%
(c) 82% (d) 99%

46 Total mobile subscribers reached ——— by the end of March 2015.
(a) 143.34 million (b) 133.56 million
(c) 134.9 million (d) 114.51 million

47 Revenues of the telecom sector during July to December 2014-15 stood at ———.
(a) Rs.328.5 billion (b) Rs.299.0 billion
(c) Rs.210.5 billion (d) Rs.310.0 billion

48 The total oil resource potential is 27 million barrels with production of ——— per day.
(a) 76,032 barrels (b) 66,032 barrels
(c) 56,032 barrels (d) 45,032 barrels

49 The main users in the consumption of petroleum products are transport and power which jointly have almost ——— percent share in total consumption.
(a) eighty (b) ninety
(c) seventy (d) sixty

50 Almost 65 percent electricity is generated by ———
(a) nuclear (b) hydal
(c) coal (d) thermal

51 The length of transmission lines of electricity was ——— kms for 220 kV and 28347 kms for 132 level at the end of June 2012
(a) 6543 (b) 5671
(c) 7947 (d) 8754

52. How much foreign investment was made during July-April 2014?
(a) $ 3929 million
(b) $ 1999 million
(c) $ 2979 million
(d) $ 4572 million

53. During the financial year 2014-15 value of import of petroleum products stood at
(a) $ 6.6 billion (b) $ 6.9 billion
(c) $ 5.3 billion (d) $ 7.2 billion

54. During July-April 2014-15, tax revenue amounted to
(a) Rs. 2063.2 billion (b) Rs. 1852.3 billion
(c) Rs. 1523.1 billion (d) Rs. 1802.9 billion

55. What is the share in percent of direct taxes in total FBR revenues?
(a) 38.2 (b) 36.5
(c) 39.3 (d) 61.0

56. Indirect taxes accounted for 61.0% of total FBR collection amounting to
(a) Rs. 1196.5 billion (b) Rs. 1182.2 billion
(c) Rs. 1199.9 billion (d) Rs. 1211.7 billion

57. How much labour force is employed by the agriculture sector.
(a) 42.3% (b) 43.5%
(c) 44.2% (d) 44.9%

58. The public debt at the end of March 2015 stood at
(a) 16936 billion (b) 16343
(c) 17342 (d) 18252

59. Domestic debt at the end of Financial year 2014-15 stood at
(a) 91213 billion (b) 11932 billion
(c) 11938 billion (d) 12343 billion

60. By how much amount domestic debt increased in the year 2014-15 over 2013-14.
(a) 1012 billion (b) 1466 billion
(c) 1526 billion (d) 1539 billion

61. The amount of external debt and inabilities during the year 2014-15 stood at
(a) 45.0 billion (b) 56.0 billion
(c) 47.0 billion (d) 49.1 billion

62. The public debt servicing consumer how much in percentage of the total revenues.
(a) 44.5% (b) 49%
(c) 50.5% (d) 55.5%

63. At national level, the total number of enrolments during 2013-14 was estimated at.
(a) 42.1 million (b) 41.5 million
(c) 41.7 million (d) 41.9 million

64. According to labour force survey 2013-14 pakistan has ______ million labour force.
(a) 55.34 (b) 56.22
(c) 60.09 (d) 60.31

65. Government of Punjab and federal government have jointly launched two cities Rawalpindi-Islamabad Metro Bus Service Project now known as Pakistan Metro with total cost of
(a) 43.15 billion (b) 43.50 billion
(c) 44.21 billion (d) 44.9 billion

60. By how much amount domestic debt increased in the year 2015-16 over 2013-14.
(a) 1012 billion (b) 1466 billion
(c) 1200 billion (d) 1539 billion

61. The amount of external debt and liabilities (EDL) during the year 2015-16 stood at
(a) 45.0 billion (b) 56.0 billion
(c) 69.6 billion (d) 49.1 billion

62. The public debt servicing consumer how much in percentage of the total revenues.
(a) 46 % (b) 49%
(c) 50.5% (d) 55.5%

63. At national level, the total number of enrolments during 2015 was estimated at.
(a) 42.1 million
(b) 41.5 million
(c) 43.9 million
(d) 41.9 million

64. According to economic survey 2015-16 pakistan has ______ million labour force.
(a) 55.34 (b) 56.22
(c) 59.09 (d) 61.04

65. Government of Punjab and federal government have jointly launched two cities Rawalpindi-Islamabad Metro Bus Service Project now known as Pakistan Metro with total cost of
(a) 43.15 billion
(b) 43.50 billion
(c) 44.21 billion
(d) 44.9 billion

66. According to Economic survey 2015-16 Telecom facilities have reached to ____ % of population.
(a) 62.5 (b) 92
(c) 69.8 (d) 70.4

67. By the end of April 2015 the KSE 100 Index was trading around
(a) 33730 (b) 29344
(c) 34321 (d) 43125

68. As compared to 44% increase on 21st May 2014, the KSE 100 Index in cumulative terms it improved by _____ till 30th May 2015.
(a) 25.0% (b) 13.75%
(c) 36.5% (d) 22.5%

69. During the year 2014-15 the GDP growth accelerated by
(a) 4.71% (b) 3.78%
(c) 5.10% (d) 6.24%

70. The agriculture sector accounted for ——— of GDP in 2015-16
(a) 28.5% (b) 14.2%
(c) 20.9% (d) 19.82%

71. How much in percentage the industrial sector contributes to GDP
(a) 25.8% (b) 21.02%
(c) 30.5% (d) 19.8%

72. Industrial sector showed how much growth in the year 2015-16
(a) 3.62% (b) 5.85%
(c) 6.80% (d) 2.95%

73. The share of service sector has reached in the year 2015-16
(a) 62.5% (b) 59.16%
(c) 65.43% (d) 55.5%

74. Total revenue increased by 10.4% during July-March 2015-16 and stood at ———
(a) 2961.9 billion (b) 1953.5 billion
(c) 2256.2 billion (d) 2085 billion

75. How much the percentage direct taxes contributed in the year 2015-16 in the total FBR revenue
(a) 42.5% (b) 37.9%
(c) 45.6% (d) 32.5%

76. How much in percentage Government of Pakistan is currently spending on education
(a) 2.2 (b) 3.5
(c) 1.8 (d) 4.2

77. At national level the total number of enrolment during 2015-16 increased by how much percentage as compared to previous year
(a) 4.4 (b) 3.4
(c) 2.4 (d) 2.9

78. Total number of enrolment on national level during the year 2015-16
(a) 46.4 million (b) 42.1 million
(c) 40.8 million (d) 43.95 million

79. Number of institute during the year 2015-16 were
(a) 252.5 thousands (b) 240.9 thousands
(c) 215.8 thousands (d) 235.5 thousands

80. For year 2015-16 a total outley for health sector was budgeted at ———
(a) 105.2 billion (b) 133.9 billion
(c) 125.7 billion (d) 148.5 billion

81. How much in percentage is the total outlay for health sector budgeted at rs. 133.9 billion of GDP during 2015-16
(a) 0.45% (b) 0.58%
(c) 1.25% (d) 1.05%

82. What is the rate of interest announced by SBP in the year 2015-16 which is the lowest in last 44years.
(a) 7% (b) 8.5%
(c) 5.75% (d) 9.45%

83. In the year 2014 amongst the top ten best performing markets Pakistan rated
(a) 2nd (b) 5th
(c) 4th (d) 3rd

84. Foreign exchange reserves reached ——— by end of may 2016.
(a) 17.8 billion (b) 21.4 billion
(c) 16.5 billion (d) 19.6 billion

85. Pakistan's estimated population in 2016 is
(a) 181.71 million (b) 191.71 million
(c) 185.15 million (d) 195.40 million

86. Total length of Pakistan Metro is 22.6 km out of which how much is elevated structure and how much is at ground level
(a) 8 km – 14 km
(b) 7 km – 15 km
(c) 9 km – 13 km
(d) 6 km – 16 km

87. The cost measured on the construction of Rawalpindi – Islamabd Motorway now known as Paksitan Metro is
(a) 40.85 billion (b) 44.21 billion
(c) 42.15 billion (d) 47.31 billion

88. Total length of NHA road network is 12,131 kms comparison of how many national highways, motorways express ways and strategic road?
(a) 45 (b) 31
(c) 42 (d) 39

89. How much in percentage direct taxes contributes ot total FBR revenue
(a) 37.9% (b) 41.6%
(c) 35.6% (d) 31.8%

90. Ther Coal projects ot be furnished by Chinese is anticipated to produce how much MW by 2018
(a) 2600 MW (b) 2400 MW
(c) 8250 MW (d) 2550 MW

91. During the period July-arch 2015-16 how much amount has been collected by National Saving scheme?
(a) Rs. 126 billion
(b) Rs. 136.4 billion
(c) Rs. 115.6 billion
(d) Rs. 149.2 billion

92. Agriculture sector accounts for how much of employment in percentage
(a) 40.8% (b) 42.3%
(c) 46.9% (d) 48.8%

ANSWERS

1. c	2. b	3. a	4. d	5. b
6. d	7. c	8. b	9. c	10. d
11. c	12. a	13. c	14. d	15.
16. b	17. d	18. d	19. c	20. a
21. d	22. b	23. d	24. d	25.
26.	27. a	28. d	29. c	30. c
31. d	32. b	33. b	34. d	35. a
36. d	37. c	38. a	39. c	40. d
41. d	42. c	43. a	44. b	45. a
46. c	47. b	48.	49. b	50. d
51. c	52. b	53. d	54. a	55. a
56. c	57. a	58. c	59.	60. c
61. c	62. a	63. c	64. d	65. c
66. d	67.	68.	69. a	70. d
71. b	72. c	73. b	74. a	75. b
76. a	77. a	78. d	79. a	80. b
81. a	82. c	83. d	84. b	85. d
86. a	87.	88. d	89. a	90. b
91. d	92. b			

BUDGET 2016-17

1. What is the total outlay of the federal budget of 2016-17?
(a) Rs. 4,302 billion
(b) Rs. 4,080 billion
(c) Rs. 4,105 billion
(d) Rs. 4,895 billion

2. By how much in percentage the total outlay of 2016-17 budget is higher than the outlay for the 2015-16 financial year.
(a) 3.5% (b) 1.2%
(c) 08.6% (d) 11.2%

3. What is the estimated budget deficit for the year 2016-17?
(a) Rs. 1422 billion
(b) Rs. 1276 billion
(c) Rs. 1078 billion
(d) Rs. 975 billion

4 Estimated budget deficit in percentage of GDP is ———.
(a) 3.8% (b) 6.5%
(c) 2.5% (d) 5.6%

(a) 543 billion (b) 876 billion
(c) 969 billion (d) 739 billion

7 What is the inflation target fixed in the budget 2015-16?
(a) 7.7% (b) 13.5%
(c) 12.5% (d) 8.0 %

8 What is the estimated defence expenditure for the year 2015-16?
(a) Rs. 700 billion (b) Rs. 781 billion
(c) Rs. 612 billion (d) Rs. 654 billion

9 The resource availability during 2015-16 has been estimated at ———
(a) Rs. 4168 billion (b) Rs. 4073 billion
(c) Rs. 4432 billion (d) Rs. 4332 billion

10 For 2015-16, the gross revenue receipts of the federal government are estimated at ——— billion
(a) Rs. 3,234 (b) Rs. 2,432
(c) Rs 1,789 (d) Rs. 4,313

11 The share of the provinces out of the gross revenue receipts will be
(a) Rs. 1,456 (b) Rs. 1,376
(c) Rs.1,849 (d) Rs. 1,987

12 The net revenue receipts for 2015-16 have been estimated at ———
(a) Rs. 2,876 billion (b) Rs. 3,098 billion
(c) Rs. 3,954 billion (d) Rs. 3,643 billion

13 The provincial share in federal revenue receipts is estimated at ——— during 2015-16.
(a) Rs. 1,345 billion (b) Rs 1,849 billion
(c) Rs 1,720 billion (d) Rs. 2,134 billion

14 The net capital receipts for 2015-16 have been estimated at ———
(a) Rs. 345 billion (b) Rs 502 billion
(c) Rs 566 billion (d) Rs 606 billion

15 The share of current expenditure in total budgetary outlay for 2015-16 is ———
(a) 74.2% (b) 78.2%
(c) 72.2% (d) 91.2%

16 How much expenditure on General Public Services is estimated in the budget 2015-16?
(a) Rs 965 billion (b) Rs 2047.3 billion
(c) Rs 2446.6 billion (d) Rs 1945.5 billion

17 The Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) has been estimated in the budget 2015-16 at ———.
(a) Rs. 1084 billion (b) Rs. 910 billion
(c) Rs. 1819 billion (d) Rs 1514 billion

18 The other development expenditure outside PSDP for 2015-16 has been estimated at
(a) Rs. 190 billion (b) Rs. 213 billion
(c) Rs. 164.4 billion (d) Rs. 155.5 billion

19 To meet expenditure, bank borrowing has been estimated at ———
(a) Rs. 389 billion (b) Rs 283 billion
(c) Rs 195 billion (d) Rs 465 billion

20 How much amount is allocated for the Prime Minister Youth Programme in budget 2015-16?
(a) Rs. 20 billion (b) Rs. 18 billion
(c) Rs. 16 billion (d) Rs. 19 billion

21 What are the expected external receipts in the budget 2015-16?
(a) Rs. 720 billion (b) Rs. 752 billion
(c) Rs. 619.2 billion (d) Rs. 754.9 billion

22 How much basic salaries of government employees are increased in percentage in the budget 2015-16 on ad hoc basis?
(a) 10% (b) 7.5%
(c) 8% (d) 5%

23 Pakistan is the ——— largest producer of milk in the world.
(a) ninth (b) seventh
(c) sixth (d) fifth

24 The target of FBR for collection of tax revenue is estimated for 2015-16 at ——— billion.
(a) Rs. 2420 (b) Rs. 3247
(c) Rs. 3104 (d) Rs. 4120

25 How much amount is allocated to social protection in the budget 2015-16?
(a) Rs. 1.8 billion (b) Rs. 2.2 billion
(c) Rs. 1.1 billion (d) Rs. 3.4 billion

26 How much amount is allocated to Housing and Community Amenities in the budget 2015-16?
(a) Rs. 1.11 billion (b) Rs. 1.25 billion
(c) Rs. 3.1 billion (d) Rs. 2.25 billion

27 How much amount is allocated to environment protection in the budget 2015-16?
(a) Rs. 1,234 million (b) Rs. 678 million
(c) Rs. 1 billion (d) Rs. 654 million

28. In the budget 2015-16 expected privatization proceeds are
(a) 70 billion (b) 60 billion
(c) 30 billion (d) 50 billion

29 How much amount is allocated to the public order and safety affairs in the budget 2015-16?
(a) Rs 95.0 billion (b) Rs 65.5 billion
(c) Rs 71.3 billion (d) Rs 54 billion

30 Under health Affairs and Services a total allocation of Rs ——— has been made in the budget estimates 2015-16.
(a) 8.3 billion (b) 11.0 billion
(c) 7.2 billion (d) 9.3 billion

31 In budget 2015-16 an amount of Rs ——— billion has been provided for Recreational, Culture and Religious Services.
(a) 8.1 (b) 7.9
(c) 5.7 (d) 7.6

32 How much amount has been made available for Education Affairs and Services in the budget 2015-16?
(a) Rs. 75.5 billion (b) Rs. 48.4 billion
(c) Rs. 55.9 billion (d) Rs. 38.4 billion

33 What is the share of Punjab in the entire federal transfers to Provinces?
(a) 895 billion (b) 738 billion
(c) 912 billion (d) 449 billion

34 What is the share of Sindh in the entire federal transfers to Provinces?
(a) 348 billion (b) 447 billion
(c) 369 billion (d) 483 billion

35 What is the share of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in the entire federal transfers to Provinces?
(a) 147 billion (b) 300 billion
(c) 214 billion (d) 321 billion

36 What is the share of Balochistan in the entire federal transfers to Provinces?
(a) 160 billion (b) 260 billion
(c) 171 billion (d) 321 billion

37 How much amount is allocated for Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA) in the budget 2015-16?
(a) Rs. 5 billion (b) Rs. 8 billion
(c) Rs. 7 billion (d) Rs. 14 billion

38 How much amount is allocated for Higher Education Commission of Pakistan in federal budget 2015-16?
(a) Rs. 25.232 billion (b) Rs. 35.124 billion
(c) Rs. 19 billion (d) Rs. 20 billion

39 How much subsidy will be given to WAPDA/PEPCO during 2015-16?
(a) Rs. 105 billion (b) Rs. 137 billion
(c) Rs. 110 billion (d) Rs. 147 billion

40 External receipts for 2015-16 are estimated to be
(a) Rs. 796 billion (b) Rs. 752 billion
(c) Rs. 890 billion (d) Rs. 910 billion

41 How much is the estimated bank borrowing for the year 2015-16?
(a) 1010 billion (b) 1133 billion
(c) 1230 billion (d) 1240 billion

42. How much amount is expected to be received by FBR in shape of Direct taxes during 2015-16
(a) 1410 billion (b) 1510 billion
(c) 1365 billion (d) 1348 billion

43. How much amount is expected to be received by FBR in shape of Indirect taxes
(a) 1595 billion (b) 1610 billion
(c) 1756 billion (d) 1705 billion

44. The sum assigned to Punjab on the basis of the percentage by Federal Government
(a) 49.5% (b) 51.74%
(c) 55.5% (d) 45.75%

45. The sum assigned to the province of KPK on the bais of percentage by the federal Government is
(a) 20.7% (b) 15.75%
(c) 25.5% (d) 14.62%

46. The sum assigned to the province of Balochistan on the bases of percentage by the Federal Government is
(a) 8.75% (b) 7.75%
(c) 9.09% (d) 12.75%

47. The sum assigned to the province of Sindh on the basis of percentage by the Federal Government is
(a) 21.10% (b) 24.55%
(c) 28.10% (d) 22.10%

48. How much amount is allocated for the economic affairs in budget 2015-16
(a) 60 billion (b) 50 billion
(c) 56 billion (d) 52 billion

49. Subsidries for financial year 2015-16 has been estimated at
(a) 168,105 million (b) 145,675 million
(c) 137,603 million (d) 130,132 million

50. A total estimate of subsidries for budget 2015-16 of DGP is
(a) 0.5% (b) 1.5%
(c) 1% (d) 2.5%

51. In the budget 2015-16 minimum wage has been increased from Rs. 12000 to
(a) 14000 (b) 15000
(c) 13000 (d) 16000

52. One time tax is levied on affluent and such individuals, association of persons and companies earning above 500 million is tax year 2015 at the rate for banking companies and other respectively
(a) 4% and 3% (b) 5% and 4%
(c) 2% and 3% (d) 2% and 1%

53. In which province 5 years tax holiday is given to the manufacturing sector set up from 1.7.2015 to 30.6.2015
(a) Punjab (b) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
(c) Sindh (d) Blochistan

54. Capital gains tax on trade of securities has been increased from 12.5% to
(a) 14% (b) 16%
(c) 15% (d) 16%

55. Tax on salaried tax payers earning income from Rs. 400000 to Rs. 500000 has been reduced from 5% to
(a) 4% (b) 3%
(c) 2% (d) 1%

56. *If a person is non filer of income tax at what rate tax will be collected on all banking instruments and other modes of transfers of funds?*
(a) 0.3% (b) 0.06%
(c) 0.4% (d) 0.6%

57. Rate of tax on dividend income has been increased from 10% to 12.5% for tax filer and

15% to 17.5% for non filer of income tax return. How much out of it is adjustable tax except for natural fund

(a). 10% (b) 5%
(c) 7.5% (d) 3.5%

58. Threshold for deduction of adjustable income tax at the rate of 7.5 on electricity bills has been reduced from Rs. 100000 to
(a) 80000 (b) 75000
(c) 90000 (d) 95000

59. Non salaried individuals and association of person earning income from 400,000 to 500,000 were being charged income tax at the rate of 10%. New rate for 2015-16 would be
(a) 8.5% (b) 7.5%
(c) 9% (d) 7%

60. Under 7th NFC award, the provinces received how much in percentage of all taxes collected by federal government?
(a) 62.5 (b) 57.5
(c) 52.5 (d) 55.2

61. On foreign debt servicing (interest payment) the country will have to expend
(a) 89.356 billion (b) 105.219 billion
(c) 111.219 billion (d) 118.290 billion

ANSWERS

1. d	2. a	3. b	4. a	5. c
6. c	7. d	8. b	9. a	10. d
11. c	12. c	13. b	14. d	15. b
16. c	17. d	18. c	19. b	20. a
21. b	22. b	23. d	24. c	25. a
26. d	27. c	28. d	29. a	30. b
31. d	32. a	33. a	34. d	35. b
36. c	37. a	38. d	39. b	40. b
41. b	42. d	43. c	44. b	45. d
46. c	47. b	48. a	49. c	50. a
51. c	52. a	53. b	54. c	55. c
56. d	57. b	58. b	59. d	60. b
61. c				

15% to 17.5% for non filer of income tax return. How much out of it is adjustable tax except for natural fund

(a) 10% (b) 5%
(c) 7.5% (d) 3.5%

58. Threshold for deduction of adjustable income tax at the rate of 7.5 on electricity bills has been reduced from Rs. 100000 to

(a) 80000 (b) 75000
(c) 90000 (d) 95000

59. Non salaried individuals and association of person earning income from 400,000 to 500,000 were being charged income tax at the rate of 10%. New rate for 2015-16 would be

(a) 8.5% (b) 7.5%
(c) 9% (d) 7%

60. Under 7th NFC award, the provinces received how much in percentage of all taxes collected by federal government?

(a) [illegible] (b) 57.5
(c) [illegible] (d) 55.2

61. On foreign debt servicing (interest payment) the country will have to expend

(a) 89.356 billion (b) 105.219 billion
(c) 111.219 billion (d) 118.290 billion

ANSWERS

1. d	2. a	3. b	4. a	5. c
6. c	7. d	8. b	9. a	10. d
11. c	12. c	13. b	14. d	15. b
16. c	17. d	18. c	19. b	20. a
21. b	22. b	23. d	24. c	25. a
26. d	27. c	28. d	29. a	30. b
31. d	32. a	33. a	34. d	35. b
36. c	37. a	38. d	39. b	40. b
41. b	42. d	43. c	44. b	45. d
46. c	47. b	48. a	49. c	50. a
51. c	52. a	53. b	54. c	55. c
56. d	57. b	58. b	59. d	60. b
61. c				

MODEL PAPER I

Special instructions

The test material consists of a Question Paper and an Answer Sheet. Please do not write on the Question Paper. Read the questions given in the question paper, select an appropriate answer to each question from the given options and write it at the specified place on the answer sheet. The test consists of three parts. The duration of the entire test will be 60 minutes specified.

SECTION-I ENGLISH

Select an appropriate option to fill in the blank. **Write your answer on the answer sheet.**

1. He accused the man ________ stealing.
   (a) of (b) with
   (c) for (d) to

2. He aimed ________ the bird.
   (a) for (b) on
   (c) at (d) in

3. They arrived ________ the college late.
   (a) in (b) to

11. The king abdicated the throne.
   (a) relinquished (b) assumed
   (c) took (d) transfer

12. He is an amateur player
   (a) non-professional
   (b) professional
   (c) serious
   (d) childish

13. Your statement is amb
   (a) clear (b
   (c) doubtful (

14. I received an anony
   (a) well-worded
   (c) unknown

35. (a) *He drives so fast as no one likes to ride with him*

fast that no one likes to

22. RESUSCITATE
    (a) Succeed (b) Save
    (c) Crush (d) kill
23. BREVITY
    (a) Conciseness (b) Confusion
    (c) Dull (d) Determination
24. MITIGATE
    (a) alleviate (b) aggravated
    (c) terminate (d) decline
25. DISPARITY
    (a) Argumentation (b) Difference
    (c) Belittlement (d) Harmony
26. FEASIBLE
    (a) Theoretical (b) Impatient
    (c) Practical (d) Constant
27. HARASS
    (a) Annoy (b) Harness
    (c) Involve (d) Injure
28. NATIVE
    (a) Original (b) Alien
    (c) Dumb (d) Loving
29. ENDEVOUR
    (a) Attempt (b) Procrastinate
    (c) Fascinate (d) Transfer
30. ASPIRATION
    (a) Ambition (b) Stimulous
    (c) Annoyance (d) Insulting remark

Choose the correct sentences from the given choices:

31. (a) He availed the opportunity
    (b) He availed from the opportunity
    (c) He availed himself of the opportunity
    (d) He availed by the opportunity
32. (a) One should do his duty honestly
    (b) One should do their duty honestly
    (c) One should do ones duty honestly
    (d) One should do duty honestly
33. (a) He was used to drink too much
    (b) He use to drink too much
    (c) He used to drink too much
    (d) He used to drank too much
34. (a) Her watch needed repaired
    (b) Her watch needed repairing
    (c) Her watch is needing repairing
    (d) Her watch has needing repair
35. (a) He drives so fast as no one likes to ride with him
    (b) He derives so fast that no one likes to ride with him
    (c) He drives as fast as no one likes to ride with him
    (d) He drive so fast, no one likes to ride with him
36. (a) Haris has lots of friends beside his roommate
    (b) Haris has lots of friends beside his roommate
    (c) Haris have lot of friends beside his roommate
    (d) Haris have lots of friends besides his roommate
37. (a) Whoever called did not leave his name and number
    (b) Whoever called he did not leave his name and number
    (c) Whoever called did not leave their name and number
    (d) Whoever called will not leave his name and number
38. (a) Either of the boys has done this
    (b) Either of the boys have done this
    (c) Either of the boy has done this
    (d) Either of the boy did this
39. (a) She is more intelligent them I
    (b) She is most intelligent than me
    (c) She is more intelligent than me
    (d) She is more intelligent then me
40. (a) If one knew the fact he would not be so quick to criticize.
    (b) If one knew the facts, one would not be so quick to criticize
    (c) If one have known the facts one would not be so quick to criticize
    (d) If one knew the facts, you would not be so quick to criticize

Choose the appropriate choices that fit in the blanks of the given sentences. Fill the appropriate circle in the answer sheet:

41. I couldn't see _____ his evil designs.
    (a) On (b) To
    (c) At (d) Through
42. Unless you _____ hard, you cannot obtain good marks in entry test.
    (a) Work (b) Do not Work
    (c) Did not work (d) Will not work

43. Artists and poets possess the same qualities of mind and heart, and are rarely in _______.
(a) Danger (b) Accord
(c) Collusion (d) Disagreement

44. I insisted ________ my fee paid.
(a) To have (b) On having
(c) To having (d) In having

45. A gentle ______ was blowing.
(a) Wind (b) Breeze
(c) Hurricane (d) Gust

46. When one is unfamiliar with the customs, is easy to make_______.
(a) A commitment (b) A n injury
(c) A blunder (d) An enemy

47. Non-violence is the law of saints, as violence is the law of the ________.
(a) Coward (b) Foolish
(c) Brute (d) Ignorant

48. _______ the Gulf stream is warmer than the ocean water surrounding.
(a) Wholly (b) Whole
(c) As a whole (d) A whole as

49. He congratulated his friend _______ the letter's success.
(a) about (b) for
(c) on (d) against

50. His answer was such ______ I expected him to give
(a) as (b) like
(c) which (d) that

SECTION-II: MATHEMATICS

51. If the average cost of producing a pen decreases from Rs.10 to Rs.8, what is the percent of decrease
(a) 10 (b) 20
(c) 30 (d) 40

52. What is the average of 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25?
(a) 10 (b) 15
(c) 20 (d) 20.5

53. Next number in the series 18, 15, 23, 20, 28 is
(a) 23 (b) 24
(c) 25 (d) 36

54. Next alphabet in the series D, E, F, D, E, G, D, E is
(a) F (b) H
(c) I (d) J

55. Next alphabet in the series A, Z, B, Y, C, X, D is
(a) Z (b) U
(c) V (d) W

56. A book is sold for RS 80. The profit is 30%. With the same cost, If the book is sold for Rs 100, the gain will be
(a) 40% (b) 24%
(c) 63% (d) 74%

57. If $2X + 3Y = 14$ and X and Y are positive then X can be equal to which of the following?
(a) 7 (b) 8
(c) 4 (d) 9

58. The ratio of X and Y is a constant. If the value of X is increased by 50%, by which percentage must the value of Y be increased?
(a) 15% (b) 30%
(c) 50% (d) 11%

59. If 25% discount on a book is Rs 18, the price of the book is
(a) 95 (b) 72
(c) 105 (d) 65

60. 10% of 5% of 5200 is
(a) 46 (b) 460
(c) 64 (d) 26

61. A Calculator is sold at a price is Rs 120 at a profit of 25%. What is the calculators
(a) 95 (b) 100
(c) 96 (d) 200

62. The average age of a class of 10 students is 18 years. If the teacher's age is included the new average becomes 22. What is the teacher's age?
(a) 32 (b) 62
(c) 52 (d) 42

63. Shahid purchased a plot for Rs 250,000 and sold it at a profit of 10% to Liaqat. Liaqat in turn sold it at a loss of 10%. The price that Liaqat got was
(a) 247,500 (b) 250,000
(c) 225,000 (d) 248,600

64. If four men do a job in 30 days. Then 10 men may do the job in how many days?
(a) 12 (b) 20
(c) 22 (d) 30

65. If "BEST" is equivalent to "DGUV" then "ENTER" is equivalent to?
(a) GPVXC (b) GPVGT
(c) GPVTA (d) HIUTV

66. If "COLLEGE" is equivalent to "BNKKDFD" then "HAILEY" is equivalent to?
(a) "GZYKDX" (b) "GZHKDU"
(c) "GHKDX" (d) "GZHKDA"

67. Rashid's salary was reduced by 20%. In order to restore his salary at the original amount, it must be raised by?
(a) 25% (b) 20%
(c) 22.5% (d) 26%

68. The next number in the series 2, 10, 3, 9, 4 is
(a) 2 (b) 4
(c) 8 (d) 10

69. If y = sin 2x then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ = ________.
(a) 2 sin 2x (b) 2 cos 2x
(c) cos 2x (d) none of these

70. Write 6.5.4 in factorial form.
(a) 6! (b) 4!
(c) $\frac{6!}{4!}$ (d) $\frac{6!}{3!}$

SECTION-III: ABSTRACT REASONING

DIRECTIONS

In the following questions, each row consists of four figures called problem figures and five called answer figures. The four problem figures make a series. You are to find out which one of Answer Figures would be the next (or the fifth one) in the series of problem figures.

71.

72.

73.

74.

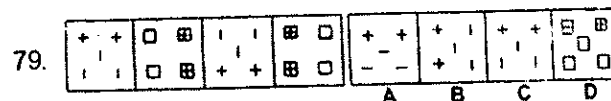
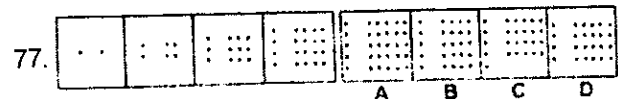
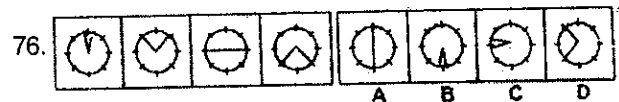
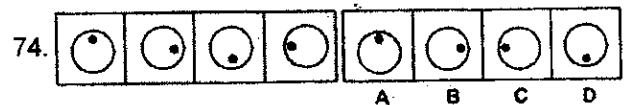
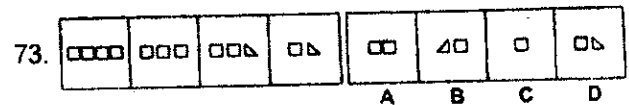
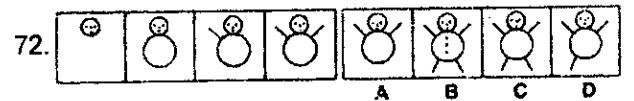
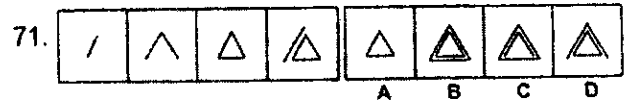
75.

76.

77.

78.

79.

80.

MODEL PAPER II

Special instructions

The test material consists of a Question Paper and an Answer Sheet. Please do not write on the Question Paper. Read the questions given in the question paper, select an appropriate answer to each question from the given options and write it at the specified place on the answer sheet. The test consists of three parts. The duration of the entire test will be 60 minutes specified.

SECTION-I : ENGLISH

Select the word which best explains the key word written in block letters:

1. ADULTERATE
   (a) to cook partially
   (b) to add water
   (c) smoke foods
   (d) to poor the quality by adding another substance

2. AMENITIES
   (a) accessories (b) concession
   (c) agreements (d) pleasant qualities

3. APPREHENSION
   (a) prediction (b) appreciation
   (c) persecution (d) feeling of anxiety

4. CONFLICTING
   (a) interfering (b) opposite
   (c) jarring (d) disagreeable

5. CONSPICUOUS
   (a) hard (b) peculiar
   (c) conspirator (d) significant

6. DECIPHER
   (a) to swindle (b) be precise
   (c) decode (d) add to

7. EMANCIPATE
   (a) deliver (b) enslave
   (c) debilitate (d) frustrate

8. EQUITABLE
   (a) impartial (b) unfair
   (c) oblique (d) righteous

9. IMMINENT
   (a) threatening (b) inevitable
   (c) unlikely (d) instantly

10. MODULE
    (a) outline (b) modernize
    (c) imitation (d) standardized unit

Select the word/phrase having the closest meaning to the underlined word/phrase in the following sentences. Write your answer on the answer sheet.

11. The value of an **old item** increases with time.
    (a) a facsimile (b) a bonus
    (c) an antique (d) an original

12. Because light travels faster than sound, lightning appears to **go before** thunder.
    (a) prolong (b) traverse
    (c) repel (d) precede

13. Rahim had a reputation for being a **prudent** businessman.
    (a) clever (b) wealthy
    (c) careful (d) dishonest

14. The **pact** has been in effect for twenty years.
    (a) monarchy (b) treaty
    (c) trend (d) lease

15. Einstein's theory of relativity seemed **incredible** at the time that he first introduced it.
    (a) unbelievable (b) complicated
    (c) brilliant (d) famous

16. Madame Curie was completely **engrossed** in her work.
    (a) disturbed (b) absorbed
    (c) fatigued (d) successful

17. Feeling **irritable** may be a side effect of too much medication.
    (a) drowsy (b) grouchy
    (c) dizzy (d) silly

18. The examination will begin **precisely** at eight-thirty.
    (a) exactly (b) usually
    (c) occasionally (d) monthly

19. Sometimes, while living in a foreign country, one **craves** a special dish from home.
    (a) desires (b) eats
    (c) prepares (d) looks for

20. a laser beam is used to **penetrate** even the hardest substances.
    (a) light up (b) repair
    (c) identify (d) pass through

Choose the correct sentences from the given choices:

21. (a) You do not understand this point.
    (b) You does not understand this point.
    (c) You do not understands this point.
    (d) You do not understood this point.
22. (a) The policeman holds up his hand and stops the stream of traffic.
    (b) The policeman holds up his hand and stopped the stream of traffic.
    (c) The policeman held up his hand and stops the stream of traffic.
    (d) The policeman hold up his hand and stops the stream of traffic.
23. (a) They had arrived at the station before we reached.
    (b) They has arrived at the station before we reached.
    (c) They had arrived at the station before we reach.
    (d) They have arrived at the station before we reached.
24. (a) The train had not left when we reach.
    (b) The train has not left when we reached.
    (c) The train had not left when we reached.
    (d) The train have not left when we reached.
25. (a) I have not been feeling well for many days.
    (b) I have not feeling well for many days.
    (c) I has not been feel well for many days.
    (d) I has not feeling well for many days.
26. (a) Hamid did not go to bed till eleven.
    (b) Hamid do not go to bed till eleven.
    (c) Hamid did not went to bed till eleven.
    (d) Hamid does not went to bed till eleven.
27. (a) Babar had won the battle before rain came.
    (b) Babar had won the battle before rain come.
    (c) Babar has won the battle before rain came.
    (d) Babar have won the battle before rain came.
28. (a) His glorious success is the honour to Pakistan.
    (b) His glorious success is honour to Pakistan.
    (c) His glorious success is an honour to Pakistan.
    (d) His glorious success is an honour with Pakistan.
29. (a) How beautiful moon is!
    (b) How beautiful the moon is!
    (c) How beautiful that moon is!
    (d) How beautiful the moon is.
30. (a) If you listen to the question carefully, you will answer them easily.
    (b) If you listened to the question carefully, you will answer them easily.
    (c) If you listen to the question carefully, you answer them easily.
    (d) If you will listen the question carefully, you will answer them easily.

Choose the appropriate choices that fit in the blanks of the given sentences. Fill the appropriate circle in the answer sheet:

31. **You must apply ____ the judge for pardon.**
    (a) to (b) with
    (c) upon (d) over
32. **Death is preferable _______ dishonour.**
    (a) than (b) to
    (c) from (d) of
33. **The child _______ crying for three hours.**
    (a) is (b) has
    (c) has been (d) have been
34. **I am astonished _______ his behaviour.**
    (a) to (b) from
    (c) with (d) on
35. **If you wait here; I ____ if the Manager is in.**
    (a) would see (b) will have seen
    (c) would have seen (d) will see
36. **He _______ satisfactory progress in the school.**
    (a) makes (b) has made
    (c) had made (d) is making
37. **He was _____ a member of Assembly.**
    (a) formerly (b) formally
    (c) lastly (d) old
38. **His argument is quite _____.**
    (a) sickly (b) unconvincing
    (c) fragile (d) infirm

39. Urge people who smoke to ____ the habit.
(a) surrender (b) abandon
(c) discontinue (d) desert

40. The jury ____ him of murder.
(a) discharged (b) acquitted
(c) absolved

In each of the following questions, choose the most suitable "one word" for the following expressions.

41. A person living permanently in a certain place
(a) Native (b) Resident
(c) Domicile (d) Subject

42. Person who claims to have great love and understanding of what is beautiful in nature, art etc.
(a) Critic (b) Aesthete
(c) Connoisseur (d) Artist

43. To change shape, nature or substance of
(a) Modulate (b) Substitute
(c) Remodel (d) Transmute

44. Words different in meaning but similar in sound
(a) Homonym (b) Synonym
(c) Acronym (d) Antonym

45. A story in which ideas are symbolized as people
(a) Allegory (b) Fable
(c) Legend (d) Parable

46. Opposed to great or sudden change
(a) Static (b) Revolutionary
(c) Conservative (d) Evolutionary

47. A child of unusual or remarkable talent
(a) Scholar (b) Diligent
(c) Freak (d) Prodigy

48. Line at which the earth or sea and sky seem to meet
(a) Horizon (b) Zenith
(c) Fringe (d) Plinth

49. A person who speaks for or supports an idea
(a) Pioneer (b) Adviser
(c) Advocate (d) Ideologist

50. To bring peace, and end violence
(a) Soothe (b) Harmonise
(c) Pacify (d) Tranquilize

SECTION-II: MATHEMATICS

Select the correct equivalent out of the given options.

Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

51. By selling a fan for Rs. 475, a person loses 5%. To get a gain of 5%, he should sell the fan for:
(a) Rs. 500 (b) Rs. 525
(c) Rs. 535 (d) Rs. 575

52. In an election, where there are only 2 candidates one who gets 43% of the votes is rejected by a majority of 420 votes. The total number of votes polled is;
(a) 1920 (b) 1720
(c) 2100 (d) 3000

53. The perimeter of a square is 8 cm what is its area?
(a) 2 cm^2 (b) 4 cm^2
(c) 16 cm^2 (d) 32 cm^2

54. Next number in the series 3 8 15 24 is
(a) 28 (b) 58
(c) 33 (d) 35

55. If 9 men need 15 days to complete a task, how many days would it take to complete this task if 3 additional men were employed?
(a) 12 (b) 10
(c) 11¼ (d) 6

56. The average age of 32 students is 10 years. If the teacher's age is also included, the average age increases by one year. What is the age of the teacher?
(a) 43 (b) 34
(c) 40 (d) 35

57. Next number in the series 17 35 72 147
(a) 198 (b) 298
(c) 294 (d) 892

58. If the price of coal be raised 40%, find by what percent a lady must reduce her consumption of that article so as not to increase her expenditure.
(a) $24\frac{4}{7}$ % (b) $28\frac{4}{7}$ %
(c) 25 % (d) 30 %

59. 15 men can do a piece of work in 20 days, in how many days can 25 men finish the same work?
(a) 12 (b) 15
(c) 2 (d) 20

60. The volume of a wooden block is 280 cm^3. What is its height if the length is 8 cm and the breadth is 5 cm?
   (a) 9 cm (b) 18 cm
   (c) 35 cm (d) 7 cm
61. Next number in the series 1 2 2 4 8
   (a) 8 (b) 32
   (c) 16 (d) 12
62. Evaluate $\frac{3!}{0!}$
   (a) 6 (b) 3
   (c) 0 (d) none
63. Next number in the series 3 8 13 18 23 is
   (a) 27 (b) 28
   (c) 29 (d) 26
64. $\frac{8!}{6!}$ = ________.
   (a) 56 (b) 48
   (c) $\frac{1}{56}$ (d) 14
65. $\int x^5 dx$ = ________.
   (a) $5x^4 + c$ (b) $6x^6 + c$
   (c) $\frac{1}{6}x^6 + c$ (d) $x^6 + c$
66. If "ECONOMICS" is equivalent to DDNONNHDR then COMMERCE is equivalent to?
   (a) DPLNDSDF (b) BPLNDSDF
   (c) BNLNDSDF (d) DPMNDSDI
67. The line parallel to the line $y = 2x + 3$ is
   (a) $4x - 2y + 5 = 0$
   (b) $2x + 3y + 4 = 0$
   (c) $y = 3x + 4$
   (d) $x - 2y + 3 = 0$
68. Which of the following equation represents a parabola
   (a) $y = 4ax$ (b) $x = 4ay$
   (c) $x^2 = 4ay$ (d) $y^2 = 4ax^2$
69. If "LAHORE" is equivalent to NCJQTG then "KARACHI" is equivalent to ?
   (a) NBCIJK (b) MCTCIJK
   (c) MCSCIJK (d) NCTCIJK
70. If "LOVE" is equivalent to MQYI then "HATE" is equivalent to ?
   (a) ICXI (b) ICWI
   (c) IBWI (d) ICWH

SECTION-III: ABSTRACT REASONING

DIRECTIONS

In the following questions, each row consists of four figures called problem figures and five called answer figures. The four problem figures make a series. You are to find out which one of Answer Figures would be the next (or the fifth one) in the series of problem figures.

71.

72.

73.

74.

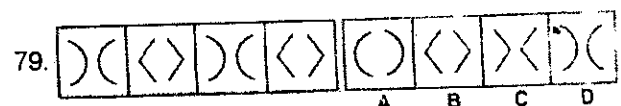
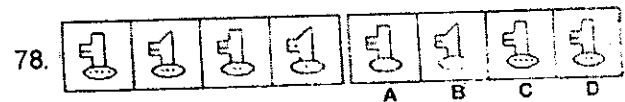
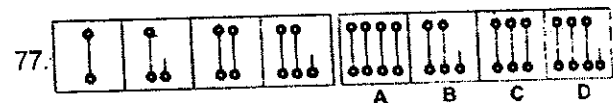
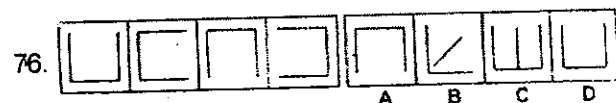
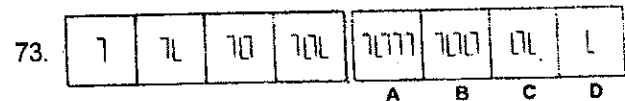
75.

76.

77.

78.

79.

80. A B C D

ANSWERS (MODEL PAPER-I)

1. a	10. a	19. c	28. a	37. a	46. c	55. d	64. a	73. c
2. c	11. a	20. c	29. a	38. b	47. c	56. a	65. b	74. a
3. c	12. a	21. b	30. a	39. c	48. c	57.	66. b	75. d
4. a	13. c	22. b	31. c	40. b	49. c	58. c	67. c	76. b
5. b	14. c	23. a	32. c	41. d	50. a	59. b	68. c	77. a
6. b	15. a	24. a	33. c	42. a	51. b	60. d	69. b	78. d
7. c	16. b	25. b	34. b	43. d	52. b	61. b	70. d	79. c
8. b	17. c	26. c	35. b	44. b	53. c	62. b	71. d	80. c
9. c	18. a	27. a	36. d	45. b	54. b	63. a	72. d	

ANSWERS (MODEL PAPER-II)

1. d	10. d	19. a	28. c	37. a	46. c	55. c	64. a	73. b
2. d	11. c	20. d	29. b	38. b	47. d	56. a	65. c	74. b
3. d	12. d	21. a	30. a	39. b	48. a	57. b	66. b	75. b
4. c	13. c	22. a	31. a	40. b	49. c	58. b	67. a	76. d
5. d	14. b	23. a	32. b	41. c	50. c	59. a	68. c	77. c
6. c	15. a	24. c	33. c	42. b	51. b	60.	69. b	78. a
7. a	16. b	25. a	34. c	43. d	52. d	61. c	70. b	79. d
8. a	17. b	26. a	35. d	44. a	53. b	62. a	71. b	80. b
9. a	18. a	27. a	36. b	45. a	54. d	63. b	72. d	

NTS
MODEL PAPER

Questions 1 – 5 are based on the following directions.

Each of the questions below contains two blank spaces indicating omitted words. Each sentence is followed by four letter set of words. Read and choose the set of words which best fits in the sentence according to the meaning of sentence.

1. The product of a ——— religious home, he often found ——— in prayer.
   (a) zealously, distraction
   (b) devoutly, solace
   (c) vigorously, comfort
   (d) pious, answers

2. ——— mob began to form, full of angrymen ——— incoherent threats.
   (a) An excited, whispering
   (b) A listless, shouting
   (c) An ugly, gesturing
   (d) A lynch, muttering

3. In the ——— downpour, the women managed to ——— us and disappear.
   (a) ensuing, evade (b) incessant, pervade
   (c) torrential, provoke (d) insipid, avoid

4. Working ——— under the pressure of time, Raza did not notice his ——— mistake.
   (a) leisurely, stupid (b) frantically, inevitable
   (c) rapidly, careless (d) continually, redundant

5. With ——— grin, Haris quickly ——— his way through the crowd toward us.
   (a) an infectious, demolished
   (b) a sappy, devoured
   (c) an irrepressible, maneuvered
   (d) a surly, crawled

For more practice see page no. 161a

Questions 6 – 10 are based on the following directions.

Each of the questions below contains one blank space indicating an omitted preposition. Each sentence followed by a word with four different prepositions. Candidate is suppose to find out appropriate preposition and fill in the blank space.

6. The players agreed to abide _____ the refree's decision
   (a) with (b) by
   (c) in (d) into

7. Modern industry abounds _____ opportunities for young people with good scientific qualifications.
   (a) in (b) for
   (c) into (d) with

8. A junior cashier has absconded _____ ten thousand rupees.
   (a) in (b) for
   (c) to (d) with

9. The children were so absorbed _____ their game that they did not notice the passage of time.
   (a) into (b) for
   (c) in (d) with

10. He was abstained ______ salted food by the doctor.
    (a) from (b) for
    (c) in (d) to

For more practice see page no. 131

Questions 11 – 15 are based on the following directions.

Each of the questions below consists of a related pair of words or phrases, followed by four lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

11. CLOCK : SECOND ::
    (a) calendar : year (b) calendar : month
    (c) calendar : day (d) watch : hour

12. STETHOSCOPE : PHYSICIAN ::
    (a) canvas : sculptor (b) pestle : pharmacist
    (c) scalpel : teacher (d) editor : author

13. AUTHOR : INVENTOR ::
    (a) copyright : patent (b) plot : machine
    (c) book : factory (d) works : gadgets

14. TEAM : COACH ::
    (a) corporal : squad(b) army : general
    (c) team : member (d) club : advisor

15. CARELESSNESS : ACCIDENT ::
    (a) assiduity : success
    (b) indifference : fruition
    (c) care : avoidance
    (d) writer : blot

For more practice see page no. 114

Questions 16 – 20 are based on the following directions.

Each of the questions below consists of a word printed in bold letters, followed by four lettered

words. Choose the lettered word that is most nearly same in meaning to word printed in bold letters.

16. CONCILIATE
    (a) To combine (b) Win over
    (c) Conform (d) Advise
17. DISCORD
    (a) Reject (b) Renounce
    (c) Accept (d) Disagreement
18. IMPOUND
    (a) To break up (b) Density
    (c) Take into custody (d) Insert
19. CORDIAL
    (a) Formal (b) Impair
    (c) Hearty (d) Achievable
20. SUMPTUOUS
    (a) Swampy (b) Irritable
    (c) Meagre (d) Splendid

For more practice see page no. 28

Questions 21 – 25 are based on the following directions.

Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in bold letters, followed by four lettered words. Choose the lettered word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to word printed in bold letters.

21. CAJOLE
    (a) Dissuade (b) Detract
    (c) Disclose (d) Confide
22. ROBUST
    (a) Thin (b) Emaciated
    (c) Light (d) Strong
23. URBAN
    (a) Country-made (b) Pastoral
    (c) Provincial (d) Rural
24. HARMONY
    (a) Contentment (b) Grief
    (c) Discord (d) Hatred
25. WRECK
    (a) Make (b) Build
    (c) Restore (d) Relieve

For more practice see page no. 90

Questions 26 – 30 consists on the following passages. Each of the questions below consists on the passages and choose the correct answer.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

It has been documented that, almost twelve million years ago at the beginning of the Pliocene Age, a horse, about midway through its evolutionary development, crossed a land bridge where the Bering Straits are now located, from Alaska into the grasslands of Europe. The horse was the hipparion, about the size of a modern-day pony with three toes and specialized cheek teeth for grazing. in Europe the hipparion encountered another less advanced horse called the anchitheres, which had previously invaded Europe by the same route, probably during the Miocene Period. Less developed and smaller than the hipparion, the anchitheres was completely replaced by it. By the end of the Pleistocene Age both the anchitheres and the hipparion had become extinct in North America, where they had originated. In Europe they had evolved into an animal very similar to the horse as we know it today. It was the descendant of this horse that was brought by the European colonists to the Americas.

26. Both the hipparion and the anchitheres.
    (a) were the size of a modern pony
    (b) were native to North America
    (c) migrated to Europe in the Pliocene Period
    (d) had unspecialized teeth
27. According to this passage, the hipparions were
    (a) five-toed animals
    (b) not as highly developed as the anchitecteres
    (c) larger than the anchitheres
    (d) about the size of a small dog
28. The author suggests that the hipparion and the anchitheres migrated to Europe
    (a) by means of a land route which is now nonexistent
    (b) on the ships of European colonists
    (c) because of a very cold climate in North America
    (d) during the Miocene Period
29. This passage is mainly about
    (a) the evolution of the horse
    (b) the migration of horses
    (c) the modern-day pony
    (d) the replacement of the anchitheres by the hipparion
30. It can be concluded from this passage that the
    (a) Miocene Period was prior to the Pliocene
    (b) Pleistocene Period was prior to the Miocene
    (c) Pleistocene Period was prior to the Pliocene
    (d) Pliocene Period was prior to the Miocene

For more practice see page no. 246a

Questions 31 – 35 are based on the following directions.

Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it.

(i) Six friends P, Q, R, S, T and U are member of a club and play a different game of Football, Cricket, Tennis, Basketball, Badminton and Volleyball.

(ii) T who is taller than P and S plays Tennis.

(iii) The tallest among them plays basketball.

(iv) The shortest among them plays Volleyball.

(v) Q and S neither play Volleyball nor Basketball.

(vi) R plays Volleyball.

(vii) T is between Q who plays football and P in order of height.

31. What does S play?
 (a) Football
 (b) Either Cricket or Badminton
 (c) Cricket
 (d) Badminton
 (e) None of these

32. Who among them is taller than R but shorter than P?
 (a) T (b) Data inadequate
 (c) Q (d) U
 (e) None of these

33 Who among them plays Basketball?
 (a) S (b) U
 (c) Q (d) R
 (e) None of these

34 Which of the following statements is not true?
 (a) T is taller than R (b) U is taller than Q
 (c) P is shorter than R (d) Q is taller than S
 (e) S is taller than R

35. Who will be at the third place if they are arranged in descending order of their height?
 (a) T (b) Q
 (c) P (d) S
 (e) None of these

For more practice see page no. 246i

Questions 36 – 41 are based on Numerical Ability.

36. A man walked 3km towards North, turned West and walked 2km, then turned North again and walked 1km and then turned East and walked 5km. How far is he from his starting point--
 (a) 4km (b) 7km
 (c) 5km (d) 9km

37. 3, 5, 9, 17, 33,?
 What is the next number in this series?
 (a) 49 (b) 48
 (c) 65 (d) 71

38. x intercepts of the curve $y = (x - 1)(x - 2)$ are:
 (a) 2, 0 (b) –1, 2
 (c) 2, –2 (d) 1, 2

39. $4 \times 9 \times \sqrt{1296} = ?$
 (a) 1996 (b) 36
 (c) 18 (d) 1296

40. $\frac{7}{2} \div \frac{35}{?} = \frac{4}{5}$
 (a) 24 (b) 84
 (c) 48 (d) 36

41. Which of the following square roots can be found exactly?
 (a) $\sqrt{.02}$ (b) $\sqrt{.9}$
 (c) $\sqrt{0.09}$ (d) $\sqrt{.009}$

For more practice see page no. 247

Questions 42 – 60 are based on Basic Arithmetics.

42. A bookseller sold a book for Rs. 40.00 to make a profit of 15% percent. In order to earn a profit of 20%, he should have sold it for
 (a) 41.74 (b) 43.75
 (c) 42.25 (d) 40.60

43. A man was 32 years old when his daughter was born. He is now five times as old as his daughter. How old is his daughter now?
 (a) 7 years (b) 8 years
 (c) 9 years (d) 10 years

44. Six men working 8 hours a day earn Rs. 720 per week. 8 men working 6 hours a day will earn per week
 (a) Rs. 540 (b) Rs. 720
 (c) Rs. 960 (d) Rs. 1080

45. A dealer marks his goods 20 percent above his cost price. If he gives a discount of 10 percent on his marked price, the profit he earns on his goods:
 (a) 7.5 % (b) 8 %
 (c) 10 % (d) 12 %

46. Shuja left his home at 8:00 a.m. and travelled at the average rate of 40 km per hour until 11:30 a.m. What distance, in km did he cover during the period?
 (a) 140 (b) 120
 (c) 100 (d) 80

47. *A* and *B* can together do a piece of work in 30 days. A having worked for 16 days, B finishes the remaining work in 44 days. In how many days B can finish the whole work alone.
 (a) 30 days (b) 45 days
 (c) 70 days (d) 60 days

48. A Rs. 400 coat sells for how much after successive discounts of 10% and 5%?
 (a) Rs. 325 (b) Rs. 342
 (c) Rs. 240 (d) Rs. 357

49. If a family of 9 persons spends Rs. 4800 in 8 months, how much will be spent by a family of 24 persons in 16 months.
(a) Rs. 25,600 (b) Rs. 25,000
(c) Rs. 26,000 (d) Rs. 26,600

50. Tea at Rs. 24.00 per kg is mixed with tea at Rs. 32.00 per kg in the ratio 1:3. Calculate the weight of each type of tea in 40 kg of the mixture.
(a) 10 Kg 30 Kg (b) 30 Kg 10 Kg
(c) 20 Kg 20 Kg (d) 30 Kg 30 Kg

51. If there are 16 boys and 12 girls in a class, the ratio of the number of girls to the number of children in the class is:
(a) 4 : 3 (b) 4 : 7
(c) 3 : 4 (d) 3 : 7

52 Solve the in equation $2x - 1 \geq 5$, $x \in Z$
(a) {3,4,5} (b) (3,4,5,........)
(c) {6,7,8,......} (d) { }

63. Solve $5x + 7 > 12$, $x \in R$.
(a) {1}
(b) {2,3,4,..........}
(c) {x | x ∈ R and x > 1)
(d) (}

54 Write n(n–1) (n–2) . . . .(n–r+1) in factorial form.
(a) (n–r)! (b) $\frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$
(c) n! (d) $\frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$

55 How many words can be formed from the letters of the word 'PLANE' using all letters when no letter is to be repeated.
(a) 120 (b) 60
(c) 15 (d) 5

56 How many arrangements of the letters of the word "PAKPATTAN", taken all together can be made?
(a) 15120 (b) 7560
(c) 30240 (d) 3780

57. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ then

A^{-1} = ________.

(a) $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix}$ (b) $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix}$

(c) $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$ (d) $\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix}$

58. The partial fractions of $\frac{x+1}{(x-1)(x+2)^2}$ will be of the form
(a) $\frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x+2} + \frac{C}{(x+2)^2}$
(b) $\frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{(x+2)^2}$
(c) $\frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x+2)^2}$
(d) none of these

59.

In the figure above, what is the value of x?
(a) 30 (b) 40
(c) 50 (d) 80
(e) 100

60.

If the perimeter of the rectangle ABCD is 14, what is the perimeter of ΔBCD?
(a) 7 (b) 12
(c) $7 + \sqrt{29}$ (d) 86
(e) It cannot be determined form the information given.

Questions 61-65 are based on this line graph.

61.

On the ratio scale what were consumer prices recorded as of the end of 1985?

(a) 95 (b) 100
(c) 105 (d) 110
(e) 115

62. During what year did consumer prices rise fastest?

(a) 1983 (b) 1985
(c) 1987 (d) 1988
(e) 1989

63. When wholesale and industrial prices were recorded as 110, consumer prices were recorded as

(a) between 125 and 120
(b) between 120 and 115
(c) between 115 and 110
(d) between 110 and 105
(e) between 105 and 100

64. For the 8 years 1982-1989 inclusive, the average increase in consumer price was

(a) 1 Point (b) 2 Points
(c) 3 Points (d) 4 Points
(e) 5 Points

65. The percentage increase in wholesale and industrial prices between the beginning of 1982 and the end of 1989 was

(a) 1 Percent (b) 5 Percent
(c) 10 Percent (d) 15 Percent
(e) less than 1 Percent

For more practice see page no. 398a

Questions 66 – 100 are based on General knowledge including Pakistan Studies and Islamiyat.

66. Name the team who won the Cricket World Cup 2007?

(a) Australia (b) England
(c) South Africa (d) Sri Lanka

67. Al Beruni came to India along with ———.

(a) Mahmood Ghaznvi (b) Tamur lung
(c) Muhammad Ghuri (d) Mohd. Bin Qasim

68. Name the ruler who built the Grand Trunk Road (G.T. Road)?

(a) Zaheer-ud-Din Babar (b) Sher Shah Suri
(c) Jahangir (d) Akbar

69. Who introduced Two Nation Theory for he first time?

(a) Shah Wali Ullah (b) Sir Allama Iqbal
(c) Sir Syed A. Khan (d) Ch. Rehmat Ali

70. When did Sir Syed Ahamd Khan set M.A.O. High School in Aligarh?

(a) 1973 (b) 1974
(c) 1975 (d) 1977

71. Who was the first President of All India Muslim League?

(a) Nawab Saleem Ullah Khan
(b) Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk
(c) Nawab Waqar ul Mulk
(d) Sir Agha Khan

72. NASA is the space agency of ———.

(a) USA (b) Canada
(c) UK (d) Netherlands

73. Wana is the main town and capital of ———.

(a) Khyber Agency
(b) Bajur Agency
(c) North Waziristan Agency
(d) South Wazirsitan Agency

74. Which country has no railway system?

(a) South Africa (b) Lebanon
(c) Iran (d) Afghanistan

75. Name the first south Asian who was awarded Noble Prize in 1913

(a) Chino Bui Nam (b) Rabindar Nath Tigore
(c) Sri Allama Iqbal (d) V.P. Neiepal

76. Pentagon is the military headquarter of ———.

(a) UK (b) Chile
(c) Australia (d) USA

77. Which is the highest military Award of Pakistan?
(a) Tamgha-e-Jurrat (b) Nisan-e-Haider
(c) Nishtan-e-Jurrat (d) Tamgha-e-Imtiaz

78. Which is the highest mountain peak in the world?
(a) K-2 (b) Mount Everest
(c) Makalu (d) Nanga Parbat

79. When Muslims of India observed Day of Deliverance?
(a) 22nd September 1939
(b) 22nd November 1939
(c) 22nd December 1939
(d) None of these

80. Who represented the name of Pakistan?
(a) Sir Agha Khan (b) Sir Syed Ahamd Khan
(c) Ch.Rehmat Ali (d) Sir Allama Iqbal

81. When third constitution of Pakistan was enforced in country?
(a) 1956 (b) 1962
(c) 1973 (d) 1985

82. When the constituent Assembly of Pakistan passed in objective Resolution?
(a) 12th February 1949
(b) 9th March 1949
(c) 12th March 1949
(d) 16th March 1949

83. Who was the first president of Pakistan?
(a) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(b) Nawab Liaquat Ali Khan
(c) Khuwaja Nazim-ud-Din
(d) Iskandar Mirza

84. Total seats of National Assembly of Pakistan are ———
(a) 217 (b) 237
(c) 342 (d) 372

85. What is the total length of Durand line, a border between Pakistan and Afghanistan?
(a) 1610 Kilometres (b) 1850 Kilometres
(c) 2252 Kilometres (d) 2450 Kilometres

86. Who is Foreign Minister of Pakistan?
(a) Aftab Ahmad Khan Sherpao
(b) Sheikh Rashid Ahamd
(c) Hina Rabbani Khar
(d) None of the above

87. Which is the highest and longest glacier found in Pakistan?
(a) Hispar glacier (b) Siachen glacier
(c) Bastura glacier (d) Baltore glacier

88. When Pakistan became atomic power?
(a) 28th April 1998
(b) 28th May 1998
(c) 28th may 1999
(d) 29th May 1999

89. Which is the hottest place in Pakistan?
(a) Sibi (b) Rohi
(c) Chaghi (d) Jacobabad

90. Badshahi Mosque Lahore was built by ———
(a) Akbar
(b) Shahjahan
(c) Jahangir
(d) Aurangzeb Alamgir

91. When was Zakat made Compulsory?
(a) 2 A.H. (b) 3 A.H.
(c) 4 A.H. (d) 5 A.H.

92. Which is the shortest surah in the Quran?
(a) Surah Kausar
(b) Surah Falaq
(c) Surah Alaq
(d) Surah Fateha

93. In which month Hajj is performed?
(a) Safar (b) Zil Hajj
(c) Zi Qaada (d) Muhrram

94. Name the Surah which does not start with Bismillah?
(a) Surah Alaq
(b) Surah Noor
(c) Surah Tauba
(d) None of these

95. Which Surah is called Umm-ul-Kitab?
(a) Surah Yaseen
(b) Surah Rehman
(c) Surah Fateha
(d) Surah Baqara

96. How many verses are in the Holy Quran?
(a) 6363 (b) 6560
(c) 6000 (d) 6666

97. Which Sahabi's (R.A.) name is given in the Quran?
(a) Hazrat Zaid bin Sabit (R.A.)
(b) Hazrat Zaid bin Haris (R.A.)
(c) Hazrat Umar Farooq (R.A.)
(d) None of the above

98. Total number of Ghazwas (Holy wars) are ———
    (a) 24 (b) 25
    (d) 26 (d) 27

99. Salat-e-Kisoof is performed at the occasion of ———.
    (a) Solar eclipse
    (b) Lunar eclipse
    (c) Drought
    (d) Earthquake

100. In which language the Holy Quran was first translated?
    (a) Persian (b) Urdu
    (c) Latin (d) English

ANSWERS

1. b	2. d	3. a	4. c	5. c
6. b	7. a	8. d	9. c	10. a
11. c	12. b	13. a	14. d	15. a
16. b	17. d	18. c	19. c	20. d
21. d	22. b	23. d	24. c	25. c
26. b	27. c	28. a	29. a	30. a
31. b	32. e	33. b	34. c	35. a
36. d	37. c	38. d	39. d	40. c
41. c	42. a	43. b	44. b	45. b
46. a	47. d	48. b	49. a	50. a
51. d	52. b	53. c	54. b	55. a
56. a	57. a	58. a	59. b	60. e
61. d	62. e	63. a	64. c	65. d
66. a	67. a	68. b	69. c	70. c
71. d	72. a	73. d	74. d	75. b
76. d	77. b	78. b	79. c	80. c
81. c	82. c	83. d	84. c	85. c
86. c	87. b	88. b	89. d	90. d
91. a	92. a	93. b	94. c	95. c
96. d	97. c	98. d	99. a	100. c

MODEL PAPER III

1) Detain is most opposite to
   (a) release (b) silence
   (c) forget (d) prosper
   (e) with hold
2) The ratio of 50 ml and 2 liters is
   (a) 1:20 (b) 1:25
   (c) 1:40 (d) 1:80
   (e) 1:50
   1000 ml = 1 litre
   2000 ml = 50 ml
   40 = 1
3) Deplete is most similar to
   a) decorate (b) beg
   (c) exhaust (d) hurry
   (e) Thirsty
4) If you ———— in advance, you will get some concession.
   (a) Buy (b) Work
   (c) Submit (d) pay
   (e) decide
5) If 6 is 24% of a number, what is 40% of the same number?
   (a) 8 (b) 10
   (c) 15 (d) 20
   (e) 25

   $6 = \frac{24}{100} \times x$

   $100 \times 25 \frac{6}{244} = x$

   $X = 25 \times \frac{40}{1004} = 10$

   Option b
6). HUBCO is a:
   a) Oil Exploring Company
   b) Gas and Coal Exploring Firm
   c) None of these
7) Pit is most opposite to
   (a) group (b) peak
   (c) select (d) marry
   (e) despair
8) The students were not willing to ———— the examination.
   (a) Gave (b) Give
   (c) Appear (d) Take
   (e) Have
9) Most students choose to live in student ———— in the first year of their studies as it is convenient and affordable.
   (a) accommodation (b) acomodation
   (c) accomodation (d) accommodation
   (e) acchomodation
10) If + means – , – means x , x means + and means ±. Which of the following is the, value of 14 x 2 + 2 _ 3 – 5?
   (a) – 14 (b) 20
   (c) 22 (a) 23
   (e) 24
   14 + 2 – 2 × 3 × 5
   16 – 30 = – 14
11) 26th January is India's:
   (a) Independence (b) Republic Day
   (c) Revolution Day (d) Parliament Day
   (e) Defence Day. Day
12) If 60% of the Employees went to a meeting, it means 40% did not go to the meeting. If 28 Employees did not go to the meeting, how many total employees are there?
   (a) 84 (b) 70
   (c) 72 (d) 75
   (e) 76

   40% are = 28

   $1\% = \frac{28}{40}$

   $100\% = \frac{28}{40} \times 100 = 70\%$

   Correct option is b
13) Prolong is most similar to
   (a) extend (b) inquire
   (c) relax (d) wait
   (e) proud
14) You work hard you won't be able to clear even the preliminaries.
   (a) If (b) Until
   (c) Unless (d) Lest
   (e) When
15) To which Prophet the Zabur (Psalms) was revealed by Allah?
   (a) Prophet Moses (b) Prophet Ibrahim
   (c) Prophet Jesus (d) Prophet David
   (e) None of above

16) I listened to him quite carefully but could not make ———— what he wanted to say.
(a) Out (b) Into
(c) Of (d) Off
(e) On

17) The District Magistrate has agreed to ———— the rule and reduce the amount of tax in deserving cases.
(a) Wave (b) Way
(c) Weigh (d) Waive
(e) Levy

18) Pacify is most opposite to
(a) excite I01 land
(c) coddle (d) unhand
(e) deliver

19) Let us aim ———— producing something original.
(a) On (b) At
(c) To (d) For
(e) in

20) Last SAARC conference was held in:
(a) April 2009 (b) July 2009
(c) December 2009 (d) January 2010
(e) April 2010

21) Continue is most opposite to
(a) curve (b) argue
(c) carry (d) pause
(e) active

22) Distort is most similar to
(a) wrong (b) evil
(c) deform (d) harm
(e) calm

23) It's important that students studying at university learn to work
(a) independently (b) independently
(c) independently (d) independentely
(e) independently

24) I could ———— see the sight since it was dark.
(a) Clearly (b) Barely
(c) Obviously (d) Aptly
(e) completely

25) Predict is most similar to
(a) foretell (b) decide
(c) prevent (d) discover
(e) review

26) Remote is most similar to
(a) automatic (b) distant
(c) savage (d) mean
(e) remove

27) Indifferent is most similar
(a) neutral (b) unkind
(c) precious (d) mean
(e) similar

28) What was the relation between Prophet Ismail (PBUH) and Prophet Ishaq (PBUH)?
(a) Real brothers (b) Stepbrothers
(c) Cousins (d) Father & son
(e) None

29) Unlike the ancient Greeks, we are interested in a person's ———— the things that make each person different from the general.
(aj qualities (b) idiosyncrasies
(c) failures (d) stereotypes
(e) humanity

30) There are total of how many seats in the national Assembly of Pakistan?
(a) 332 (b) 342
(c) 352 (d) 372
(e) None of above

31) Your ———— will ———— all the benefits you derived from your hard work.
(a) Patience, delete
(b) possessiveness, enhance
(c) carelessness,
(d) apathy, increase nullify
(e) Help, intensify

32) Heathrow airport is located in:
(a) London (b) New York
(c) Paris (d) Sidney
(e) Tehran

33) Who wrote Pakistan's first national anthem?
(a) Rabindranath Tagore
(b) Jagannath Azad
(c) Ahmad Faraz
(d) Alama Muhammad Igbal
(e) Hafeez Jalandhari

34) World's highest peak 'Mount Everest' is located in:
(a) Pakistan (b) India
(c) Tibet - China (d) Nepal
(e) Bhutan

35) 'Arena' is the special name for playground of:
(a) Wrestling (b) Skating
(c) Boxing (d) Fencing
(e) Catwalk

36) If the banks desire to ———— profit, they should get rid of ———— measures.
(a) lose, concentrate (b) Increase, populist
(c) earn, unhealthy (d) maximize, traditional
(e) make, unsteady

37) Research shows that an organization's ———— to cater to the customer's changing needs will ———— its planning
(a) intent-realise (b) ability-determine
(c) capacity-lead (d) desire-insure
(e) flexibility

38) The success of the business venture ———— his expectations; he never thought that the firm would prosper.
(a) confirmed (b) belied
(c) nullified (d) fulfilled
(e) ratified

39) Common is most opposite to
(a) strange (b) uneasy
(c) quick (d) fast
(e) dull

40) The doctor took out his ———— to examine the patient.
(a) Horoscope (b) Microscope
(c) Telescope (d) Stethoscope
(e) Kaleidoscope

41) Which party was in power in North West Frontier Province (now Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) at the time of independence?
(a) Muslim League (b) Congress
(c) Justice Party (d) Communist Party
(e) Tehreek-e-Khaksaar

42) Secret is most opposite to
(a) friendly (b) covert
(c) hidden (d) overt
(e) clever

43) Impartial is most opposite to
(a) hostile (b) biased
(c) dislike (d) worried
(e) tired

44) Animosity is most opposite to
(a) love (b) plant like
(c) barren (d) tiny
(e) grudge

45) Who was the Foster Mother of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)?
(a) Hazrat Aminah (b) Hazrat Eve
(c) Hazrat Haleema (d) Hazrat Hajra
(e) None of above

46) Withdraw is most opposite to
(a) reduce (b) need
(c) advance (d) want
(e) shallow

47) Bad news! I'm afraid there as been a ———— drop in sales since the same period last year.
(a) definate (b) definite
(c) definete (d) definite
(e) datinite

48) On account of the ———— in sales the software firm has achieved an eight per cent ———— in net profit.
(a) surge, fall (b) increase, rise
(c) decline, slope (d) hike, loss
(e) growth, advance

49) A person of which of the following blood groups is called a universal donor?
(a) 'O -ve' (b) `AB -ve'
(c) 'A -+ve' (d) `B -ve'
(e) `A+ve'

50) What was the main difficulty which delayed the constitution making in Pakistan?
(a) Exact nature of (b) Lack of interest
(c) The distribution (d) Corrupt
(e) None of these

51) The first migration [Hijra) of the Companions and relatives of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was to which place?
(a) Mecca (b) Syria
(c) Jerusalem (d) Ethiopia
(e) Medina (Habsha)

52) Beneficial is most similar to
(a) help (b) advantageous
(c) charity (d) wise
(e) fresh

53) Even after a century of ———— investigation, the relation of the solar cycle to terrestrial weather remains ————.
(a) meticulous – apparent
(b) cursory – clear
(c) sedulous – pertinent
(d) extensive – enigmatic
(e) scientific - unobscured

54) The Cyprus dispute is a conflict over Cyprus (an island nation in the eastern Mediterranean Sea), between:
(a) Cyprus and UK (b) Turkey and EU
(c) Greece and Turkey (d) Greece and
(e) None of above

55) What are the ———— qualifications for the job?
(a) necesary (b) necessary
(c) necessary (d) necessary
(e) necessary

56) Simulate is most similar to
(a) excite (b) imitate
(c) trick (d) apelike
(e) merry

57) It ———— during summer months.
(a) Rain (b) Rains
(c) has rain (d) raining
(e) is rained

58) A robber broke ———— his house last night and took away a lot of valuables.
(a) By (b) On
(c) Into (d) In
(e) Out

59) The ———— before the Court prayed for ———— the appointment orders issued by the management.
(a) writ, granting (b) application, posting
(c) appeal, removing (d) petition, quashing
(e) jury, dismissing

60) Negligible is most similar to
(a) insignificant (b) arguable
(c) careless (d) dark
(e) sufficient

61) Red blood corpuscles———— are formed in the:
(a) Liver (b) Bone Marrow
(c) Kidneys (d) Heart
(e) Brain

62) "Talent is most opposite ———— to
(a) ungrateful (b) silent
(c) show (d) inability
(e) arrogance

63) Onions grow in ———— in this part and hence they are always very cheap here.
(a) Demand (b) Abundance
(c) Peak (d) excessive
(e) dearth

64) Nine members have ———— about the decision, but the tenth one view it ———— solution, critically
(a) consensus, similarly
(b) disagreement, collectively
(c) agreement, differently
(d) spoken, expressly
(e) solution, critically

65) If difference between the ages of X and Y is 12 years and the ratio of their ages is 3: 7, then what is the age of Y?
(a) 4 years (b) 9 years
(c) 11 years (d) 21 years
(e) 16 Years

66) If 9x 7 = 3545 and 4 x 3 = 1520 then 6 x 8 =?
(a) 5040 (b) 6050
(c) 4030 (d) 3040
(e) 4060

X – y = 12
Ratio = 3 : 7
It means if the age of x is 3 years then age of will be
7 years, so on 6 : 14, 9 : 21
In 9 : 21 the difference is 12 years and the ratio is 3 : 7, The correct answer is b

67) At a company's Annual Dinner, 1/2 in attendance are employees. Employees' spouses are 1/3 of the attendance. What is the percentage of the people in attendance who are neither employees non-employee spouses?
(a) 10.5% (b) 16.7%
(c) 25% (d) 32.3%
(e) 38%

First digit is multiplied by 5, and becomes the 2nd pair of the option, $9 \times 5 = 45$, $7 \times 5 = 35$
It makes 3545, for 4×3 it is 1520
and for $8 \times 6 = 3040$
correct option d

68) If fifth of the month falls two days after Monday, what day of the week will precede the 19th of the month?
(a) Friday (b) Wednesday
(c) Saturday (d) Tuesday
(e) Monday

You count the days it will be wednewday option b

69) When my father went to school, the boys and girls were taught in ———— classes.
(a) separate (b) separate
(c) separete (d) seperete
(e) saparate

70) You need 4/5 cups of water for a recipe. You accidentally put 1/3 cups into the mixing bowl with the dry ingredients. How much more water in cups do you need to add?
(a) 1/3 cups (b) 2/3 cups
(c) 1/l5 cups (d) 7/15 cups
(e) 7/16 cups

You needed to out in $\frac{4}{5}$ cups but $\frac{1}{3}$ is added

So deduct $\frac{1}{3}$ out of $\frac{4}{5}$

$\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{12-5}{15} = \frac{7}{15}$

So $\frac{7}{15}$ cups will more be required

Correct option is d.

71) Kin is most similar to
(a) exult (b) twist
(c) friend (d) relative
(e) kind

72) Assure is most opposite to
(a) alarm (b) reassure
(c) quiet (d) unsure
(e) decide

73) I tried to ———— him to accept my suggestions but 1 failed.
(a) Persuade (b) Pursuit
(c) Pursue (d) Peruse
(e) Suede

74. Federal Shariat Court was established in:
a) 1979 b) 1980
c) 1981

75) Normally he is very ———— in his behaviour, but on that occasion he behaved very aggressively.
(a) Rude (b) Obedient
(c) Docile (d) intolerant
(e) imature

76) I have been awake ———— four o'clock.
(a) For (b) Since
(c) Till (d) Until
(e) By

77) ———— to your error the ———— consignment has been delayed by a week.
(a) According, important
(b) Duly, urgent (c) Owing, entire
(d) Added, crucial (e) Admitting, special

78) LESCO is an agency for:
a) Water Supply b) Electric Supply
c) Wastage Disposal

79) Which companion of Prophet (PBUH) suggested digging a ditch (khandaq) around Medina, to keep the Quraysh army at bay?
(a) Hazrat Abu Sufyan (b) Hazrat Umar Farooq
(c) Hazrat Salman Farsi (d) Hazrat Awais Qarni
(e) None of above

80) Negotiations related to the demarcation of the Caspian Sea have been going on among the following littoral states bordering the Caspian:
(a) Azerbaijan, Russia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Iran
(b) Azerbaijan, Russia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Turkey
(c) Azerbaijan, Russia, China, Turkmenistan and Greece
(d) Azerbaijan, China, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and USA
(e) Azerbaijan. Russia, Pakistan, Turkmenistan and Afghanistan

81) The candidate's exposition was ———— for its brevity and clarity.
(a) Complimentary (b) Conspicuous
(c) Incomprehensibl (d) Remarkable
(e) Hilarious

82) I invited all your friends but none of them turned ————
(a) On (b) Off
(c) Up (d) Into
(e) Around

83) Fluid is most opposite to
(a) solid (b) liquid
(c) afraid (d) decent
(e) placid

84) The Objective Resolution of March 12, 1949 was passed by the Constituent Assembly with what significance?
(a) It is a Magna Carta of the constitutional history of Pakistan
(b) It does not provide solution to economic problems of the people
(c) It mixes religion with politics
(d) It makes working of the Government complicated
(e) None of the above

85) LPG:
a) Lahore Programme for Gain
b) Labour Privileged Group
c) Liquified Petroleum Gas

86) Please see ———— it that no harm is done to me.
(a) To (b) Into (c) On (d) In (e) By

87) Who was the first President of Pakistan?
(a) M. Ali Jinnah (b) Liaqat Ali Khan
(c) Iskandar Mirza (d) Ayub Khan
(e) Zulfigar Ali Bhutto

88) In many rural areas hospitals are ———— equipped because of the ———— of funds from the government.
(a) well-dearth (b) faulty-lacking
(c) optimally-disparity (d) inadequately-scarcity
(e) ill-surplus

89) Literary criticism has in recent years become increasingly ———; it is almost impossible for the non-literary person to understand its analyses.
(a) abstruse (b) accessible
(c) colloquial (d) wide-ranging
(e) professional

90) UN Security Council consist of following 5 veto-wielding permanent members:
(a) China, France, Russia, United Kingdom, and United States
(b) China, France, Australia, United Kingdom, and United States
(c) China, Germany, Russia, United Kingdom, and United States
(d) China, France, Russia, Spain, and United States
(e) Japan, France, Russia, United Kingdom and United States

91) The Factory workers were not ——— with their low wages and the non payment of wages for last three months ——— fuel to the flames.
(a) good, put (b) satisfied, added
(c) joyful, poured (d) pleased, sprinkled
(e) unhappy, meant sprinkled

92) Utter is most similar to
(a) express (b) defer
(c) borrow (d) laugh
(e) cautious

93) Which gas is predominantly responsible for global warming?
(a) Carbon dioxide (b) Carbon monoxide
(c) Nitrous oxide monoxide
(d) Nitrogen peroxide
(e) None of above

94) United Nations was established in the year:
(a) 1940 (b) 1945
(c) 1947 (d) 1951
(e) None of above

95) Which is the national animal of Pakistan?
(a) Markhor (b) Buffalo
(c) Peacock (d) Lion
(e) Tiger

96) There is no need of any proof because everything is very ———
(a) Obvious (b) uncertain
(c) definite (d) regular
(e) essential

97) Kalabagh Dam will be constructed on:
a) Jehlum b) Chenab
c) Indus

98) Motorway 4 is actually between:
a) D G. Khan — Sibi
b) Ratodoro — Gawadar
c) Faisalabad Multan

99) Which Pakistani Prime Minister received Indian Prime Minister Mal Behari Vajpayee when he arrived by bus to Lahore?
(a) Benazir Bhutto
(b) Nawaz Sharif
(c) Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi
(d) Shujat Hussain
(e) Shaukat Aziz

100 Fraud is most similar to
(a) malcontent (b) argument
(c) impostor (d) clown
(e) twist

ANSWERS

1. a	13. a	25. a	37. c	49. a	61. b	73. a	85. c	97. c
2. c	14. c	26. b	38. b	50. a	62. d	74. b	86. d	98. c
3. c	15. d	27. a	39. a	51. b	63. b	75. b	87. c	99. b
4. a	16. a	28. b	40. d	52. b	64. c	76. b	88. d	100.c
5. b	17. a	29. a	41. d	53. d	65. b	77. c	89. e	
6. c	18. a	30. d	42. d	54. c	66. b	78. b	90. a	
7. b	19. b	31. b	43. b	55. b	67. d	79. c	91. b	
8. d	20. e	32. a	44. a	56. a	68. b	80. b	92. a	
9. a	21. d	33. b	45. c	57. b	69. a	81. c	93. a	
10. a	22. c	34. d	46. c	58. c	70. d	82. c	94. b	
11. a	23. a	35. c	47. d	59. d	71. d	83. a	95. a	
12. b	24. b	36. d	48. b	60. a	72. d	84. a	96. a	

56) Simulate is most similar to
(a) excite (b) imitate
(c) trick (d) apelike
(e) merry

57) It ———— during summer months.
(a) Rain (b) Rains
(c) has rain (d) raining
(e) is rained

58) A robber broke ———— his house last night and took away a lot of valuables.
(a) By (b) On
(c) Into (d) In
(e) Out

59) The ———— before the Court prayed for ———— the appointment orders issued by the management.
(a) writ, granting (b) application, posting
(c) appeal, removing (d) petition, quashing
(e) jury, dismissing

60) Negligible is most similar to
(a) insignificant (b) arguable
(c) careless (d) dark
(e) sufficient

61) Red blood corpuscles———— are formed in the:
(a) Liver (b) Bone Marrow
(c) Kidneys (d) Heart
(e) Brain

62) "Talent is most opposite ———— to
(a) ungrateful (b) silent
(c) show (d) inability
(e) arrogance

63) Onions grow in ———— in this part and hence they are always very cheap here.
(a) Demand (b) Abundance
(c) Peak (d) excessive
(e) dearth

64) Nine members have ———— about the decision, but the tenth one view it ———— solution, critically
(a) consensus, similarly
(b) disagreement, collectively
(c) agreement, differently
(d) spoken, expressly
(e) solution, critically

65) If difference between the ages of X and Y is 12 years and the ratio of their ages is 3: 7, then what is the age of Y?
(a) 4 years (b) 9 years
(c) 11 years (d) 21 years
(e) 16 Years

66) If 9x 7 = 3545 and 4 x 3 = 1520 then 6 x 8 =?
(a) 5040 (b) 6050
(c) 4030 (d) 3040
(e) 4060

X – y = 12
Ratio = 3 : 7
It means if the age of x is 3 years then age of will be
7 years, so on 6 : 14, 9 : 21
In 9 : 21 the difference is 12 years and the ratio is 3 : 7, The correct answer is b

67) At a company's Annual Dinner, 1/2 in attendance are employees. Employees' spouses are 1/3 of the attendance. What is the percentage of the people in attendance who are neither employees non-employee spouses?
(a) 10.5% (b) 16.7%
(c) 25% (d) 32.3%
(e) 38%

First digit is multiplied by 5, and becomes the 2nd pair of the option, 9 × 5 = 45, 7 × 5 = 35
It makes 3545, for 4 × 3 it is 1520
and for 8 × 6 = 3040
correct option d

68) If fifth of the month falls two days after Monday, what day of the week will precede the 19th of the month?
(a) Friday (b) Wednesday
(c) Saturday (d) Tuesday
(e) Monday

You count the days it will be wednewday option b

69) When my father went to school, the boys and girls were taught in ———— classes.
(a) separate (b) separate
(c) separete (d) seperete
(e) saparate

70) You need 4/5 cups of water for a recipe. You accidentally put 1/3 cups into the mixing bowl with the dry ingredients. How much more water in cups do you need to add?
(a) 1/3 cups (b) 2/3 cups
(c) 1/15 cups (d) 7/15 cups
(e) 7/16 cups

You needed to out in $\frac{4}{5}$ cups but $\frac{1}{3}$ is added

So deduct $\frac{1}{3}$ out of $\frac{4}{5}$

$\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{12-5}{15}=\frac{7}{15}$

So $\frac{7}{15}$ cups will more be required

Correct option is d.

71) Kin is most similar to
(a) exult (b) twist
(c) friend (d) relative
(e) kind

72) Assure is most opposite to
(a) alarm (b) reassure
(c) quiet (d) unsure
(e) decide

73) I tried to ———— him to accept my suggestions but 1 failed.
(a) Persuade (b) Pursuit
(c) Pursue (d) Peruse
(e) Suede

74. Federal Shariat Court was established in:
a) 1979 b) 1980
c) 1981

75) Normally he is very ———— in his behaviour, but on that occasion he behaved very aggressively.
(a) Rude (b) Obedient
(c) Docile (d) intolerant
(e) imature

76) I have been awake ———— four o'clock.
(a) For (b) Since
(c) Till (d) Until
(e) By

77) ———— to your error the ———— consignment has been delayed by a week.
(a) According, important
(b) Duly, urgent (c) Owing, entire
(d) Added, crucial (e) Admitting, special

78) LESCO is an agency for:
a) Water Supply b) Electric Supply
c) Wastage Disposal

79) Which companion of Prophet (PBUH) suggested digging a ditch (khandaq) around Medina, to keep the Quraysh army at bay?
(a) Hazrat Abu Sufyan (b) Hazrat Umar Farooq
(c) Hazrat Salman Farsi (d) Hazrat Awais Qarni
(e) None of above

80) Negotiations related to the demarcation of the Caspian Sea have been going on among the following littoral states bordering the Caspian:
(a) Azerbaijan, Russia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Iran
(b) Azerbaijan, Russia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Turkey
(c) Azerbaijan, Russia, China, Turkmenistan and Greece
(d) Azerbaijan, China, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and USA
(e) Azerbaijan. Russia, Pakistan, Turkmenistan and Afghanistan

81) The candidate's exposition was ———— for its brevity and clarity.
(a) Complimentary (b) Conspicuous
(c) Incomprehensibl (d) Remarkable
(e) Hilarious

82) I invited all your friends but none of them turned ————
(a) On (b) Off
(c) Up (d) Into
(e) Around

83) Fluid is most opposite to
(a) solid (b) liquid
(c) afraid (d) decent
(e) placid

84) The Objective Resolution of March 12, 1949 was passed by the Constituent Assembly with what significance?
(a) It is a Magna Carta of the constitutional history of Pakistan
(b) It does not provide solution to economic problems of the people
(c) It mixes religion with politics
(d) It makes working of the Government complicated
(e) None of the above

85) LPG:
a) Lahore Programme for Gain
b) Labour Privileged Group
c) Liquified Petroleum Gas

86) Please see ———— it that no harm is done to me.
(a) To (b) Into (c) On (d) In (e) By

87) Who was the first President of Pakistan?
(a) M. Ali Jinnah (b) Liaqat Ali Khan
(c) Iskandar Mirza (d) Ayub Khan
(e) Zulfigar Ali Bhutto

88) In many rural areas hospitals are ———— equipped because of the ———— of funds from the government.
(a) well-dearth (b) faulty-lacking
(c) optimally-disparity (d) inadequately-scarcity
(e) ill-surplus

89) Literary criticism has in recent years become increasingly ————; it is almost impossible for the non-literary person to understand its analyses.
(a) abstruse (b) accessible
(c) colloquial (d) wide-ranging
(e) professional

90) UN Security Council consist of following 5 veto-wielding permanent members:
(a) China, France, Russia, United Kingdom, and United States
(b) China, France, Australia, United Kingdom, and United States
(c) China, Germany, Russia, United Kingdom, and United States
(d) China, France, Russia, Spain, and United States
(e) Japan, France, Russia, United Kingdom and United States

91) The Factory workers were not ———— with their low wages and the non payment of wages for last three months ———— fuel to the flames.
(a) good, put (b) satisfied, added
(c) joyful, poured (d) pleased, sprinkled
(e) unhappy, meant sprinkled

92) Utter is most similar to
(a) express (b) defer
(c) borrow (d) laugh
(e) cautious

93) Which gas is predominantly responsible for global warming?
(a) Carbon dioxide (b) Carbon monoxide
(c) Nitrous oxide monoxide
(d) Nitrogen peroxide
(e) None of above

94) United Nations was established in the year:
(a) 1940 (b) 1945
(c) 1947 (d) 1951
(e) None of above

95) Which is the national animal of Pakistan?
(a) Markhor (b) Buffalo
(c) Peacock (d) Lion
(e) Tiger

96) There is no need of any proof because everything is very ————
(a) Obvious (b) uncertain
(c) definite (d) regular
(e) essential

97) Kalabagh Dam will be constructed on:
a) Jehlum b) Chenab
c) Indus

98) Motorway 4 is actually between:
a) D G. Khan — Sibi
b) Ratodoro — Gawadar
c) Faisalabad Multan

99) Which Pakistani Prime Minister received Indian Prime Minister Mal Behari Vajpayee when he arrived by bus to Lahore?
(a) Benazir Bhutto
(b) Nawaz Sharif
(c) Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi
(d) Shujat Hussain
(e) Shaukat Aziz

100 Fraud is most similar to
(a) malcontent (b) argument
(c) impostor (d) clown
(e) twist

ANSWERS

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